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OFFICIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY  
OF  
LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.,  
HELD AT THE  
CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT,  
July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1895,  
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF  
ANTIQUARIAN HALL  
AND ITS WONDERS.

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They who care not to know their ancestors are wanting in  
natural affection and regardless of filial duty.

—A. H. Ward.

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JOHN F. MEGINNESS, EDITOR.

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WILLIAMSPORT, PA.:  
GAZETTE AND BULLETIN PRINTING HOUSE.  
1896.

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## PREFACE.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction of a duty well, if tardily, performed that the Committee presents the completed volume relating to the proceedings of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the county of Lycoming.

Its publication has been untimely delayed by circumstances over which the Committee had no control; first, by the serious illness of W. W. Champion, Esq., chairman of the Antiquarian Committee (and a member of this Committee), which prevented the calling of the Committee together for several months; and further, by a stress of important and immediate work on the part of the publisher, after the copy was placed in his hands.

The Committee was fortunate in securing the services of the veteran local historian, editor and publisher, Mr. John F. Meginness (John of Lancaster), to take charge of the compilation of the work, under whose skillful editorship it has reached the proportions and dignity of this large and interesting volume—a lasting monument to the magnificent celebration of the centennial anniversary of our existence as a county.

Of the success of the exercises, beginning with the school celebration on March 13, 1895, the civic and historical demonstrations of July 2d, 3d and 4th, to the closing of the antiquarian exposition, with its great wealth of the rare, the unique and the antique, this handsome volume attests. Its pages are replete with the odor and the ardor of those festive days; and may we not well feel that we have set the pace for our posterity of 1995? It has been the aim of the Committee to represent every feature of that delightful celebration, so that coming generations may see and know what was done by the sons and daughters of 1895 in honor of the pioneer ancestry of 1795.

The scope of the work makes it a full and complete compendium of the events leading up to, and the proper observance of, our centennial anniversary. A review of the orderly arrangement of the volume, and a careful perusal of its contents, it is believed will bear the Committee out, that the work has been carefully and thoroughly done, and that there are few, if any, centennial publications of greater scope, merit and excellence in our state.

A brief but comprehensive sketch of the settlement of the West Branch Valley, a graphic account of the long and bitter fight for the erection of Lycoming County, led by the redoubtable Senator Hepburn; the organization of the new county; the bitter war for the county seat, and the founding of our beautiful city, are followed by a complete roster of the city and county officers for the centennial year. The Director General, Maj. H. S. Lucas,

## PREFACE.

furnishes a short sketch of the territorial extent and subdivision of the original county, together with an exhaustive statement of the receipts and expenditures. The name of every contributor is given, and an analysis shows from what districts of the county the money was obtained. A chapter is very properly devoted to the observance of the event by the public schools of the county and city, under the direction of Superintendent J. George Becht and a committee of leading citizens, teachers and directors, as this was the first organized effort looking to the proper observance of this auspicious occasion. This is followed by full minutes of the meetings of the Centennial Association, with the names of committees, the programs for parades, and the orations on each day of the celebration.

A feature of much interest will be found in that part of the work relating to the antiquarian display, which, while not so full or complete as it was the desire of the editor and the chairman of that committee to have had it, yet it is the best that possibly could be made under the circumstances. The work of collecting and receipting for exhibits had necessarily been deputed to others, and upon examination of the stubs of the record books but meagre information regarding the various exhibits could be obtained. From these imperfect records, personal knowledge and such further information as the limited time offered for gathering facts, were the long lists collected. The labor involved was very great. It was deemed fitting to include in the antiquarian department the daily programs as carried out in the exposition building, together with the closing addresses as far as they could be obtained.

Several important reports of committees appointed by the association are given in their proper place. They comprise a report on the Bench and Bar, by C. LaRue Munson, Esq.; the Early Physicians, by Louis Schneider, M. D., and Agriculture, by Mr. Abner Fague. Two centennial sermons—all that were forwarded to the Committee—are given. The maps and illustrations also form a valuable and instructive feature, while the poems round off the whole.

The entire work comprises 111,825 words, all of which goes to make a volume which the Committee feel will be accepted as a fitting memorial of the centennial observance of the founding of the county of Lycoming. The Committee desire to extend their hearty thanks to all who contributed of their time, labor and money towards making the celebration such a magnificent success; and especially to the ladies of the Auxiliary Committee, for they removed all doubts of success when they perfected an organization and enthusiastically entered the field.

H. C. PARSONS,  
H. S. LUCAS,  
W. W. CHAMPION,  
A. J. QUIGLEY,

Williamsport, July 4, 1896.

*Committee.*



## LYCOMING COUNTY.

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When it was Organized, Its Original Extent, First Officers and Population.

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Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, was organized by act of the Legislature approved by Gov. Thomas Mifflin, April 13, 1795, out of territory taken from the county of Northumberland.\* As early as 1786 a movement for the formation of the new county was started by the settlers along the river north of the Muncy Hills, and the agitation was kept up with little interruption for nine years before the object of the petitioners was accomplished.

One of the principal reasons for asking for the division of Northumberland County was the long distance the petitioners were compelled to travel in order to reach the county seat at Sunbury, and the danger of crossing several large streams† when they were swollen by freshets. In the beginning of the movement for division a diversity of opinion existed among the petitioners as to where the eastern line of the proposed new county should be fixed. Some favored Muncy Hills, while others wanted Loyalsock Creek made the boundary line between the two counties; but all agreed that the necessity for a new county was imperative,

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\*Northumberland was formed from territory taken from Berks, Bedford, Cumberland, Northampton and Lancaster counties, March 21, 1772, and was the largest county in the State. The first courts were held at Fort Augusta.

†Neither the river, nor any of these streams, were bridged at that time, nor for twenty-five years afterwards.

no matter where the line of division should be established.

One of the original petitions sent to the Legislature has been preserved, and is in the possession of the Editor; and as it never has been printed, it is given herewith in full for the purpose of showing who the signers were one hundred and ten years ago. It is as follows:

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: The Humble Petition of the subscribers (taxable) inhabitants residing from Muncy Gap in the county of Northumberland upwards, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners have been informed that a petition has been signed by some of the inhabitants of Muncy Township in the county aforesaid, praying that a law may be enacted for the dividing of said county, and to form the boundary at or near the top of Muncy Hills, which line your petitioners conceive would be highly injurious to them, as it would subject them to an immensity of difficulties; particularly the crossing of Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks, the former of which is the western boundary of Muncy Township, and its waters [are] often times so high and rapid that it is many times difficult to pass, and at other times totally impassable.

Therefore your petitioners pray that it may seem meet to the wisdom of your honorable house to cause a division of the county of Northumberland, that you will be pleased to enact that the eastern extremity of the new county may be confined by the waters of Loyalsock, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Philip Francels,  
John Robb, Sr.,  
Henry Shoemaker, Sr.,\*  
Benedict Aubernt,  
Hugh Watson,  
John Figgels,  
Cornellius Waltron,  
Cornelius Burdln.  
Lefferd Waltron,  
James Hampton,  
John Whin,  
James McKelvy,

Daniel White,  
Henry Shoemaker, Jr.,  
Caleb Seely,  
John Herrington,  
Jacob Nunemacher,  
George Washington Hunter, &c.  
Michael Gauer,  
Joseph Hill,  
Jacob Gardner,  
Peter Dunkelberger,  
Peter McMahan,  
Phillip Renn,

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\*Came from Berks County in 1783 and built a mill at an early date in Muncy Township. He died in 1799. Benjamin, one of his sons, married Mary Scudder, the first female child born west of Muncy Hills, May 21, 1771.

Philip Obb,*	John Smith,
Heinrich Bock,†	William Dornbach,
Benjamin Shoemaker,	Hannis Gordner,
George Smith,	Peter Carson,**
Johannes Bieber,‡	Lize Hunt,
Joseph Segert,	Samuel Knapp,
Heinrich Hill,	Jesse Craft,
Joseph Gortner,	Abraham Wardman,
Joseph Kraft,	George Faust,
Thomas Hunt,	John Low,
William Hunt,	Jacob Larrison,
Thomas Hamilton,	Thomas Labton,
John Colborn,	Robert Grey,
Heinrich Bittig,	George Dockter,
Christopher Fink,	Heinrich Dockter,
Sylvester Colborn,	Lehnhardt Dockter,
William Hambleton,	Moses Rush,
Heinrich Annener,	Daniel Cruger,
Arthur More,	Samuel Iddings.

The petition is endorsed on the back: "Read in House March 13, 1787," which shows that the signatures were obtained in the early part of that year. The penmanship is plain and clear and the autographs are, with few exceptions, very distinct. It will be noticed that there were a goodly number of German settlers here at that early date; and the descendants of some of them are living in the county to-day. The absence of the names of several prominent settlers will be observed, notably those of William Hepburn,

\*Since changed into Opp. Philip, the ancestor of the family, came here early and settled in what is now Moreland Township. They were driven away by the Indians, but returned. He died in 1837 at an advanced age.

†Now known as Buck. He was born in 1749 and died 1791, leaving descendants.

‡Great grandfather of J. Artley Beeber, Esq., president of the First National Bank, Williamsport. He was a native of Germany; served through the Revolutionary war and settled on Muncy Creek in 1783. He died in 1845.

\*\*Came from New Jersey and settled near where Hughesville stands. Jacob, one of his sons, married Elizabeth Fiester and they had fifteen children.

Samuel Wallis, the Covenhovens and others. Doubtless their names were appended to the other petition and they favored the Muncy Hills dividing line.

Notwithstanding the unanimity of the settlers above Muncy Hills for a new county, fierce opposition to the movement was developed in the lower and more populous part of the county. This opposition came principally from residents of Sunbury,\* backed by influential land owners living in Philadelphia. They feared that the dismemberment of Northumberland County would operate against the town of Sunbury, as well as the interests of the owners of land in the northern and western parts of the old county. They seemed to have no conception of the laws of migration, but regarded the settlements up the river as finished, and that there would be no further movement westward.

Petition after petition praying for a new county was sent to the Legislature from year to year, but the opposition was so great that scarcely any attention was paid to these appeals. The petitioners, however, did not despair, but kept up their appeals with increasing force from year to year. In the meantime the tide of emigration was steadily rolling westward in obedience to that law which has existed from time immemorial, and settlers had advanced as far as the Bald Eagle Valley and the region of the Sinnemahoning. The cause of the up-river inhabitants was therefore strengthened by the arrival of each new emigrant. Finally a petition containing 996 signatures, praying for the erection of a new county, was received and read November 20, 1789. This large document—for that

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\*This opposition caused petitions to be laid before the Legislature praying for the county seat to be removed across the river to Northumberland. This so incensed the Sunburyites that they did not get over it for fifty years.

time—must have contained the name of every settler from Muncy to the Bald Eagle Valley. It would be curious to look over the names at this day, but the petition is not now known to be in existence, the only record of its presentation being the meagre proceedings of the Legislature at that time. It was read the second time and referred to a committee. This committee reported in a short time against division, claiming, among other reasons for their action, that the number of inhabitants would not justify a division—that the people were too few in number “to support double county charges.”

After this rebuff we hear nothing more of the new county movement for two or three years. In the meantime William Hepburn and his brother James had become the owners of six hundred acres\* of land situated on the flats north of the present borough of Montoursville. Soon afterwards they agreed to exchange this land for an equal quantity lying in what is now the central part of Williamsport, and owned by John Hollingsworth. James Hepburn lived at Northumberland and was a merchant of some prominence. His brother William had settled at what is now the foot of Park Street, Williamsport, erected two log buildings and started a store and distillery. During the Indian troubles in the valley William had taken an active part in repelling the savages, and rapidly came to the front as an active and representative man.

In 1788† William Hepburn was chosen one of the commissioners of Northumberland County and served until 1791. While serving as commissioner the con-

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\*For a full account of this purchase, and exchange with Hollingsworth, see History of the Hepburn Family, pp. 39-42-50.

†Vide Hist. Northumberland County, p. 184.

test for the new county was resumed and petitions were showered upon the Assembly. Slowly and steadily a favorable impression was made on the opponents of the measure. It was like the continued dropping of water which wears away the stone.

In the midst of the contention for the formation of a new county, a vacancy in the State Senate occurred by the resignation of William Montgomery from Northumberland. A special election was ordered to be held January 8, 1794, and William Hepburn was chosen. This was a great victory for the people living west of the Muncy Hills. He favored division both for personal and pecuniary reasons. On taking his seat he was treated with marked respect by the Senators and at once assumed a leading position. He knew the wishes of his friends and neighbors in the upper part of the valley, and he at once espoused their cause with vigor and enthusiasm. With such an aggressive champion it was not long until there was a radical change in public sentiment, and a bill erecting a new county was introduced, considered and agreed upon finally in a conference committee between the two houses, when it was quickly signed by the Governor. The prompt action of the executive and the subsequent appointments made by him, lead to the conclusion that he was favorably disposed towards the people of the West Branch Valley, either through relationship with some of the petitioners or business interests. That there was a warm feeling between him and many of the leading advocates for division was shown very conclusively in 1803, when a great township was set off from Lycoming and named for him. This township of Mifflin still exists, but it has been greatly reduced in size—yet it perpetuates



the name of the governor who signed the bill creating the county of Lycoming.

It should be mentioned, however, that before final action was taken on the bill, there was some discussion as to the name which should be given the new county. Among the names considered were "Jefferson," "Susquehanna," "Lycoming" and "Muncy." After considerable debate, and when all the names proposed had been rejected, a reconsideration was moved and it was agreed to call it Lycoming, after the great stream which had for so many years formed the boundary line between Northumberland County and the Indian land lying west of the creek and north of the river. For this reason the county was so named, and it must be admitted that the title is more expressive, appropriate and beautiful than if it had been called after a tribe of Indians. The Monseys were not what might be called "good Indians," and have long since fulfilled their destiny and faded away, while the "Lacomic" still flows as majestically from the northern hills as it did when forming a boundary line between the red and the white men.

After signing the bill Governor Mifflin lost no time in making appointments to organize the new county and set the judicial machinery in motion. The next day (April 14, 1795,) he conferred upon Samuel Wallis and John Kidd authority to administer oaths, and on the following day (the 15th) he commissioned Samuel Wallis, William Hepburn, John Adlum and Dr. James Davidson, first, second, third and fourth associate judges, respectively, to organize a court for the new county.

Hepburn immediately resigned as State Senator and repaired to his home in the new county, and about

the 20th of April, seven days after the Governor had signed the bill, a meeting of the associates was called. They met at Jaysburg, were sworn in by Kidd, and organized by electing Hepburn president. He served in this capacity for ten years and presided at quarter sessions courts with singular success and ability. Hon. Jacob Rush was president judge of the III<sup>d</sup> Judicial District, to which Lycoming County was attached.

John Kidd,\* who was empowered to swear in the first officer of the county, was also commissioned prothonotary, recorder of deeds, clerk of orphans' court, clerk of oyer and terminer, quarter sessions and register of wills.

In obedience to a clause in the act creating the county, Governor Mifflin appointed five commissioners to select a site for the public buildings. They were as follows: John Hall, Philadelphia; Francis Nichols, Montgomery; Alexander Scott, Lancaster; John Edie, York; William Elliott, Franklin. The act required them to meet at Northumberland on the first Monday in September, and proceed to perform the work assigned them and report to the Secretary of the Commonwealth not later than October 1, 1895. And from their decision there was to be no appeal.

When they came to make the selection they found that a bitter spirit of rivalry had sprung up between the inhabitants of Jaysburg, a village situated on the

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\*This remarkable young man is supposed to have been a native of Drumore Township, Lancaster County. He was living at Northumberland when Governor Mifflin appointed him prothonotary, &c., having been admitted to the bar at Sunbury in August, 1791. Kidd wrote a beautiful hand and was well qualified for the different offices he held, but becoming dissipated Governor Snyder refused to re-appoint him. He held office about fourteen years.



river west of the mouth of Lycoming Creek—where the first court was held and the first offices of record of the county were opened—and Michael Ross and William Hepburn, owners of land lying east of Lycoming Creek. Ross proposed to lay out a town,\* and as Hepburn expected it would appreciate the value of his land, he championed the project of Ross and the two joined issue with the Jaysburgers. In the meantime John Sutton, who had laid out Newberry on the north of Jaysburg, and William Dunn, proprietor of Dunnstown, entered the contest for county seat honors. Dunn tendered a lot for the court house, but there is nothing on record to show if Sutton made any proposal. The contest grew more bitter from day to day and at one time a riot between the Hepburn-Ross party and the Jaysburgers was imminent. Jacob Latcha, principal owner of Jaysburg, tendered an eligible lot on which to erect the court house. These bids stirred up the Hepburn-Ross party and convinced them that they must make a more liberal offer or the coveted prize would slip away from them. A tender of four lots was then made by Ross, and as the competing parties did not offer a better inducement, the commissioners accepted Ross' offer and closed the contest. An appeal being barred by the provisions of the act creating the county, the Jaysburg party accepted the decision in bitterness and wrath and never forgave the winners, but charged them with using corrupt means to defeat them.

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\*The original plot of Williamsport, as laid out for Ross by William Ellis and Joseph Williams in 1795-96, was a rectangular figure containing 111 acres, divided into 302 lots, with streets and alleys crossing each other at right angles, and a public square in the centre. It was bounded on the east by Academy Street, south by the river, west by West and Hepburn Streets and north by Hartman Alley or North Street. The city now covers about six and a half square miles, or 4,160 acres.

When Michael Ross' town—then called "William's Port"—was selected it only contained the skeleton of a log building standing on the corner of what is now East Third and Mulberry streets. Jaysburg, however, which was also laid out with streets and alleys, contained a number of houses, a hotel, several shops and stores, and a school house.

When the contest was closed the commissioners hurried away to make their report, no doubt glad to escape the maledictions of the defeated party which were heaped upon them. The Sunbury records show that Hall received as his compensation £25 17s 6d. The others were paid lesser amounts.

Thus did Lycoming County and Williamsport come into existence. The latter, however, does not date its official beginning before the 4th of July, 1796, because on that day a public auction for the sale of lots was held and the first deeds of transfer bear that date. The log house\* shown on a crude map, drawn with pen and pencil when the fight for the county seat was being waged, was finished and occupied in the spring of 1796. It was known as the "Russell Inn," and remained as a historic landmark until it was con-

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\*This amateur map was found among the papers of Samuel Wallis, and in 1895 it was published for the first time by Joseph H. McMinn, of Williamsport. It represents the villages of Jaysburg and Newberry, while a single house appears on the ground now occupied by Williamsport. It evidently was the first attempt to map the valley of the river above Lewisburg. The river and tributary streams are shown as far up as "Cinnamahoning." The object of the map was to show the commissioners on site that the county seat should be located further up the river than Williamsport—probably at Dunnstown—as the population was 905 above Lycoming Creek and only 479 below. It also showed that the river valley was settled thirty-six miles above Lycoming Creek, while it was only fourteen miles to the southern county line at Muncy Hills, therefore the county seat should be nearer the centre of population.

sumed in the great fire of 1871. James Russell, the proprietor, purchased the lot at the 4th of July sale, and paid £40, Pennsylvania currency. The building is correctly shown in the illustration, and is well remembered by many persons yet living. From that rough building the present magnificent city has grown until it now numbers more than thirty thousand inhabitants within its prescribed limits; and if the suburbs, which are practically a part thereof, could be counted the population would reach, if not exceed, thirty-five thousand.

The first election for county officers was held October 16, 1795. Samuel Stewart,\* of Nippenose Township, was chosen sheriff, and John Hanna, James Crawford and Thomas Forster commissioners. Sheriff Stewart filed his bond October 28, 1795, and assumed the duties of his office at once. The commissioners, however, did not meet and organize until December 1, 1795. At their second meeting, on the 15th, they appointed John Kidd treasurer, and at the third meeting, on the 21st, they issued their warrants for making an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the county, returnable on the first Tuesday in January, 1796. According to the act a return to the Legislature had to be made not later than the 1st of February, 1796.

The next meeting of the board was held January 5, 1796, when the returns from the enumerators were received. This was the first enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of Lycoming County, and the number

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\*As Samuel Stewart was born December 4, 1770, he was not quite twenty-five years old when he became sheriff. He died April 6, 1844, and his youngest son, James, born in 1831, is now living in Nippenose Township.

in the seven original townships\* was returned as follows:

Muncy Township.....	378
Loyalsock Township.....	100
Lycoming Township.....	359
Washington Township .....	106
Pine Creek Township.....	189
Nippenose Township.....	96
Lower Bald Eagle Township.....	158
Total Taxables, January, 1796.....	1,386

Allowing three persons to each taxable would give a population of 4,158, which is believed to be about correct. The census of 1800 gave the county a population of 5,414. And from these small beginnings the county has increased in wealth and population until at the close of one hundred years it was found to have 70,579 souls within its borders.

The original boundary line of Lycoming County may be briefly outlined as follows:

Beginning near the mouth of White Deer Creek, it extended westward to a point near Kittanning, on the Allegheny River; thence up the stream to the mouth of Conewango Creek, at Warren; thence up the creek to the New York line; thence eastward on the state line until it intersected the line of Luzerne County near Tioga Point; thence southward on the line of Luzerne until it came within range of the Muncy Hills, when it bore westward over these hills, and crossing the river at what is now the Montgomery railroad bridge, descended the west side of the river to the place of beginning.

The territory comprised within these lines is roughly estimated at nearly eleven thousand square miles, or about one-fourth of the state. It was larger than either of the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey or Delaware; or to make the comparison more striking, it was larger than Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Delaware combined, and Connecticut and

\*All these townships were created by the court of Northumberland County before Lycoming was organized.

New Jersey were but one thousand square miles greater.

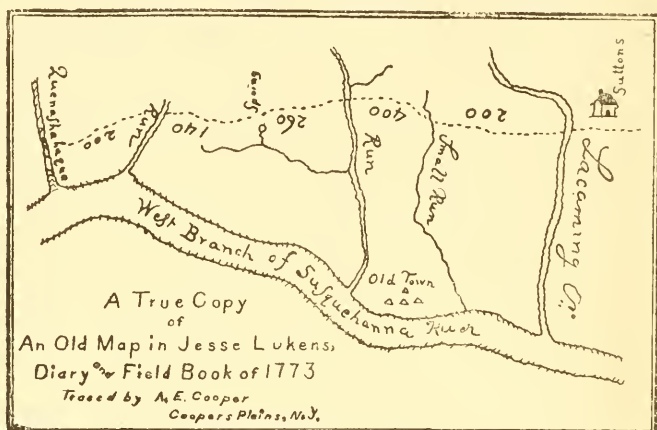
At that time more than three-fourths of this vast domain was practically an unexplored region—in fact, “a howling wilderness”—and contained only a trifle over 4,000 inhabitants. But advancement, improvement and civilization have been so great that at the end of a century we find a population of about 600,000 within this territory, three beautiful and thrifty cities, many boroughs and villages, and a country rich in agriculture, manufactures and all the essential elements of prosperity and wealth. The great lumber district and a portion of the immense oil field lie within the original limits of Lycoming, while the bituminous coal fields are almost inexhaustible. The value of the annual products of this district mounts high up into the millions, and still the great work of development goes on.

By consulting the accompanying map showing the original extent, and the counties that have been made in whole or in part from Lycoming, the reader will have a clearer conception of the magnitude of the county one hundred years ago. The work of dismemberment commenced in 1800 and ended in 1861. As the county stands to-day it contains 1,213 square miles and is the second largest sub-division of the Commonwealth.

When Lycoming County was organized there was only one election district\* in the territory of which it was composed. This district consisted of Muncy and Bald Eagle townships—the balance of the territory was an unknown and indefinite quantity. This election district was created by an act of Assembly ap-

\*Vide Smith's Laws for this and other acts creating election districts.

proved September 13, 1785, and the place of voting was fixed at the house of Amariah Sutton, which stood on the east side of Lycoming Creek, in what is now the Tenth Ward of Williamsport. Here the taxables of the two townships assembled to vote, many of them being compelled to travel long distances.



[Jesse Lukens, who drew the above map, was a son of John Lukens, surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1761 to 1789, and was born August 8, 1748. He early displayed a taste for surveying, and did much work here for Samuel Wallis. He took up land for himself in Buffalo Valley in 1769. He accompanied Colonel Plunkett's ill-advised expedition from Sunbury against the Yankees at Wyoming as a spectator. In a volley fired by the Yankees near Nanticoke young Lukens was the only man hit, and he died from the wound December 25, 1775, in his 28th year. The object in giving the map here is to show that Amariah Sutton had his house built as early as 1773; and the location of the Indian village (Old Town), below Dougherty's Run. This map is the oldest known to be in existence showing the upper part of what is now Williamsport.—Ed.]

It was not long after the erection of Lycoming County until the increase of population demanded the formation of more election districts; consequently an act approved March 21, 1797, divided the county into five districts and defined them as follows:



1. Loyalsock Township, and that part of Lycoming Township east of Pine Run, and that part of Washington Township north of Bald Eagle Mountain, to be known as district number one, and elections to be held at the court house, Williamsport.

2. Muncy Township, and part of Washington Township, lying south of Bald Eagle Mountain, to be district number two, and elections to be held at the house of Henry Shoemaker, Jr., in Muncy Township.

3. That part of Lycoming Township west of Pine Run, and that part of Pine Creek east of Chatham's Run, and the township of Nippenose, to form the third district. Elections to be held at the house of Thomas Ramsey, Pine Creek.

4. All that part of Pine Creek Township west of Chatham's Run to constitute the fourth district, and elections to be held at the house of Hugh Andrew, Dunnsburgh.

5. Bald Eagle Township formed the fifth district, and elections were held at the house of Frederick Richards.

At these places our great grandfathers and grandfathers assembled to exercise the right of suffrage. It requires little figuring to show that many of them had to travel from twenty to seventy miles if they wished to vote for a favorite candidate.

Emigrants came in so rapidly that in seven years the population had increased to such an extent that another election district was required. The act of April 3, 1804, made Tioga Township (erected in 1798, and now in Tioga County,) "a separate election district," and directed that elections be held at the house of Thomas Berry.\* He had settled on the Tioga River at what is now the borough of Tioga. Before making Berry's house a polling place, settlers in that region desiring to vote were compelled to travel southward to Ramsey's, on Pine Creek, a distance of more than sixty miles!

By the act of April 4, 1805, it was enacted "that the following described part of Lycoming County [now in Bradford County] shall be a separate election district:

\*This new district embraced nearly all the territory of the present County of Tioga.

Beginning at the north-east corner of the township of Burlington; thence south on the east line of said township to the north line of the county of Luzerne; thence west on said line to the east line of the county of Tioga; thence northerly on said line to a point due west from the north-west corner of the township of Ulster; thence east seven miles; thence south to the north line of the township of Burlington; thence east on said line to the place of beginning, to be called Burlington district, and elections to be held at the house of Nathaniel Alter, in Burlington."

By the act of April 11, 1807, it was enacted that "Delmar,\* county of Lycoming," shall be a separate election district [now a township in Tioga County], and elections held at the house of Joshua Emlen, in Wellsboro.

The act of March 28, 1808, created the following election district in Lycoming (now Bradford) County: "Beginning at the 66th milestone on the north line of the state [New York], thence south to the north line of Burlington Township; thence on said line westwardly to the east line of Tioga County; thence northerly on said line to the 81st milestone; thence east on the state line to the place of beginning, to be called the Cleftsburg district, and elections to be held at the house of John Cummings."

The same act constituted the whole of Elkland Township and as much of the township of Shrewsbury lying north of the summit of the Allegheny Mountain (now in Sullivan County) an election district, and ordered the elections to be held at the house of William Molyneux, at the forks of the Loyalsock.

\*Delmar was set off from the township of Tioga in 1806 by the court of Lycoming County. The county of Tioga was erected March 26, 1804, but it was not organized for judicial purposes until January, 1812.



More districts were created at a later date, but the foregoing must suffice to show the reader what a vast domain was once embraced within our original boundaries.

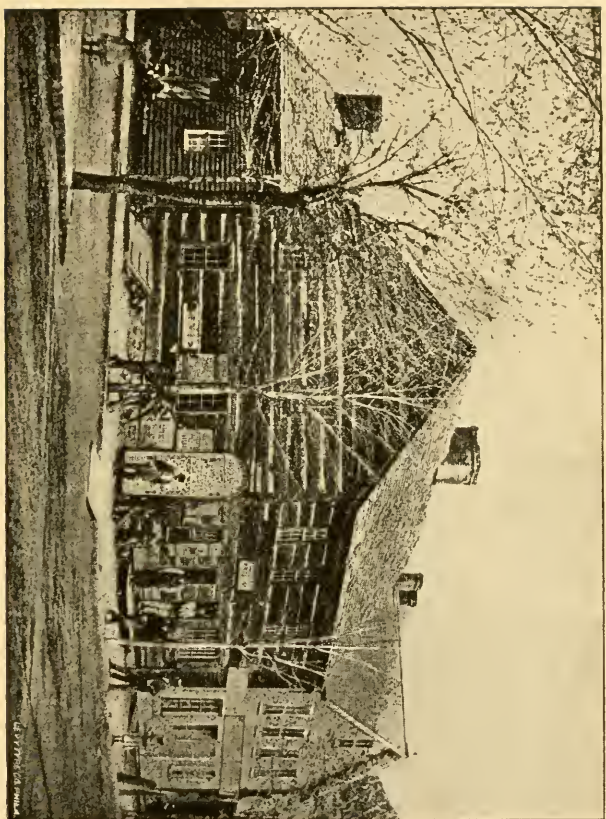
After all the territory Lycoming County has contributed for the formation, in whole or in part, of other counties, she now contains forty-two townships, nine boroughs and one city, and has seventy-two election districts, as against seven one hundred years ago. The census of 1890 gave her a population of 70,579; to-day it probably exceeds 75,000. At the date of organization there was not one post-office in the county; to-day there are eighty-eight. For nearly four years the people had to travel to Northumberland to receive their letters and papers, where a post-office was first established November 13, 1795, seven months after the organization of Lycoming County. A post-office was established at Williamsport August 12, 1799; Milton January 1, 1800; Muncy April 1, 1800; Jersey Shore April 1, 1806. Sunbury, older than either of these places, did not have a post-office until January 1, 1797, nearly two years and two months after Northumberland.

The first mails were carried by a boy on horseback, in a pair of saddlebags, and only arrived about once a week. The contrast between the mail facilities of that day and the present is almost beyond belief. Then a light pair of saddlebags were scarcely half filled—now more than a car load of mail matter arrives at the Williamsport post-office every twenty-four hours. The rapidity of our advancement in every department of human endeavor during the cycle of a hundred years has been so great as to almost paralyze the senses and dumfound the imagination.

When Williamsport was selected as the county seat for Lycoming there were no public buildings within the limits of the town, and the early courts were held first at Jaysburg, then at the house of Eleanor Winter, east of Lycoming Creek, near what is now the corner of Fourth and Cemetery streets. A room was then fitted up in the Russell Inn, where the court remained during 1797, or until new quarters were provided at the Rising Sun\* tavern, further up Third Street. In the meantime a temporary log house was erected on the south-western corner of what is now the court house square, where the court and the county officers found a temporary refuge. Until this building was ready the public offices were kept at Jaysburg, much to the liking of the officials, but much to the disgust of the Hepburn-Ross party. An official coloring was given to legal business, however, by the court moving about and holding its sessions within the limits of the place selected for the county seat. The county officers, however, had such commodious quarters (?) at Jaysburg that they were loth to leave them, and John Kidd,† prothonotary, etc., lingered there so long with the records that the Governor was requested to order him to remove them to the county seat. The jail and prisoners were also kept at Jaysburg until the temporary court house was ready for occupancy. In this building a room was set apart for prisoners, and the final departure from Jaysburg took place near the close of the eighteenth century.

\*This house, built and kept for several years by Thomas Huston, stood on the site of what is better known as the Heivly building. He was the father of Charles Huston, the eminent lawyer and member of the State Supreme Court. And it was here that John Kidd, the multipotent officeholder, died April 9, 1813.

†For Kidd's correspondence on this subject with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Chief Justice McKean's answer, see Hist. Lycoming County, pp. 237-238.



RUSSELL INN.



It may be stated in this connection that the first jailer was Samuel Jordan, father of the celebrated Judge Jordan, who, fifty years afterwards, presided over the courts of Lycoming County. The second jailer was Robert McElrath, who appears to have taken charge of this institution after its removal to Williamsport. He was the father of Thomas McElrath, who assisted Horace Greeley to found the New York Tribune.

No record of the cost of the first stone jail has been found. It probably did not exceed \$8,000 or \$9,000, and was ready for occupants in the fall of 1800, and was finished in 1801. With some improvements and an addition or two, it served the county until 1867, when, on account of damage by fire, it was torn down to make room for a new prison. This was completed in 1868 at a cost of \$139,440.87, and is still in use.

In the latter part of 1799 preparations were begun for the construction of a new court house, and the work was steadily pushed until it was completed and occupied in 1804. It was principally brick and the design was after the English style of the period. The "raising" of the new building evidently was regarded as an affair of no ordinary importance, for records show that Jacob Grafius was paid \$6 for "nine gallons of whiskey" used on that occasion! The bell which hangs in the tower, and for more than ninety years has summoned judges, jurors and litigants to the courts, was cast in Philadelphia by George Hedderly, and was hauled here in a wagon driven by Gen. John Burrows, one of the commissioners, in 1804.

An itemized bill for the court house has been preserved, from which it appears that it cost \$20,417.80. It served the county until 1860, when it was torn down

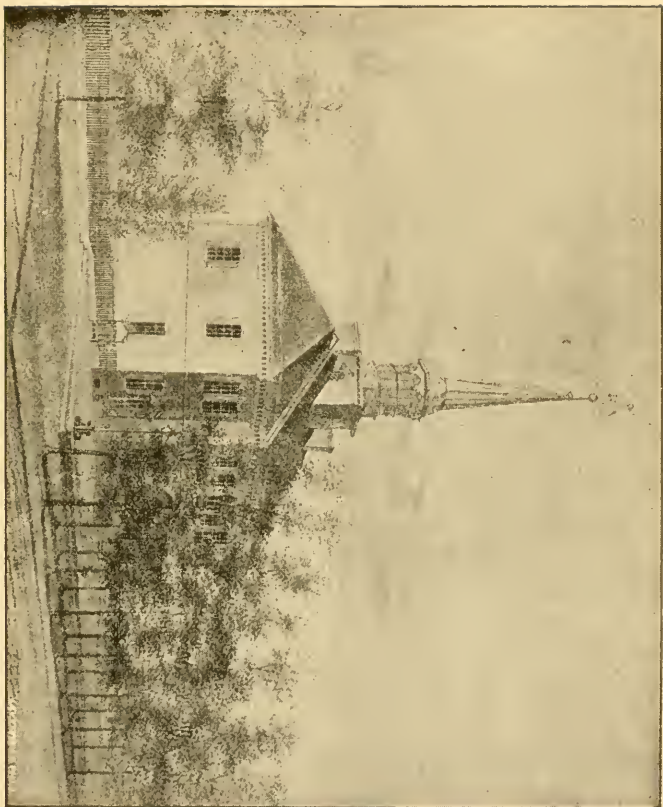
and the erection of the present building was commenced and finished ready for the March sessions in 1861. It stands on the site of the court house of 1804, and originally cost \$41,030, but the repairs and changes it has undergone during the last thirty-five years have run the cost up to \$100,000 or more, and the demands for more room to accommodate the records and officers are now so great that an addition must be made before many years.

A few statistics culled at random through the reports for early years will serve to show the steady growth of the county. At the October election in 1807, Isaac Smith ran for the Legislature on the Republican ticket and received 894 votes, while Col. Hugh White, Federalist, received 441. This was about the highest vote cast and indicated a population of 4,017, but it undoubtedly was much more. For sheriff, John Hays, Republican, had 702 votes, and Seely Huling, Federalist, 694. For commissioner, Col. John McMean, Republican, had 751, and Joseph Foulk, Federalist, 588. Smith lived in Level Corner and Colonel White on the flat above Pine Creek. Hays was a resident of Williamsport, and Huling lived on the south side of the river. Colonel McMean had a farm on the "Long Reach," above Jaysburg, and Joseph Foulk was a resident of Michael Ross' town.

At the election in October, 1809, the vote for Assembly was as follows: Henry Wells, 774; John Forster, 726. The candidates ran almost "neck and neck," Wells only coming out forty-eight ahead in a total poll of 1,500.

Old records show that in 1812 the county had nineteen townships, among them being Athens, Smithfield, Burlington, Ulster and Ulalia, all of which are





FIRST COURT HOUSE.





now in Bradford County. The quota of taxes for Williamsport was \$60.18. The total assessment for the county was \$8,307.35. The expenses of the grand jury for that year were \$236, and the traverse jury \$1,059. The assessors were paid \$106.75, and the election expenses ran up to \$588.45. John Cummings, who appears to have had charge of the county prison, was paid \$12.34 "for keeping deserters." Very likely they had been drafted for the war of 1812, as a draft had been ordered. The total cost of conducting the affairs of the county that year was \$5,755.67. Business was very much depressed that year on account of the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain, and many industries came to a stand-still.

Coming down to 1821, we find an increase in many items. The total expenses of the county reached \$9,157.44. Auditing the public accounts, however, only cost \$38, and the wages of the commissioners were \$496. Little printing was required in those days, as only \$60 was expended for that item. Holding elections cost \$418.70, but the deputy attorney general, or prosecuting officer for the Commonwealth, was only paid \$17 for fees. Evidently there was little criminal business that year. There is an item of \$30 "for ringing the bell"—evidently the court house bell. Jurors this year cost the county \$1,744.78, and the constables for attending them and the court received \$95. This year there were only seventeen townships in the county, the loss having been caused by the erection of other counties.

The auditors' report for the last year of the century (1895) shows the progress that has been made, when compared with some of the figures that have been given. Prison expenses were \$1,933.34 and printing and sta-

tionery cost \$3,016.13. The total court expenses were \$17,697.78. Among some of the single items in this classification were the following: \$7,233.60 paid jurors; constables, \$1,212.55, and commonwealth witnesses, \$5,178.70. For keeping up, repairing, and wiping out bills falling due for bridges, \$55,150.20 were paid. The election expenses of the county were \$6,665.60. This includes the printing of ballots, publishing proclamations, travel of return judges, &c. Court house expenses ran up to \$5,625, and miscellaneous items reached a total of \$125,977. The collectors turned into the treasury \$1,023.85 tax on dogs, while the county paid \$1,502.75 as bounty on sheep killed by dogs, many of which, no doubt, escaped taxation. The assets of the county, consisting of cash in the treasury (\$68,085), and uncollected taxes, amounted to \$237,074.59, while the liabilities were \$593,499.16.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS, 1895.

At the close of the century Lycoming County had the following civil officers:

President Judge—Hon. John J. Metzger; his term of ten years expires in 1899. Salary, \$4,000 per annum; paid by the State.

Sheriff—Frank Fulmer; term of three years expired with 1895. Fees.

Prothonotary—John E. Hopkins; term of three years expired with 1895. Fees.

Treasurer—S. G. Updegraff; salary, \$1,000 and commission; term, three years; expires with 1896.

Register and Recorder—M. T. Howell; term, three years; salary limited by law to \$2,000. Term expires with 1896.

District Attorney—W. C. Gilmore; paid by fees; term, three years; expired with 1895.

Commissioners—L. R. Robinson, Hepburn Goldy, John F. Nicely; term, three years; expires with 1896; \$3.50 per day.

Auditors—J. Harvey Dimm, W. B. Delong, C. T. McClarin; term, three years; expires with 1896; \$3.00 per day when on duty.

School Superintendent—J. George Becht; term, three years; expires in 1896; salary, \$2,000 per annum; paid by the State.

Coroner—Dr. William Goehrig; term, three years; expires with 1896. Paid by fees.

[The law provides that in the case of death, or accident which incapacitates the sheriff, the coroner shall take charge of the office and conduct the same until a successor is appointed or elected. It is also provided that neither the sheriff nor the treasurer can serve two terms in succession.]

Surveyor—Edward J. Eldred; term, three years; re-elected in 1895. Fees.

Jury Commissioners—John Seigel, Harry Bennett; term, three years; expires in 1897; \$2.50 per day and mileage, when on duty.

Members of Assembly—H. H. Rutter, Emerson Collins, John T. King; term, two years; expires with 1896; salary, \$1,500 and mileage; paid by the State.

State Senator—J. Henry Cochran; term, four years; expires in 1898; salary, \$1,500 and mileage; district, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan Counties.

Representative in Congress—A. C. Hopkins; term, two years; expired in 1895; salary, \$5,000 and mileage; paid by the United States; district, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga Counties.

#### CITY OFFICERS, 1895.

Williamsport was made a borough by act of the Legislature approved March 1, 1806. It was taken from Loyalsock Township and its territory comprised one hundred and eleven acres. The population was probably about 200, as in 1808 it was only 280. Its growth was slow for over fifty years. On January 15, 1866, when it was incorporated as a city by the Legislature, the population probably did not exceed 12,000; but from that time on it grew rapidly on account of the development of the lumber industry. The first mayor under the charter was J. M. Wood, elected May 17, 1866. His competitor was S. M. Crans, the last burgess under borough rule. The officers of the city government during the centennial year were as follows:

Mayor—William G. Elliot; term, three years; salary, \$900 per annum; expired April 6, 1896.

City Treasurer—Valentine W. Quigel; term, three years; expired April 1, 1896; re-elected.

City Controller—Staughton George; term, three years; salary, \$1,200; expired April 6, 1896; re-elected.

City Assessors—Jacob M. Gable, John M. Thomson, Frederick Graff; term, three years; expired April 6, 1896; re-elected. Per diem \$2.25, when on duty.

City Clerk—J. J. Galbraith; term, one year; expired April 6, 1896; salary \$1,000; elected by Common Council.

Clerk Select Council—Ray M. Bennington; term, one year; expired April 6, 1896; salary, \$200; elected by Select Council.

City Engineer—George D. Snyder; term, three years; salary, \$1,200; expires April, 1897; elected by Councils.

Assistant Engineer—Fred. A. Snyder; appointed by the engineer.

Draughtsman—H. H. Guise; appointed by engineer.

Rodman—J. N. Hobart; appointed by the engineer.

Chainman—F. A. Field; appointed by engineer.

Market Clerk—A. H. Stead; appointed by the mayor and confirmed by Select Council; salary, \$400 per annum.

City Solicitor—W. D. Crocker, Esq.; elected by Councils; term, two years; salary, \$1,000.

Chief of Police—Evan Russell; appointed by the mayor and confirmed by Select Council; salary, \$80 per month. The force consists of fifteen men, at \$50 per month each, and appointed the same as the chief.

Chief of Fire Department—J. W. Miles; appointed by the mayor and confirmed by Select Council; salary \$75 per month. The fire department consists of four steam fire engines, five hose carts, one hook and ladder company, and forty-nine men.

#### SELECT COUNCIL.

First Ward—H. P. Keyte.

Second Ward—John S. Leinbach.

Third Ward—J. H. Boyer.

Fourth Ward—H. B. Melick.

Fifth Ward—Frederick E. Embick, president.

Sixth Ward—John G. Reading.

Seventh Ward—L. Mahaffey.

Eighth Ward—J. J. Crocker.

Ninth Ward—G. A. Stuempfle.

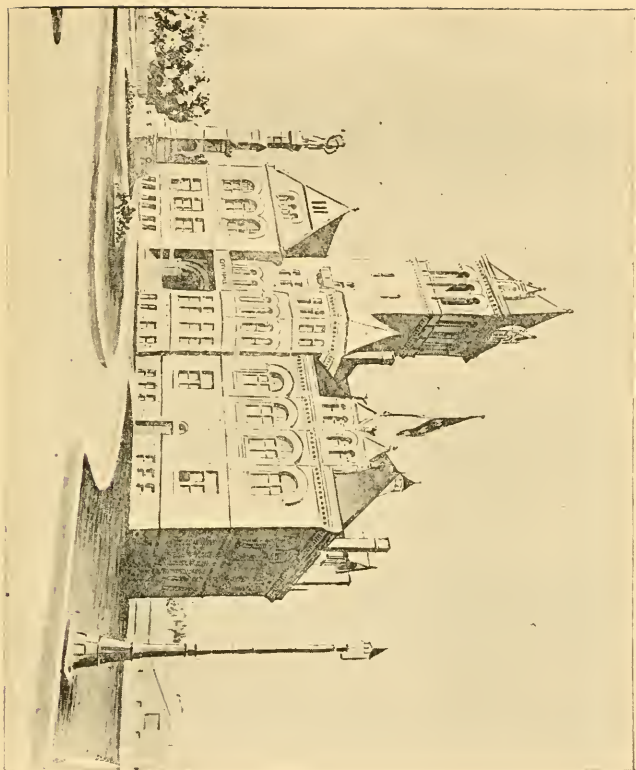
Tenth Ward—S. T. Foresman.

Eleventh Ward—Robert Richardson.

Twelfth Ward—W. W. Shank.

Terms expire: 1896 in odd numbered wards; 1898 in even numbered wards.

CITY HALL.





COMMON COUNCIL.

First Ward—William A. Marsch, Charles E. Cole.

Second Ward—G. F. Mohn, Hyman A. Slate.

Third Ward—J. C. Hill, president; Charles H. Ellinger.

Fourth Ward—H. A. Solomon, H. Ulman.

Fifth Ward—John Van Fossen, Frank Stutzman.

Sixth Ward—L. M. Castner, S. N. Williams.

Seventh Ward—N. T. Funston, Christian Haist.

Eighth Ward—Samuel P. Hartman, Charles R. Krimm.

Ninth Ward—Daniel Edler, George D. Hoffman.

Tenth Ward—W. I. Dreisbach, James T. Thomas.

Eleventh Ward—Perry H. Bovee, H. K. Grubb.

Twelfth Ward—Gottlieb Waltz, Max L. Mitchell.

Terms expire: 1896 in even numbered wards; 1897 in odd numbered wards.

Overseers of the Poor—Charles T. Huston, president; D. B. Else, secretary; D. W. Miller. Term, three years; elected by Councils; salary, secretary, \$600; \$300 for each of the others.

Board of Health—John K. Crawford, president; C. W. Youngman, M. D., James B. Krause, Esq., D. T. Mahaffey, H. H. Fessler, M. D., D. B. Else, secretary. A. Richter, M. D., health officer; salary, \$75 per month.

Brandon Park Commission—O. H. Reighard, Esq., president; Robert Neilson, J. F. Laedlein, William G. Elliot, J. Artley Beeber, Esq., L. Mahaffey, J. G. Reading, Esq., secretary and treasurer.

Ross Park Commission—William G. Elliot (mayor), president; F. E. Embick, L. M. Castner, J. C. Hill, Esq., George W. Rianhard, secretary.

In 1895 the valuation of property assessed was \$8,883,726. The receipts from all sources were about \$200,000; expenditures about the same.

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The Williamsport School District is governed by a board of forty-three directors, and it is independent of the municipal government, never having accepted the provisions of the Wallace law. The board is officered and constituted as follows:

President—H. G. McCormick, M. D.

Secretary—Willard M. Dietrick; salary, \$600.

Treasurer—John H. Young; compensation, 1½ per cent. on disbursements.



Superintendent of Schools—Samuel Transeau, A. M., Ph. D.; salary, \$1,800.

Solicitor—James B. Krause, Esq.; salary, \$200.

The directors are apportioned as follows throughout the wards of the city:

First Ward—Hiram Winner, Harry T. Crawford, John N. Rathmell.

Second Ward—W. E. Page, Harry Koch, Ezra Rathmell.

Third Ward—Willard M. Dietrick, A. Judson Hartranft, John R. Pott, William P. Sands, H. P. Huff.

Fourth Ward—A. H. Snyder, J. E. Putnam, J. G. M. Long.

Fifth Ward—Samuel Bubbs, John H. Young, H. M. Foresman, L. W. Green, W. M. DuFour, M. D.

Sixth Ward—Charles Spalding, W. H. Holloway, J. Irvin Smith, Charles Matthies.

Seventh Ward—G. F. Hagenbuch, J. O. Bovee, C. L. Reeder.

Eighth Ward—Louis Schnelder, M. D., M. T. Waltz, C. W. Schuman, Charles E. Spotts.

Ninth Ward—Daniel Keeler, Thomas M. Goehrlg, Andrew Ott.

Tenth Ward—H. G. McCormick, M. D., A. H. Kiess.

Eleventh Ward—Thomas F. Sauerwein, H. G. Fessler.

Twelfth Ward—H. R. Fleming, Charles A. Quiggle, Charles K. Fisher, John W. Wasser, P. M. Coup, George F. Eckenstein.

The schools, of which there are ninety-nine, are taught by ninety-nine teachers. Each school is under the immediate care of principals, who are charged with direct supervision, under the superintendent, of their respective grades. W. W. Kelchner, principal of the High School, is paid \$155.56 per month.



## ORIGINAL SIZE OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

## EXPLANATORY OF THE MAP.

Lycoming, the twenty-first county organized in the state of Pennsylvania was formed from a part of Northumberland on the 13th day of April, 1795, and included all the territory formerly belonging to that county lying west of the present boundary of said county, including in its tremendous sweep nearly all of that vast tract of land known as the purchase of 1784, covering an area of ten thousand three hundred and eighty-four (10,384) square miles; and extending as far westward as the Allegheny River, and following the course of that stream from Kittanning to the mouth of Conewango Creek, thence up said creek to the New York State line, said streams to be the dividing line between Lycoming and Westmoreland Counties.

On the 2d day of April, 1804, the Legislature of Pennsylvania annexed to Lycoming all that portion of Luzerne County lying west of the following lines: Beginning at the east side of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, on the line between Pennsylvania and New York, at such place that a due south line would strike the north-east corner of Claverack Township, thence south-east along the line of said township, crossing said river to the north-west corner of said Claverack Township; thence by the south-west line of said township to the south-west corner thereof, and from thence due west on the line separating the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming, thereby adding about four hundred and ninety-two (492) square miles of territory to the already large county of Lycoming, making a total area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (10,876) square miles, being nearly one-fourth of the state.

There were then but a few straggling settlements within this vast domain; only here and there, upon the fertile shores of the principal streams, had the venturesome pioneer erected his log cabin with a view of making a home for himself and family, where fish and game were abundant. The balance of this immense territory was an almost unbroken solitude, covered by a dense and gloomy forest, where the wild savage roamed unmolested through the valleys and over the mountains in search of game.

The first census was taken in 1790, five years before Lycoming County was born, and the population of the entire territory at that time, as near as can be ascertained, was about four thousand (4,000). At the time of our organization as a county there were no villages inhabited by white men and no homes or public edifices had been reared, noted for their architectural grandeur; yet some of the log structures of those eventful days of hardship and suffering were hallowed by scenes the memory of which will live so long as the love of home and country shall continue to be the guiding star of civilized people.

The formation of so large an area of country into a separate county brought wealth and power to its people, which gave them prestige throughout the state, established Williamsport as a county seat on the firm basis of assured strength and boundless promise.

There were but five election districts (see p. 19) in all that great expanse of territory then known as Lycoming County, and their boundaries were ill defined—there was no way by which all the districts could be described by accurate metes and bounds.

About five years after the county was organized the work of creating new counties began and was pushed with much vigor for many years, Lycoming contributing cheerfully of her territory for the formation of new counties.

Centre County was formed February 13th, 1800, from parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Huntingdon and Lycoming.

Armstrong County, March 12th, 1800, from Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming.

Warren County, March 12th, 1800, from parts of Allegheny and Lycoming.

Venango County, March 12th, 1800, from parts of Allegheny and Lycoming.

Indiana County, March 30th, 1803, from parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming.

Tioga County, March 26th, 1804, all from Lycoming.

Potter County, March 26th, 1804, all from Lycoming.

McKean County, March 26th, 1804, all from Lycoming.

Jefferson County, March 26th, 1804, from parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming.

Clearfield County, March 26th, 1804, from parts of Northumberland and Lycoming.

Ontario County, February 21st, 1810, from parts of Luzerne and Lycoming. The name of the county was changed to Bradford, March 24th, 1812.

Clarion County, March 11th, 1839, from Armstrong and Venango, part of which territory was formerly taken from Lycoming.

Clinton County, June 21st, 1839, from parts of Centre and Lycoming. All originally belonged to Lycoming County.

Elk County, April 18th, 1843, from parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean. All originally belonged to Lycoming County.

Sullivan County, March 15th, 1847, from parts of Bradford and Lycoming.

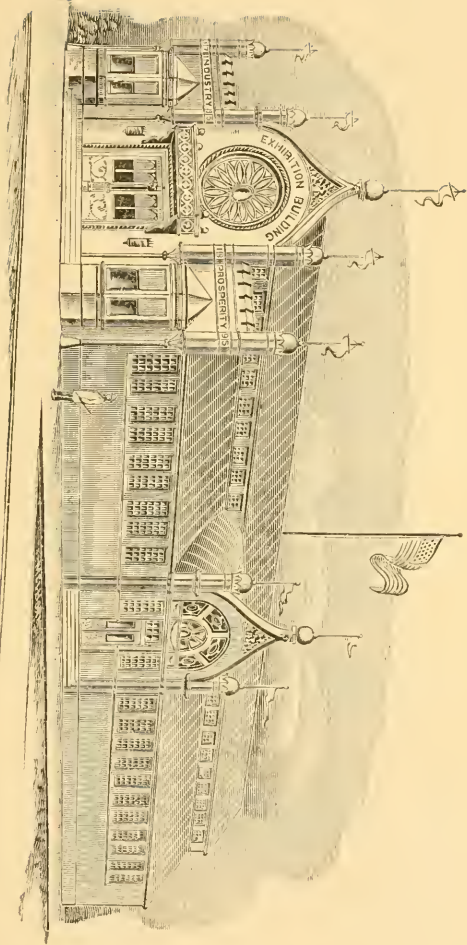
Forest County, April 11th, 1848, from parts of Jefferson and Venango—most of which originally belonged to Lycoming County.

Cameron County, March 29th, 1860, from parts of Clinton, Elk, Potter and McKean, all of which originally belonged to Lycoming County.

The last contribution of territory Lycoming was called upon to make for the benefit of her sister counties, was donated to the county of Union on the 29th of June, 1861, and is now known as Gregg Township.

Lycoming has in all furnished 9,963 square miles of territory toward the formation of eighteen other counties. She yet remains the second

EXPOSITION HALL.





largest county in the state, having an area of 1,213 square miles, seventy-two election districts, and a population in 1890 of 70,579.

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS PROGRESS.

Let us, after the mists of a hundred years have cleared away, take a retrospective view of the county as she journeys down through the century to her one hundredth anniversary; celebrated in her county town, a thriving city of more than 30,000 inhabitants, among stately buildings devoted to religion, art and education; her valleys teeming with the busy marts of trade, the abodes of refinement and culture, where town vies with town in rearing beautiful mansions and adorning the structures devoted to public uses; her hillsides and mountain tops dotted with the thrifty homes of the husbandmen, and waving with the richest of harvests, while her population has increased beyond calculation.

Nineteen court houses have been reared for the accommodation of 500,000 enterprising business men upon the very ground where one hundred years ago burned the council fires of the savage tribes; the tomahawk and scalping knife have given way to the improved implements of agriculture, and we of to-day know only by hearsay that the fields and fruits we enjoy were conquered through toil and danger by our pioneer ancestors, and transmitted from sire to son in title deeds written in blood.

From the several temples of justice the mandates of the law are quietly executed by citizens learned in the legal profession, and fire proof vaults are provided for the protection and safe keeping of the court records, while from the steps can be heard patriotic sentiments and great political truths from eloquent lips, which stir her stalwart sons to united effort, the influence of which is often felt throughout the entire Commonwealth, while her heroic sons have made a name and fame for courage and endurance that will be cherished so long as the love of liberty lives in the heart of man. There is no other portion of the state that can show a better spectacle of prosperity, wealth and refinement. The whole of our original territory, embracing nearly one-fourth of the state, is now embroidered with railroads and "the iron horse," with an eye like the sun, whose sinews are steel and whose breath is fire, rushes with untamed speed from the mine to the market, regardless of river or mountain.

It is almost impossible even for the present generation to form an adequate idea of the amount or value of the products taken from the mountains and valleys originally embraced within the limits of Lycoming County. Information is conveyed to us on the wings of the wind; in our morning papers we can read the record of events that occurred only the night before in the cities of Paris and London; by the aid of the telephone we can audibly converse with persons hundreds of miles from us, and yet every year is adding new wonders in the realm of science, invention and learning.

H. S. LUCAS.

## SOWING THE SEED.

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### First Reference to a County Centennial Observance in a Public Address.

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Five or six years before the close of the century marking the corporate existence of Lycoming County, parties in Williamsport, Muncy, Jersey Shore and other places, had occasional conversations regarding the approaching event, and all agreed that when the time came efforts should be made to have a demonstration that would be creditable alike to the people and the county. Nothing, however, in the way of a program was suggested or agreed upon, and time ran along quietly for several years. An occasional paragraph appeared in some of the local papers reminding the people when the county would be one hundred years old, but beyond this there was very little said.

It was not until the evening of November 13, 1891, that the people were publicly reminded of the approaching event and advised that the rounding off of one hundred years in our history would be an event of no ordinary importance, and that they should begin to prepare for its observance in a befitting manner. This reference occurred in the course of a brilliant address before the Williamsport Board of Trade by the Hon. H. C. Parsons, who substantially said:

The centennial of the founding of the county of Lycoming is near at hand, and he suggested that it would be eminently fit and proper to make that event the occasion of a celebration such as was never before witnessed by the people of this section of the state. The resources of Lycoming County are wonderful to contemplate. It is the second larg-



est in territory of any county in the state, and has every material advantage that could be desired.

Now that its centennial is approaching, he was of opinion that the Board of Trade should take the initiative in preparing for the celebration. He suggested the appointment of a committee of fifteen or twenty to take charge of the matter. Land should be purchased, leased or donated, a building should be erected for the grand industrial exhibition of the products of the county. There are many who cannot give money towards the success of such a venture, but the committee should go to the stone-masons, the bricklayers, the carpenters and the representatives of all other trades and ask them to give two or three days of work on the building.

Then when the centennial period arrives, we should have a three days' celebration of a magnitude that would bring the entire county into Williamsport. The first might be devoted to a parade of all the organizations in the county, the second to a grand trades' display and the third to an imposing meeting of the citizens of the county.

After discussing the scheme at some length Mr. Parsons declared it as his belief, that if the suggestion was carried out under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Williamsport at the next census would show a population of sixty thousand.

This was the first public utterance in the course of an address, so far as known, relating to a centennial observance, and from that time forth sentiment began to grow. At first its growth was slow, but the final development was all that could be asked or expected by the most enthusiastic friends of the movement.

Neighboring towns, whose founding antedated the county of Lycoming, began to prepare to observe their centennial anniversaries. Notably among these was Bath, Steuben County, New York, which held its celebration June 4, 6 and 7, 1893. This demonstration attracted wide attention on account of the historic associations which clustered around the name of Charles Williamson. There was an affinity, too, existing between Bath and Lycoming, because it was through a portion of what afterwards became the territory of the latter that Williamson conducted his band of emigrants



from Northumberland in 1792. The road built by this 'adventuresome Scotchman, and which, in many parts, still bears his name, ran over the ground where Williamsport was afterwards built, ascended Lycoming Creek to Trout Run, crossed Laurel Hill, and thence to the point of destination. These were the connecting links of sympathy between the two places, which were to be welded at the end of a hundred years.

Next came the centennial of the borough of Halifax, Dauphin County, which took place July 18, 1894. The rude defensive work erected here by Colonel Clapham in the spring of 1756, when he was on his way up the river with an armed force to build Fort Augusta, was one of the factors in the erection of Northumberland County in 1772, which made Lycoming County possible. The celebration at Halifax was largely attended, and among the distinguished persons present was Governor Pattison, who took a deep interest in the ceremonies.

The next notable event, nearer home, was the centennial demonstration at Dunnstown,\* Clinton County, September 5, 1894. This place was laid out by William Dunn as early as 1786, but attracted little attention for several years. It was, as has been shown, a competitor for the county seat in 1795, and bid fair at one time to become prominent, but like unfortunate Jaysburg, it was doomed to disappointment; but if Jaysburg finally disappeared from the map, Dunnstown survived to observe its centennial in an imposing manner in the presence of a great collection of people. On this occasion T. C. Hipple, Esq., of Lock Haven, was the orator, and his address† was not only eloquent in language, but bristled all over with valuable historical information.

\*Spelled "Dunnstown" and "Dunnsburg" in many of William Dunn's deeds transferring lots.

†For this address in full see Meginness' Hist. of the Great Island, published in 1894.

Surrounded by such influences it is not strange that a sentiment in favor of a similar demonstration in Lycoming County should have been gradually formed in the hearts of those who retained a spark of love for country or ancestry, and it was stimulated and strengthened from day to day as the matter was discussed. The seed sown by the address of Mr. Parsons germinated in time, sprouted, and became a vigorous centuryplant, whose branches finally overshadowed the whole county. And the culmination of the project was so overwhelming that it bore down and swallowed whatever feeble opposition a few doubters were able to raise against it, and there was such an expression of satisfaction, such an exhibition of good cheer and enthusiasm on the part of those who never believed that failure was possible, that when they saw such a magnificent success had been achieved their joy was unspeakably great. To detail in full the story of this great centennial triumph will be the province of the Editor in the following pages, so that the coming generations may have evidence in permanent form of what their ancestors did at the close of the first century of Lycoming County.

## ACTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

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### The Part They Bore in Observing the Great County Centennial Event.

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In the summer of 1894 friends of the common schools of the county became impressed with the importance of doing something that would arouse an interest among the pupils of the approaching centennial anniversary, and cause them to familiarize themselves with the history of the event. By a movement of this kind it was believed that an appropriate observance could be made to serve not only as a valuable educational factor, but by inviting the schools to take part in the ceremonies, a more lasting impression would be made on the youthful minds, which would be an incentive to learn more about the history of the county.

At a meeting of the Lycoming County Teachers' Exchange, held in the office of the county superintendent, in the court house, July 28, 1894, the proposition came up for consideration. At the suggestion of Superintendent Becht a resolution was adopted for the observance by the schools of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the county some time in March, 1895. This same resolution also authorized the superintendent to appoint a committee of teachers, citizens, and directors to arrange a suitable program for such an observance.

The next meeting of the Exchange was held Septem-

ber 29, 1894, when the superintendent announced the following committee to arrange for the celebration:

J. M. M. Gernerdt,	Joseph H. McMinn,
C. W. Williamson,	Emerson Collins,
D. W. Shollenberger,	J. F. Fleming, M. D.,
D. C. Flanagan, M. D.,	A. T. Welker, M. D.,
E. L. McNett,	F. W. Robbins,
J. D. Dundore,	S. W. Furst,
W. W. Champion,	J. George Becht.

In the meantime a regular organization had been effected by choosing the following officers: President, J. George Becht; Secretary, W. W. Champion; Treasurer, Samuel Transeau, A. M., Ph. D.

On motion of Mr. Collins the chair appointed the following committee to confer with the Mayor, the Board of Trade, and the City Councils, and request them to lend their aid to make the celebration a general one: Messrs. Collins, McNett, Shollenberger, Foust and Champion.

After some discussion as to the nature and extent of the celebration, it was decided that the observance by the schools should be of a literary and historical character, with special reference to the local, and local school history of the several school districts; and that it would be advisable to hold the school observance during the month of March, while all the schools are in session. The date was left blank to be filled at a subsequent meeting, when a committee on program would be appointed.

It was decided to co-operate, as far as possible, with any committees that might be appointed thereafter to have a general celebration by the people.

On motion of Mr. Champion, and amended by Messrs. Fleming and McNett, three prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5, were offered for the best three papers read by pupils

of the public schools upon some subject of local history to be designated by the committee on program.

The next meeting was held at the office of the superintendent, in the court house, November 24th, Mr. Becht in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

Dr. Fleming, chairman of the committee to confer with the City Board of Education, reported that he had communicated with the president of the board, and that he had accepted the invitation, and that a committee consisting of Messrs. Dietrick, Keeler, Winner, and Schneider, were present. And he moved that they and such other committees as might be hereafter appointed be elected members of the original committee, which was carried.

Mr. Dietrick stated that they did not represent the board officially, as they had been unable to obtain a quorum at the special meeting, but that they rather represented the president of the board, and were present to obtain an insight into the work, that they might bring it properly before the board at their regular meeting in December, and assured the committee that it would receive the earnest attention of the Board of Education.

Mr. Collins, of the committee to confer with the Mayor, Board of Trade, &c., reported that they had interviewed the Mayor, and Mr. Young, President of the Board of Trade, and that they were heartily in favor of the movement, and that a general meeting would soon be held to take action in the matter.

Mr. Keeler moved that Dr. Fleming's motion that \$30 be offered in prizes be amended to read \$60, to be equally divided between the county and city schools.

At the suggestion of Mr. McMinn, and on motion of Mr. Faber, it was decided to offer handsome diplomas to the pupil reading the best paper in each district upon some subject of local interest in the district.

On motion it was decided to appoint finance and program committees, when the meeting adjourned to December 8th.

At the December meeting the committees were completed and announced as follows:

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

W. W. Kelchner,	D. W. Shollenberger,
J. M. M. Gernerdt,	A. T. Welker, M. D.,
Joseph H. McMinn,	D. C. Flanagan, M. D.,
Hon. Emerson Collins,	Hiram Winner,
W. M. Dietrick,	Louis Schneider, M. D.,
W. H. Faber,	J. F. Fleming, M. D.,

E. L. McNett,	J. D. Dundore,
F. W. Robbins,	S. W. Furst,
Daniel Keeler,	J. W. Fleming,
H. T. Ames, Esq.,	W. Ellis Wise,
Hon. James S. Foresman,	J. A. Kiess,
H. R. Fleming,	J. W. Nicholson.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

D. C. Flanagan, M. D.,	J. A. Kiess,
Daniel Keeler,	A. T. Weiker, M. D.,
J. W. Fleming,	Samuel Transeau, A. M., Ph. D.,
H. R. Fleming,	S. W. Furst,
	W. Ellis Wise.

## PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

W. W. Kelchner,	F. W. Robbins,
Joseph H. McMinn,	Louis Schneider, M. D.,
Samuel Transeau, A. M., Ph. D.,	J. M. M. Gernernd,
E. L. McNett,	H. T. Ames, Esq.,
W. H. Faber,	J. G. Dundore,
Emerson Collins,	W. W. Champion.

## COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

W. W. Champion,	D. W. Shollenberger,
W. M. Dietrick,	J. F. Fleming, M. D.,
J. M. M. Gernernd,	James S. Foresman,
Hiram Winner,	J. W. Nicholson,
Joseph H. McMinn,	W. W. Kelchner.

After some discussion, on motion, Mr. McMinn was directed to prepare a program for the diploma contest in the several districts. Friday, March 15th, was fixed upon as the date for holding the school celebration throughout the county. It could not be done on the natal day (April 13th), because a majority of the schools would then be closed and the pupils dispersed. The finance committee was directed to issue slips asking for small contributions from the pupils of the schools, ranging from one cent to twenty-five, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses. These contributions were to be returned to the treasurer.



## INTRODUCTORY.

To stimulate and encourage the pupils the following address was prepared and circulated by the committee among all the schools:

On this, the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1895, throughout its present bounds, in about four hundred schools, there are at this time fifteen thousand pupils joined in harmonious unison in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Lycoming County, as originally set forth into a separate territory.

The occasion that would prompt such concerted action, with such enthusiastic zeal, over so great extent of hill and dale, must be the fruitage of a sentiment inspired by the most noble impulses. The very name of this day's celebration comprehends the various lines of historic experiences that have become blended in the evolution of our marvelous national civilization, exciting the wonder and admiration of every enlightened people and a blessed heritage we all enjoy.

We cannot at this time enter the primeval wilderness to greet the first venturesome settler, and follow him through his toils and hardships, his rude associations and final end through violence and suffering; nor follow his successors to the fourth generation, who this day live in the enjoyment of the fruit gathered from trees nourished by the blood of our ancestors. But we must notice some of the more conspicuous lines of development; and as we realize the liberal plane of our present religious privileges, we delight in tracing the work back to the first advent of Conrad Weiser, that pious old German, who was followed by the devout Moravians, who penetrated this valley to Christianize the barbarous aborigines, and left an imprint of pure, self-sacrificing zeal in the cause of humanity that has acted as leaven throughout the century.



As we contemplate the unwavering patriotism that animates our nation to-day, we recall the baptism of blood demanded in expiation of our national sins, and back of that the struggle to establish our peculiar form of government; and we stand amazed as we view that strange scene enacted on the banks of Pine Creek, when the hardy pioneers, unconscious of events over two hundred miles away, solemnly declared their independence of Great Britain July 4th, 1776. We think of this group of adventurers, scattered upon holdings of Indian land, and without the pale of law, joining themselves together for mutual protection, adopting a code of laws, establishing a court of justice, and so administering affairs that the Fair Play Men have become a part of our local history that has earned recognition for their commendable achievements. The cause of our fratricidal war reminds us of the day when the negro was brought into this valley to endure unwilling servitude under a white master, and though his chains were not heavy and soon fell to pieces, yet his innocent neighbors were destined to suffer vengeance for the crime against God and humanity. We think of the unfortunate redemptioner and his voluntary servitude, endured for the sake of a principle that has been the means of elevating his posterity to positions of the highest honor and dignity.

We might speak of the Hessians, who came among us as mercenaries; the Tories, who originally sought to crush the spirit of human liberty; we might even study the Connecticut settler, who was once our bitter enemy, but like all other sects, nationalities and adventurers, have become assimilated into one grand community, vying with each other only in the excellence of good citizenship.

To humanity alone has been given the faculty of taking account of the past, to be used in the present in providing for the future; and he lives best who shall profit by his opportunities for studying the past, thereby benefiting himself and his neighbor, and instead of being borne aimlessly along by the current of time, he shall strive to faithfully do his part in the activities of life, and thus have a part in perpetuating this grand government of the people, by the people, for the people while time shall endure.

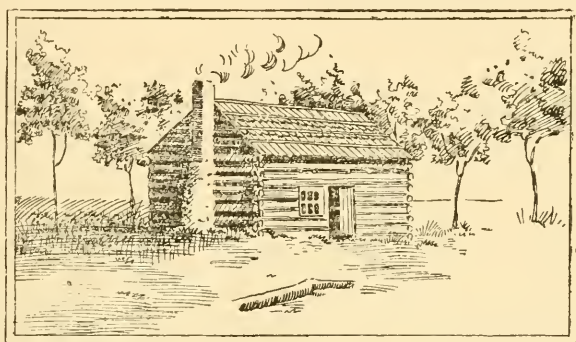
#### COMMON SCHOOLS THEN AND NOW.

Following the "introductory" was the subjoined paper, prepared by Joseph H. McMinn, and designed to further impress the pupils by contrasting the condition of the schools one hundred years ago with those of to-day, and therefore show the advance that has been made in the cause of education during the century:

Owing to the sparseness of inhabitants, popular education was not possible for many years after the first settlers came west of the Muncy Hills, but we may safely presume that the Quakers of Pennsdale established the first school, then came Jaysburg, or possibly Dunnsburg, then Michael Ross' school house on the south-west corner of the court house square, Williamsport. Quaker Hill, Jersey Shore and others followed until the free school system became established in 1834, after which the public school soon became considered indispensable.

It can fairly be supposed that the first school houses were similar in construction to the pioneer cabin: a small building a little longer than wide, made of round logs notched at the ends, with joints chunked and daubed, puncheon floor, clapboard roof held down by poles, one window with oiled paper to admit light, a

chimney built of stones or sticks and mud, with an open fireplace, to which a horse daily dragged a large back log for the fire. These buildings were erected by contributions made by citizens in the neighborhood, who also subscribed for the salary of the teacher, and among whom the "boarding 'round" custom was followed. With the free school law came a new style of architecture. The primitive building gave way to an octagonal structure, built of sawed lumber, with a shaved shingle



THE SCHOOL HOUSE OF 1795.

roof, surmounted by a small cupola. Windows of 8x10 bull's eye glass allowed the light to enter and a ten-plate stove, invented by Ben Franklin, furnished the heat. The teacher and older boys usually cut the wood. In the course of time these buildings fell into decay and were replaced by the brick or frame, painted and comfortable buildings we now see on every hand, where modern furniture is used, and stone coal is burned for fuel.

Methodical text books and many ingenious appliances, now familiar to all, a century ago were undreamed of. The school furniture, until a comparatively recent date, was very rude, consisting of long box-like desks, with benches for the older pupils, while the little ones

were seated upon a long slab turned flat side up and resting upon stakes driven into auger holes bored near the end. The little tots would be required to sit upon these benches without support for the back, and the feet hanging clear of the floor, until the sharp edge would cut and the limbs get numb and the little one fall off only to get switched by the teacher, or getting asleep, a little pity would prompt the teacher to carry the helpless child to a convenient corner, to be covered with a coat until the nap was finished.

The early schoolmasters were nearly all Irishmen, mostly men of scholarly attainments and marked peculiarities. They were professional pedagogues who had been so familiar with the customs of the Emerald Isle that they seemed to feel lonesome without some approach to them, and bethinking themselves of the requirement in Ireland that every pupil bring along with him to school each day a sod of turf to keep up the fire, so here, in the absence of turf, they were required to bring in the wood. Instead of the shelalah they used frequent and copious doses of hickory oil to assist the young idea how to shoot as they droned out the lessons on the three Rs. The stupid scholar was stood upon an elevated spot and adorned with a conical hat bearing the title of "fool" or "dunce." As a rule, the teacher had his undisputed way until the close of the term, when he became the victim of many rude tricks. Bent pins upon his chair would announce the opening of hostilities, to be followed by barring out, smoking out, putting him in a box and some vile pranks not to be mentioned, but as a rule the teacher or "master" was respected by his pupils and held in esteem throughout life. In some communities the German element predominated, where instruction was given exclusively in

that tongue. In places of mixed nationalities much bitterness frequently arose in selecting a teacher. At one time a riot was imminent at Jaysburg between the Holland Dutch and the Scotch-Irish, which was only averted by the erection of two buildings for the accommodation of pupils in each language.

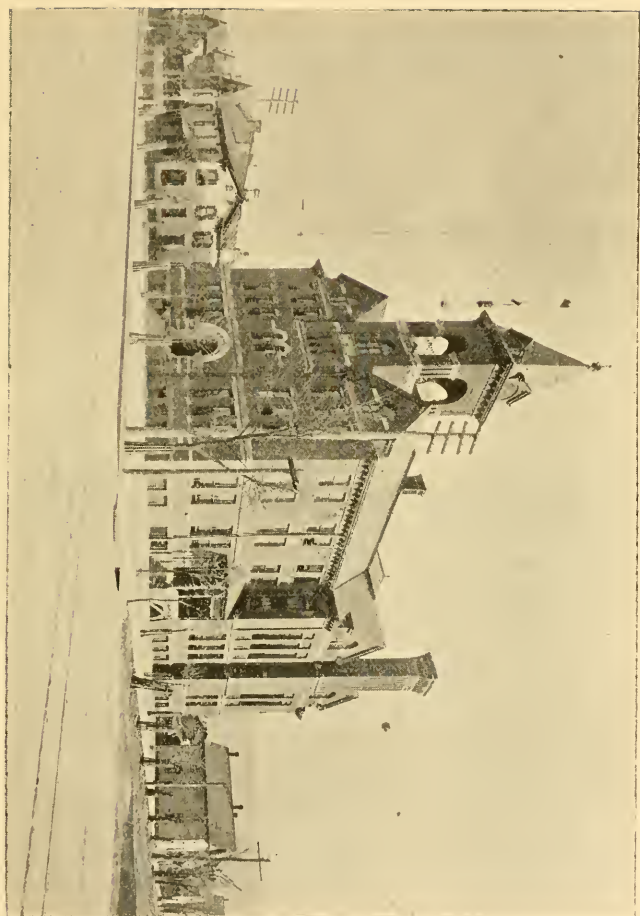
In those days children dressed in homespun or the tanned skins of animals, and would trudge as much as four miles to school, over lonely forest paths or unfrequented roads. The schools were taught only in winter, when both teacher and pupil could be spared from the arduous toil of clearing up.

Text books were not yet invented, and the teacher would take a piece of keel or charcoal and print the letters on the wall or on the front of his desk, from which the little ones standing in a row would learn their a-b abs. The more advanced pupils studied a spelling book and read from a Bible, prayer book or newspaper that happened to be found in the settlement. In after days, when the Yankee schoolmaster made his appearance with Daboll's arithmetic and the New England primer, although bringing with him an atmosphere of advanced American ideas and for the cudgel substituted a droll wit, with fun and frolic for his weapon, yet the memory of the old quarrel with the Connecticut settlers prejudiced the older people against him, and it was derisively said that he came with a spelling book in one hand and a halter in the other hunting a "deestrick school." But innocent of the cause of these slurs, and chock full of conceit, he traveled about starting subscription schools, then introduced the "spellin' skeule" and "singin' skeule," "writin' master" and the debate, until the youth soon found out that it was jollier than a "corn huskin'," for belle and beau, to snuggle up



in a bear robe or wolf robe and with horse and jumper skip over the crisp snow to spend the evening in some school house gathering. The art of writing was a most difficult achievement in those days. The teacher was kept busy at recess time or noon, or both, mending quill pens, and when the pupils got fairly at work trying to make strokes and pot hooks, the scratching of the pens and the lolling of the tongues was something of a scene that baffles description. But in testimony of the fact that they learned to write, let the old documents be referred to, where the work is done on parchment, or let any one take the well-merited time to examine the first court records of this county, kept by John Kidd, clerk, for a season of first-class astonishment. It may be here stated that a late citizen of this county, a civil engineer and formerly a school teacher, was heard to say about forty years ago that no child of his should ever use a steel pen with his consent.

As we look back upon those days of privation and discomfort, we wonder what they gained by their schooling, but we find by following out the lives of our most useful men that they attended a nursery of mental giants who have come forth as authors, statesmen, jurists, generals, merchants, patriots and others who have left an unfading record upon the tablets of history, and we conclude that they obtained a foundation for a useful life, a realizing sense of the possibilities of human effort, an appreciation of the privileges of a free country, a spirit of patriotism which led them to freely give their lives that this nation might not perish, but be perpetuated to the end of time and their posterity live to enjoy unmolested the grandest opportunities and the greatest blessings ever allotted to the human race.



WILLIAMSPORT HIGH SCHOOL.





## THE SCHOOL PROGRAM.

The following program of the exercises to be observed by the pupils on the day of celebration was prepared and distributed among the schools by the committee:

1. Salutation of the Flag. (Each school should supply small flag.)
2. Invocation.—Reading 23d Psalm, Lord's Prayer in concert.
3. Singing.—"America."
4. Introductory Address.—McMinn. (To be read by teacher.)
5. Declamations.—Selected.
  - a. "The Men to Make a State."
  - b. "Love of Country." (Poem.)
  - c. "Our Education Must be American."(Teachers will use the above as their program may require.)
6. Diploma Contest—Paper on Local History of School District.

The committee will give a handsome diploma for the best paper read in the schools of each district upon subjects of local interest to the respective districts, as suggested by the outline furnished by the committee, and subject to the rules governing same.
7. Singing.—"Marching Through Georgia."
8. Historical Sketch of Lycoming County.—Meginness. (To be read by advanced pupil.)
9. General Prize Contest.—"The Public Schools." (To be historical as far as possible.) The committee offer \$60.00 in prizes for the best six papers read at the celebration and prepared by pupils of the public schools; \$30.00 to the pupils of the county schools, and \$30.00 to the pupils of the city schools: First \$15.00, second \$10.00, and third \$5.00.
10. Singing.—"Battle Hymn of the Republic."
11. Paper.—"The Public Schools—Then and Now."
12. Closing.—"Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Teachers were urged to make an earnest effort to carry out the program; and they were especially urged to carry out the ideas of the committee in the diploma and prize contests.

Mr. McMinn, in the preparation of the supplemental program, assigned one or more topics in every district, borough, and ward of the city, for pupils to write upon, believing that if the papers were carefully prepared a great deal of interesting local history could be rescued, which otherwise would soon be lost beyond recovery.

In the preparation of these papers the pupils were advised to consult the older people of their districts, men and women who were supposed to have special knowledge of the various matters of interest, as well as such histories of the county as might be available. All papers prepared under numbers six and nine of the program were to be sent to the secretary of the committee, who would see that they were tabulated and preserved.

The idea of the committee worked well. A very large amount of local history in all parts of the county was collected. Many of the papers were meritorious productions and elicited much commendation from the teachers, and many were afterwards published by the local press. And in preparing these papers the pupils learned much about the history of their county and the trials and sufferings of the pioneer settlers. The work, therefore, was not only made interesting to those engaged in it, but it became a powerful, yet silent, historical educator.

#### REPORT OF THE DIPLOMA AND PRIZE COMMITTEE.

The committee to decide upon the winners in the diploma and prize essay contests held throughout the county, on the occasion of the county's centennial by the public schools, had an arduous task to perform. The names of the successful contestants for diplomas and prizes are given herewith, together with the local subject on which they wrote:

Williamsport High School—"Newberry in Time Past," Frances Stevenson; "Blooming Grove," Eleanor Grove; "Black Ol," Allicia Sigfried; "The Maynard Mansion," Jennie Pool; "The Russell Inn," Jennie D. Davis; "The Old Canal," Clifford Heilman; "Early Railroads," Elizabeth E. Jewett; "Market Street Bridge," Nellie C. Pott; "The Sutton Farm," Edwin Wilkinson;

"Slavery in Lycoming County," Mabel Hostetter; "The Old Furnace," Emma Vollmer; "Gamble Township," Loretta Cummings; "Potter's Basin," W. S. Bastian; "The Boat Yard," Eva Winner; "Michael Ross and His Plantation," Lester McFadden; "The Octagonal School House, Montoursville," Alice Kragle; "Hon. William Hepburn and Deer Park Farm," Margaret Updegraff; "History of the Fourth Ward," Carrie McMinn; "Montoursville," Estella Bubb; "Cascade Township," Emma C. Whiteman; "Lumbering Industry of the Fifth Ward," George S. Tayer; "The Sixth Ward," Margaret Shale; "The Fifth Ward," Ellis McMinn, (A junior, High School Building); "The Williamsport Academy," Walter J. Kurtz; "Michael Ross, Plantation and Mansion," Harriet N. Beugler; "Early History of Newtown," John Edward Hess; "Jaysburg," Emma Rosecrans; "Lippincott's Operations," Arthur Wilson; "History of Jaysburg," Agnes Brown; "The Old Furnace," Jennie Ellis; "The Russell Inn," Emma Forster; "Lost Streams," Eleanor Hoagland; "Dickinson Seminary," Jennie Smith; "The Furnace," Elizabeth Hunt; "Newberry," Hartman Farley; "The West Branch of the Susquehanna River," Martha Gohl; "Public Schools," Edith Reider; "The Public Schools," George H. Young; "The Public Schools," William B. Hough; "The Free School System," Wilmot C. Stone; "The Little White School House," Grace Heilhecker; "Our Public Schools of Pennsylvania," George S. Trayer; "Our Public Schools," Florence Wise; "Williamsport in 1840," Alice Taylor.

Stevens Building—"Bits of History," Ross A. Mills; "The Sixth Ward," Elizabeth M. Foley; "The Public Schools," Marguerite Taylor; "The Little White School House," Albert B. Heimes; "The Hepburn Mansion," Bertha Sheffer; "Early History," Ella Kostenbauder;

"Local History," Ada Cummings; "The Connecticut Claims," Anna Callaghan; "Rapid Transit," Mazie B. Hill; "Camp Susquehanna," William Reed; "The Big Runaway," Norman E. Henry; "The Massacre at the Brook," Edgar Munson.

Market Street Building—"The Eighth Ward," Mabel Cronkrite; "Progress of Williamsport," Lloyd Sallade; "The Settlement of the West Branch Valley," Charles E. Welteroth; "A Well-Known and Popular Educational Institution," Margaret Forster; "Dickinson Seminary," Edna Clark; "Williamsport," Fred P. Dates; "Churches and Schools of Lycoming County," Maud M. Smith.

Franklin Building—"The Old Furnace," Sallie Garvey; "A Short History of Lycoming County," David Louis Levi; "History of Second Ward," Layton Hartmanft; "A Short History of Lycoming County," Nellie G. Dietrick.

Washington Building—"Early Incidents of the Third Ward," Josephine McMinn; "Schools of Lycoming County," Mollie Weiss; "Some of the First Schools of Williamsport," John Hopkins; "Local History," William Robinson; "The Public Schools of the Third Ward," Josephine McMinn.

Jackson Building—"History of Newberry," Blanche Campbell; "Newberry—Seventh Ward," Maud Trout; "Jaysburg," Kate Murnane; "Fort Huff," Nell Murnan; "The Old Stockade," ———.

Clay Building—"The Sixth Ward," Helen Wagner.

Emery Building—"History of Twelfth Ward," Laura Belle Scholl.

Unknown Building—"Schools," Priscilla E. Sands.

## GENERAL PRIZE CONTEST.

First prize, \$15. "The Public Schools of Pennsylvania," Edith Bennington, junior Williamsport High School.

Second prize, \$10. "The Public Schools," J. Milnor Dorey, senior Williamsport High School.

Third prize, \$5. "The Public Schools of Pennsylvania," William T. McIntyre, senior Williamsport High School.

## THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Armstrong—"The Public Schools," Ida Smith.

Anthony—"Early Settlers and Industries," G. M. Robinson.

Brady—"White Deer Valley," Annie M. Shaffer.

Cogan House—"Lumbering," A. J. Stroud; "Schools, &c.," Harry E. Campbell; "Lumbering, Past and Present," C. B. Collister; "Early Mail Routes," Charles Maxwell, age nine; "Early Schools," Edna Quiggle; "Mineral Resources," Merton L. Taylor.

Clinton—"History of School District," Arthur E. Adams; "Clinton Township," Luther Gross; "History of Clinton Township," Albert Decker.

Cascade—"Cascade," Edward J. McLaughlin.

DuBoistown—"Local History of DuBoistown Borough," J. C. Smith.

Eldred—"Local History of Eldred Township," Jacob Moyer; "Quaker Hill," Joseph Heim.

Gamble—"History of Gamble Township," Debbie Calvert; "Rose Valley," — — —; "Gamble Township," J. W. Steiger.

Franklin—"The Public Schools," Harry I. Arthur; "Local History of Franklin Township," Brady Bartlow.

Hepburn—"Blooming Grove," Reuben Ulmer; "The

Dunkard Church," Maurice Snyder; "Blooming Grove and the Dunkard Church," Annie Simmers; "Hepburn Township," Alvin Mutchler.

Hughesville—"The Hughesville Schools," Lee R. Parker; "The Early Schools of Hughesville and Vicinity," William T. Price; "Public Schools," George K. Warn.

Jersey Shore—"Academies of Jersey Shore," Margaret Stevenson; "Churches of Jersey Shore," Mary W. Seely; "Sunday Schools of Jersey Shore," Helen Blair; "A Local Historical Sketch," Ruth Stuart, Grammar School; "The New Jersey Shore People," Virginia Hill; "Historical Sketch," Ralph Stevenson.

Jackson—"Jackson Township," Della G. Miller.

Mill Creek—"Pioneers," Harrie Lipp.

Limestone—"The Public Schools," James T. Zerbe; "Water Courses, Sink Holes and Minerals," Sadie Koons; "Limestone Township," Mabel Pearson.

Loyalsock—"McKinney's Forge," S. S. Strieby; "History of Loyalsock Township," Annie Hagerman.

Lewis—"Lumber and Bark," Boyd L. Caldwell; "Lewis Township," Ollie Sayers; "History of Lewis Township," Nellie Mulcahy.

Moreland—"Agriculture," Nora Sloanaker; "Lumbering," Tessie Derr.

Muncy Creek—"History of Muncy Creek Township," Romaine C. Hassrick; "The Quaker Colony," ———.

Montoursville—"The Montour Reserve," E. Heiny; "The Loyalsock," Della Meyer; "The Industries of Montoursville," Blanche Woolever; "The Public Schools," Evelyn Heiney.

Mifflin—"History of Mifflin Township," Loretto Losch.



Montgomery—"Industries," E. M. Burley; "The Montgomery Family," Agnes Maneval; "Churches," Laura Kennedy.

McIntyre—"History of McIntyre Mines," Sarah Willis; "McIntyre Mines and Incline Plane," Marguerite A. Egan; "McIntyre Mines, Incline Planes and Fire Clay," Catharine B. May; "Mines and Inclined Plane at McIntyre," Muriel E. Bell.

Muncy Township—"Samuel Wallis," Chester McConnell; "Samuel Wallis, the Pioneer," Bertha Tule; "The First Roads," Elva McConnell.

Muncy Borough—"Mrs. Life's School," Eva Ditzler; "Samuel Wallis," Eugene G. Barr; "The Lycoming County Normal School," — — —; "The Public Schools," Joshua Bell.

McNett—"History of McNett Township," Beatrice McNett. (This paper is deserving of special mention for the thoroughness with which it covered the local history of the township.)

McHenry—"Jersey Mills," Maud Campbell; "Stone Quarries," Frank Andrus.

Plunkett's Creek—"Lumbering and Tanning," Pearl Shrimmer; "Tanneries and Lumber," Annie Morris; "The Old English Colony," Amy B. Hill.

Piatt—"Early History," Emma B. Haines; "Piatt Township," Ralph Riddell.

Porter—"The Walker Tragedy," Susie Fillman.

Picture Rocks—"History of Picture Rocks," Frank Arnold; "Picture Rocks," Ora Fleming; "Early History of Picture Rocks," Loda Sanders.

Pine—"History of Pine Township," Lee Carson; "Lumber Resources," Bertha M. Rogers.

Upper Fairfield—"The Public Schools," Hiram V.

Fry; "Upper Fairfield Township," Alice Winters; "History of Upper Fairfield," Walter S. Hayes; "Local History of the Township," Clarence W. Guinter.

Shrewsbury Township—"History of Shrewsbury Township," "Lumber," Mabel Neuman; "Highland Lake," Alice Foust.

Salladasburg—"Early History and Industries," Charles Dandois; "Salladasburg," Carrie Missimer.

Nippenose—"History of Antes Fort," Alice Andrews; "Public Schools of Nippenose Township," Millie Custard.

South Williamsport—"History of South Williamsport," Lillie O'Neill; "Industries," Annie Hain; "Churches," May Crooks; "Local History of South Williamsport," J. Fred McMurray.

Wolf—"History of Hughesville and Vicinity," Al-mora Lorah; "History of Wolf Township," Russell Foust; "Wolf Township," Robert McHenry; "Wolf Township, Its History," Mabel Buck.

Woodward—"Level Corners," Oscar F. Edler; "Woodward Township," Pearl Carpenter.

Washington Township—"Washington Township," ———; "History of Washington Township," Mame Ballet.

#### GENERAL PRIZE CONTEST.

After due consideration of the papers handed in by the schools of the county in the general prize contest, the committee considered it but just and equitable to modify the award and grant six prizes of equal value, instead of a first, second and third prize as originally provided for. The merits and demerits—non-compliance with the rules laid down by the committee—make the six papers selected by the committee of very near equal value, no one of them having such superior

merits over the others as would, in the judgment of the committee, justify an award of \$10, the sum set aside for the first prize, and the same rule holds true as to all the papers and prizes. The committee has therefore awarded six prizes of equal rank of \$5 each to the following persons:

"The Public Schools," Arthur Kennedy, High School, Muncy, \$5.

"The Free Schools," William C. McClean, High School, Muncy, \$5.

"The Public Schools of Lycoming County," Maurice L. Snyder, Balls Mills Schools, Hepburn Township, \$5.

"History of the Public Schools," Emma App, Muncy Baptist School, Clinton Township, \$5.

"The Public Schools," Edith Young, High School, Jersey Shore, \$5.

"The Public Schools," Nellie Felsberg, High School, Montgomery, \$5.

W. W. CHAMPION,  
JOSEPH H. MCINN,  
J. GEORGE BECHT,  
Committee.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement by the treasurer shows the receipts and expenditures on account of the school celebration:

#### WILLIAMSPORT SCHOOLS.

Annie Donnel, High School, first floor.....	\$7 57
H. F. Walker, Washington building.....	11 35
W. M. Avery, Market Street building.....	10 75
W. W. Kelchner, High School.....	4 90
J. A. Kiess, Emery building.....	4 50
J. W. Fleming, Stevens building.....	12 14
T. E. Nicholson, Penn building.....	3 68
J. W. Gilmore, Webster building.....	3 00
A. H. Bingham, Clay building.....	7 53

Josie C. Kendig, Lincoln building.....	\$ 82
W. Ellis Wise, Franklin building.....	6 02
Harry Keyte, Ross building.....	3 65
J. E. Williamson, Jackson building.....	6 15
T. P. Warner, Jefferson building.....	2 86
S. Transeau, Superintendent.....	1 00
Total from city schools.....	<u>\$85 92</u>

## LYCOMING COUNTY SCHOOLS.

D. H. Robbins, Quaker Hill school.....	\$ 75
North Eldred school.....	50
Minnie Van Wert, Gray's Run school.....	1 00
Mae Farley, Hill school.....	1 18
Anna Koch, Turkey Bottom school.....	70
Emily C. Shomaker, English Mills school.....	75
J. W. Stout, South Williamsport school.....	5 00
B. E. Bower, Fairview school.....	75
Lizzie Kinsley, McLaughlin school.....	62
Edgar Reed, Trout Run school.....	1 12
Nellie Kinsley, Bodines school.....	1 30
Walter Smith, Steck school.....	41
S. W. Furst, Jersey Shore school.....	14 02
B. D. Fenstamacher, Hoppertown school.....	75
D. W. Hiney, Collomsville school.....	55
Abbie Entz, Hite school.....	30
Reebler school.....	25
Gertrude Powell, Antes Fort school.....	44
S. Viola Barto, Fairfield Centre school.....	15
Fred W. Priestly, Proctor (1st) school.....	1 25
Anna Johnson, Vilas school.....	1 00
Unknown.....	30
Carrie App, Baptist Clinton Township school.....	1 00
H. E. Harman, Mountain Avenue school, South Williamsport..	4 00
G. A. Bower, Texas school.....	25
C. M. Konkle, Bald Eagle school.....	50
Rebecca Kutz, Pine Street school.....	30
J. G. Dundore, Hughesville school.....	2 00
Newman's school.....	40
L. J. Uhher, Level Corner school.....	75
Anna Wise, South Williamsport school.....	80
Mame McMurtrie, No. 1, Washington Township.....	50
A. L. Pepperman, Martin's school.....	1 10
Shrewsbury Township Point school.....	55
F. S. Keys, Red Run school, first and second grade, and Langdon school.....	5 00
Samuel Ellis, Sabone school.....	20
H. E. Yorks, Oriole school.....	1 00
G. W. Drick, Limestone school.....	76
Alice Drick, Sand Hill school..	25

## ACTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

59

James E. DeFrain, Factory school.....	\$ 75
Charles Strily, Kelley's school.....	1 00
Etta Hartranft, Valley school.....	1 10
H. P. Decker, Gibson school.....	1 50
F. W. Robbins, Muncy school.....	8 15
Katherine King, Harbor school.....	75
Daniel Krise, Cogan House school.....	35
W. M. Dandois, DuBoistown school.....	1 25
Omer Miller, DuBoistown school.....	1 38
Miss Davidson, DuBoistown school.....	1 25
Otto Kabel, English Centre school.....	25
Flora Brown, first and second grade, English Centre school.....	25
W. F. Williams, first grade Picture Rocks school.....	90
Bessie Edwards, second grade Picture Rocks.....	84
Aggie Ryan, third grade Picture Rocks.....	76
Lulu DeFrain, second grade Collomsville school.....	60
Hattie Diggan, Mill Creek School.....	50
E. E. Halter, Jersey Shore school.....	40
L. G. Kilmer, Montgomery school.....	25
Mary B. Wilson, Warrensville school.....	55
Lottie G. Jones, McIlwain school.....	85
Maud Bastian, Independent school.....	50
Bessie Cromley, English Mills school.....	15
W. A. Manley, Jersey Mills and Tomb's Run school.....	1 50
Clara S. Johnson, No. 3 Porter Township school.....	1 00
E. G. Shaffer, Clintonville school.....	1 00
Mountain Grove school.....	65
Muncy Station school.....	35
H. G. Phillips, Montoursville school.....	5 00
Ida Smith, Road school.....	1 00
William Schull, Derr school.....	35
W. J. McNamee, Ely's school.....	58
Kelley school.....	80
Wallis Run school.....	60
Slack Run school.....	1 75
Sadie McNamee, Ralston, first grade school.....	2 40
O. S. Fenstamaker, Guide school.....	55
Walter Pierson, first grade Oval school.....	40
Alice Brown, Gray school.....	1 00
W. Y. Baker, Hillside school.....	45
J. B. Denworth, Jr., Primary Oval school.....	32
Ross Wolcott, White Oak Grove school.....	50
Jennie M. Conley, Primary Ralston school.....	65
J. Harry Shoemaker, Loder school.....	40
Clees school.....	50
Bertha Hoffman, Rose Valley school.....	1 15
Chestnut Grove School.....	25
Bertha Hurd, Oregon Hill school.....	1 25
W. H. Hockley, Glade Run school.....	75

Jackson Centennial.....	\$ 75
Charles M. Moon, Mill Creek school.....	15
Annie Heyd, Mud Run school.....	25
Nora Houser, Maple Hill school.....	25
W. W. Entz, Heilman's school.....	1 27
A. A. Winters, Pleasant Hill school.....	30
John B. Southard, Loyalsock school.....	75
T. A. Blaker, Excelsior.....	50
Annie Sheets, Maynard Street school.....	1 35
Zula Baumgartner, Beach Grove school.....	31
J. C. Hann and Minnie Hilborn, Montgomery school.....	4 45
Ruth Reeder, Farragut school.....	30
Belle Montague, Slate Run school.....	1 19
J. A. Bulach.....	25
J. W. Bulach.....	25
Cash received from Superintendent Becht.....	5 34
Total from county schools.....	\$119 54
Total city schools.....	85 92
	<hr/>
	\$205 46

## EXPENDITURES.

Prizes.....	\$60 00
For Printing.....	103 71
For Postage.....	15 54
For Services.....	26 21
Total .....	<hr/>
	\$205 46

S. TRANSEAU,  
Treasurer.

## COUNTY CENTENNIAL.

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### Proceedings of the Meetings Held to Consider the Question of a Celebration.

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The first public meeting of citizens called for the purpose of taking steps to properly celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the county, convened in the court house\* on the evening of December 4, 1894. It was called to order by Mayor W. G. Elliot, who nominated Hon. John J. Metzger for president, and the motion was carried by acclamation. Mr. Elliot also moved that James V. Brown and H. C. Parsons act as vice-presidents.

A. J. Quigley nominated Samuel W. H. Waltz as secretary, and Mr. Elliot nominated E. E. Person, W. W. Meginness, George E. Graff, F. E. Manson, Edward Wolf, H. H. Rutter, Charles B. Seely, John W. Grier, T. B. Painter, T. E. Grady, Carl Tewell, J. S. Murphy, George B. Wolf, H. J. Moore, Leonard Wright, Daniel Riley, and J. M. M. Gerner, as assistant secretaries.

The meeting being organized, addresses were made by J. F. Davis, W. G. Elliot, H. C. Parsons and A. J. Quigley, upon the question of a centennial observance and the adoption of a plan for carrying it out.

Mr. Parsons moved that the officers of the meeting select one person from each of the various townships, boroughs and wards of the county to form a general committee to further and carry into effect the objects

\*After this first meeting, all meetings of the committees, Board of Managers and directors were held in the United States court room, in the court house.



and purposes of the meeting, which was adopted. He then moved that every newspaper in the county be entitled to one secretary in the general committee of the Lycoming County Centennial celebration. Adjourned.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

At the second meeting, held on the evening of December 8th, the following General Committee was selected:

Armstrong—Christ Decker, DuBoistown.  
 Anthony—W. P. Robinson, Cogan Station.  
 Bastress—Mathias Stopper, Bastress.  
 Brady—Cornelius Shaffer, Maple Hill.  
 Brown—John Hilborn, Hilborn.  
 Cascade—Joseph McCrystal, Kellysburg.  
 Clinton—Frederick Hess, Muncy Station.  
 Cogan House—J. P. Mecum, White Pine.  
 Cummings—John G. Wolf, Waterville.  
 DuBoistown—Warren Martin, DuBoistown.  
 Eldred—M. T. Milnor, M. D., Warrensville.  
 Fairfield—Daniel J. Schoch, Montoursville.  
 Franklin—W. L. King, M. D., Lairdsville.  
 Gamble—J. C. Wilson, Wallace Run.  
 Hepburn—W. M. Howell, M. D., Cogan Station.  
 Hughesville, First Ward—Alfred H. Hill, Hughesville.  
                   Second Ward—J. K. Rishel,                   “  
 Jackson—W. H. Crist, Buttonwood.  
 Jersey Shore, First Ward—C. B. Seely, Jersey Shore.  
                   Second Ward—J. Frank Gray,                   “  
                   Third Ward—Robert H. Grier,                   “  
 Jordan—Daniel D. Gortner, Unityville.  
 Lewis—Charles G. Heylman, Trout Run.  
 Limestone—Frank Welshans, Oriole.  
 Loyalsock—Thomas Lundy, Williamsport.  
 Lycoming—Levi Williamson, Lycoming.  
 McHenry—Lorenzo Campbell, Cammal.  
 McIntyre—M. J. C. Woodworth, Ralston.  
 McNett—E. L. McNett, Carpenter.  
 Mifflin—George Heyd, Jersey Shore.  
 Mill Creek—Mathias Fague, Huntersville.  
 Montoursville—Frank Tomlinson, Montoursville.  
 Montgomery—Rev. S. M. Mountz, Montgomery.  
 Moreland—Harvey Smith, Hughesville.  
 Muncy Borough—George G. Wood, M. D., Muncy.  
 Muncy Creek—Domer Vanderbelt, Muncy.  
 Muncy Township—Ira J. Parker, Pennsdale.  
 Nippenose—W. E. Gheen, Antes Fort.

- Old Lycoming—L. A. Pidcoe, Newberry.  
 Penn—George Fry, Hughesville.  
 Piatt—C. B. Riddell, Larry's Creek.  
 Picture Rocks—H. M. Essick, M. D., Picture Rocks.  
 Pine—Willard English, English Centre.  
 Plunkett's Creek—James Ball, Proctor.  
 Porter—M. P. Hepburn, Jersey Shore.  
 Salladasburg—F. W. Fetter, Salladasburg.  
 South Williamsport, First Ward—Samuel Bastian, Burlingame.  
     "                    Second Ward—William Sweeley, "  
     "                    Third Ward—Valentine Luppert, South Wil-  
                                 llamsport.  
 Shrewsbury—Jacob Corson, Mawr Glen.  
 Susquehanna—William Riddell, Nisbet.  
 Upper Fairfield—Ezra Sweeley, Loyalsock.  
 Washington—David Foresman, ElimSPORT.  
 Watson—Joseph Rorabaugh, Tomb's Run.  
 Wolf—Charles Little, Bryans' Mill.  
 Woodward—B. M. Yost, M. D., Linden.  
 Williamsport, First Ward—T. F. Gahan, Williamsport.  
     "                    Second Ward—H. S. Lucas, "  
     "                    Third Ward—Samuel Wilson, "  
     "                    Fourth Ward—Theodore Hill, "  
     "                    Fifth Ward, first precinct—F. E. Embick, Williams-  
                                 port.  
     "                    Fifth Ward, second precinct—James B. Krause, Wil-  
                                 llamsport.  
     "                    Sixth Ward—William Howard, Williamsport.  
     "                    Seventh Ward—Lindsay Mahaffey, "  
     "                    Eighth Ward—A. J. Quigley, "  
     "                    Ninth Ward—Robert B. Johnston, "  
     "                    Tenth Ward—S. T. Foresman, "  
     "                    Eleventh Ward—Harry K. Grubb, Newberry.  
     "                    Twelfth Ward—J. F. Davis, Williamsport.

The selection of the committee having been completed, Mr. Parsons moved that it be called to meet Saturday evening, December 15th, for the purpose of organization and the transaction of such other business that might come before it. Adjourned.

When the general committee convened the chair called on Mayor Elliot to state the object of the meeting, and he promptly responded. Mr. Davis was also called on for a like purpose.

It was moved by Mr. Davis, and carried by acclama-

tion, that Judge Metzger be elected permanent president of the committee. He then moved that James V. Brown and H. C. Parsons be elected vice-presidents. Motion carried by acclamation.

Moved by Mr. Quigley that Samuel W. H. Waltz be chosen general secretary of the committee. Motion carried.

Mr. Quigley introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of this centennial committee, Judge John J. Metzger, appoint a committee of fifteen to formulate a plan of organization, and report to the general committee from all the townships and wards the best plan to carry out the will of the people of Lycoming County, in order that all the different departments of art, science, literature, law, music and agriculture may be fully represented in the centennial celebration to be held on the 4th of July, 1895.

And furthermore, that said committee, when they make a report one week from to-day, name two committees, viz., a finance and executive committee, which committees shall be permanent.

And furthermore, that the aforesaid committee of fifteen shall formulate plans and suggest committees to represent all the respective interests of Lycoming County in the centennial celebration, and report at a meeting to be held in this city two weeks from to-day.

The resolution was adopted, when the chair appointed the following to constitute the committee of fifteen: Messrs. Quigley, Elliot, Eldred, Sweeley, Meginness, Essick, Mountz, Davis, Humes, Engler, Woodworth, Hilborn, Frontz, Hill and Wilson.

Committee then adjourned to meet December 19th.

At the meeting on the 19th it was moved by Col. Samuel Wilson that Abram Meyer, of Cogan House—who was present—be allowed to sit as a corresponding member.

John F. Meginness moved that a committee of ladies be appointed to assist the antiquarian committee. Amended by Mr. Sweeley that the appointment of this committee be referred to the antiquarian committee.

J. F. Davis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That each teacher in the county be kindly requested to

speak to his or her school some time before the close of the school term, on the subject of our forthcoming celebration, and ask for information as to any antiquarian relics or matters of interest.

Colonel Wilson moved that "we recommend the holding of the centennial the 2d, 3d and 4th of July." He also moved the appointment of the following committees: Committee on finance, to consist of nine members; committee on invitation to other counties.

The following names were suggested for the last named committee: Messrs. John J. Metzger, William Howard, Addison Candor, J. A. Beeber, Fred Gleim, J. N. Kline, Charles Flock, P. B. Shaw and E. B. Campbell.

Motion by Mr. Davis that we recommend the appointment of a committee on certificates and medals, and the following names were suggested: Messrs. Robert Neilson, E. B. Westfall, Spencer Mead, A. G. Palmer, Henry Sherwood, Joseph S. Ward, R. E. Evenson and G. R. Brown.

Motion by Mr. Hill that we recommend the appointment of a committee on manufactures, and suggest the following persons for the same: Messrs. Charles H. Bates, John M. Young, Henry Mosser, S. C. Horton, William Menges, James M. Chestnut, J. R. Rishel, H. J. Burrows, Luther M. Otto, A. H. Heilman, Thomas Millspaugh, Frank Trump, George Luppert and E. Koch.

Motion by Mr. Meginness that a committee on mineralogy and geology be appointed, and the following names were suggested: Messrs. A. Meyer, C. D. Eldred, J. H. McMinn, W. W. Kelchner, J. F. Davis, C. K. Geddes and Professor Douglas.

Motion by Mr. Sweeley that we recommend the appointment of a committee on music, and would suggest the following as such committee: Messrs. C. E. Sprout,

Gustavus Voelkler, Roscoe Huff, Charles F. Green, W. Scott Chappell, Newton Chatham, Preston Gowers, J. M. Black, Trevette Maffett, Edward Schley and Elmer E. Smink.

#### REPORT ON ORGANIZATION.

At the meeting of the general committee, December 29, 1894, the committee on organization submitted, through its chairman, Mr. Quigley, the following report:

To the Honorable John J. Metzger, President of the Centennial Commission, and James V. Brown and H. C. Parsons, Vice-Presidents, and others:

Your committee having certain duties to perform in pursuance of a resolution unanimously passed by representatives from every township and ward in the county of Lycoming, would beg leave to make the following report:

For Committee on Finance we recommend Messrs. J. V. Brown, J. Henry Cochran, H. C. Parsons, H. B. Humes, A. Hart, J. M. Young, Garrett L. Crouse, C. LaRue Munson, T. E. Grady, DeWitt Bodine, William H. Sloan, D. T. Mahaffey, G. E. Otto Siess and Adolph Niemeyer.

For Executive Committee—Messrs. John J. Metzger, William G. Elliot, J. F. Davis, Samuel Wilson, J. R. Rishel, George G. Wood, Theodore Hill, William Sweeley, H. C. McCormick, M. J. C. Woodworth, S. M. Mountz, James B. Coryell, A. J. Quigley, H. D. Seely, William Howard.

For Board of Managers—The finance and executive committees shall constitute a Board of Management, who shall have power to appoint all auxiliary committees, who shall represent all the varied interests of Lycoming County. Said auxiliary committees shall represent the following objects: Agriculture, music, literature and history, and a ladies' auxiliary committee on fine art, music, literature, painting and antiquary.

The Board of Management shall have the entire control of the celebration, appoint officers to conduct the same, invite speakers, allot departments for the respective auxiliary committees, invite corresponding organizations from different parts of the state and especially to procure the co-operation of all the different counties organized out of the territory of which Lycoming County was originally formed. The Board of Management shall select the place where the celebration shall be held and provide suitable rooms for the reception of articles furnished by the auxiliary committees, where they shall be placed on exhibition during the centennial exercises.

The county and city school superintendents, the teachers of all the public schools as directed by the boards of school directors, should be



invited to participate in the centennial exercises, and the faculty of Dickinson Seminary and the teachers of all other institutions of learning.

All the ministers and clergymen of churches, who preach the word of God, be invited to preach sermons in their respective churches at such time as the Board of Managers may direct, and be requested to furnish copies to the executive committee.

The Mayor of the city, Select and Common Councils and all city officers, be invited to take part in order to carry out the foregoing plan of celebration.

All the county officers and ex-county officers, as well as all the present and ex-senators and members of the house of representatives of the county of Lycoming, be invited by the committee to participate.

The general superintendents, as also the division superintendents of all the railroads leading into the county, together with the officers of all street railways, be invited to take part.

That all trade and labor organizations, retail and wholesale business men, all manufacturing and professional men, be invited to lend their aid in making the celebration an occasion long to be remembered.

And your committee would further recommend the following program, provided, another day and place be not decided upon by the Board of Management: That all the bells throughout the city and county shall be rung and all the whistles be blown for the space of ten minutes on the morning of the day of opening the celebration at 7 o'clock.

That a meeting be called at the court house, or such other place as the Board of Management may direct, at 7 o'clock A. M., when proper vocal and instrumental music shall be provided and the proceedings opened by prayer by the Rev. Julius Herold, after which addresses shall be delivered by Hon. W. G. Elliot, and others.

Convene again at the same place at 7:30 P. M. when an historical oration shall be delivered by C. LaRue Munson, Esq., and a poem read by a gentleman or lady to be selected by the historical committee.

Committee to have charge of the proceedings of the first day: Messrs. J. Artley Beeber, J. F. Laedlein, R. H. Lawshe, G. W. Metzger and George Luppert.

Antiquarian Display—The Board of Management shall appoint a committee to look after the antiquarian display; secure suitable rooms in the central part of the city for the exhibit, that said rooms be open for exhibition for six days, from Monday until Saturday, and from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. of each day; that the services of a suitable person be secured by the committee on antiquary, to take charge of all articles presented for exhibition, classify and number the same and see that they are properly cared for, and at the close of the exhibit see that they are returned to their several owners, and that we would recommend the following committee: J. H. McMinn, Dudley A. Martin, W. C. Hall, C. H. Eldon, J. M. M. Gerner, A. Meyer, August Koch and A. H. Heilman.

Committee on Centennial Sermons—Rev. L. Maxwell, Rev. James

Carter, Rev. W. H. Graff, Rev. Gustave Levy, Rev. J. A. Koser, Rev. S. G. Reading, Rev. J. M. Anspach, Rev. E. A. Garvey, Rev. G. W. Stevens and Rev. J. A. Wirt.

That all the county and city officials be a committee to invite all the present and ex-county and city officials from all the respective cities and counties formed in whole or in part from the original county of Lycoming, to participate in the centennial celebration. That all of these respective committees preserve and furnish to the secretary all correspondence on the subject.

A. J. QUIGLEY,  
JOHN HILBORN,  
J. F. DAVIS,  
H. B. HUMES,  
S. M. MOUNTZ,  
SAMUEL WILSON,  
THEODORE HILL,  
WILLIAM SWEENEY,  
W. G. ELLIOT,  
DANIEL G. FRONTZ,  
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Mountz the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:

That the centenarians in the county of Lycoming and the counties since formed in whole or in part out of Lycoming, as it was a hundred years ago, be invited to participate with us, and that they be accorded a prominent place in our proceedings.

Adopted.

Mr. Quigley then moved that the Board of Managers meet the second Saturday in January, 1895, when the committee adjourned to meet four weeks from date.

#### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers met January 12, 1895, Judge Metzger in the chair. Present, Messrs. Mountz, Grady, Wood, Quigley, Elliot, Hill, Brown, Sloan, Davis, Swee-ley, Woodworth, Howard, Siess and Cochran.

Mr. Hill nominated J. V. Brown for president of the board. Elected by acclamation. He then nominated A. J. Quigley for vice-president. Elected by acclamation.



Mr. Quigley nominated Samuel W. H. Waltz for secretary of the board. Elected by acclamation.

Mr. Elliot nominated William H. Sloan for treasurer of the board. Elected by acclamation.

Motion by Mr. Sweeley that nine members of the board constitute a quorum to do business. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Quigley that the chair appoint a committee of three to wait on the corporations of the city with respect to raising revenue for the centennial. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Elliot, Siess and Howard.

Mr. Quigley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the centennial committee or Board of Managers shall procure subscription books, in the first page of which shall be written or printed certificates, signed by the secretary and chairman of the finance committee, authorizing every member of the committee from each of the respective townships, wards and boroughs to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the aforesaid centennial celebration, and they shall report from week to week to the treasurer the amount of subscriptions received, and at the proper time, as the finance committee shall direct, return all of their respective books with the amount collected.

Motion by Mr. Sweeley that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

The board then adjourned.

Board of Managers met January 19th, and the president and vice-president both being absent, Mr. Cochran was chosen president pro tem. Present: Messrs. Cochran, Sloan, Wilson, Davis, Sweeley, Hill, Elliot, Siess, Howard and Humes.

Mr. Sweeley moved that the secretary and treasurer be authorized to procure the necessary books, &c., for the committee. Carried.

The committee to visit corporations for the subscription of funds reported no progress and was continued.

Mr. Sweeley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet with the Gen-

eral Committee the fourth Saturday in January, at which the date of holding the centennial be settled finally; also the names in which the necessary funds shall be collected (if necessary), and that each member of the committee be notified by mail to be present at that time.

Mr. Sloan moved the adoption of the resolution.  
Carried.

The board then adjourned.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee met January 26, 1895, Judge Metzger in the chair.

Mr. Wilson moved that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of Lycoming County and the founding of the city of Williamsport be fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, being the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, 1895. Carried.

Mr. Foresman moved that the finance committee be authorized to raise a fund to the amount of \$25,000, to be apportioned among the several townships, wards and boroughs of the county according to the assessed valuation of the same, and that the secretary be instructed to insert the proportionate amount in the subscription books for each of the various townships, wards and boroughs of the county; his payments shall be made by check upon orders approved by the finance committee; all disputed claims shall be laid before this committee for adjudication. Carried.

Mr. Sweeley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That certificates of membership be issued to all subscribers to the centennial fund who shall pay \$1.00 or more, and that all such subscribers be admitted to any buildings or grounds that shall be used for exhibition purposes free of charge.

Referred to the Board of Managers.

Mr. Siess moved that this committee recommend to the Board of Managers the appointment of a committee on rules, regulations, &c., for the government of the meetings of the board. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned to meet one week from date.

At the meeting of February 2d, in the absence of President Brown, Vice-President Quigley presided. Present: Messrs. Bodine, Cochran, Hill, Howard, Metzger, Mountz, Quigley, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley, Wilson and Young.

It was moved by Mr. Hill that business referred to the Board of Managers at the last meeting of the General Committee be taken up. Carried.

The secretary read the following resolution:

Resolved, That certificates of membership be issued to all subscribers to the centennial fund who shall pay \$1.00 or more, and that all such subscribers be admitted to any buildings or grounds that shall be used for exhibition purposes free of charge.

Adopted as read.

Mr. Mountz moved that the chair appoint a committee of three on rules, regulations, &c., for the government of the Board of Managers. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Siess, Sweeley and Hill.

#### DIRECTOR GENERAL ELECTED.

Mr. Wilson moved the Board of Managers proceed to the election of a suitable person to act as Director General of the Centennial Association of Lycoming County; that he shall be paid a fair salary, and that he devote his entire time to furthering the interests of this association, and that he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board. Carried.

Mr. Metzger moved to proceed to the election. Carried.

Mr. Metzger nominated Mr. H. S. Lucas.

Mr. Sweeley nominated Mayor Elliot.

Mr. Metzger moved that the nominations close. Carried.

The ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Lucas by a vote of nine to two for Mr. Elliot.

Mr. Metzger moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify Mr. Lucas of his election and solicit his acceptance. Carried.

The chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Metzger, Cochran and Siess.

Mr. Sweeley moved that a committee of three be appointed to recommend to the board a suitable place to hold the centennial exposition and report at a subsequent meeting. Carried.

The chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Sweeley, Wilson and Howard.

Mr. Metzger moved that we reconsider the vote fixing the date of the centennial for the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, 1895. Carried

Mr. Metzger moved that the General Committee be notified to convene in special meeting for the purpose of voting upon the question of reconsidering the vote fixing the time of the celebration.

Mr. Hill presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter, and until otherwise ordered, the chairman of each committee connected with the Centennial Association make a weekly report to the Board of Managers of the work done by his committee the previous week in furthering the interests of the association.

Resolution referred to the committee on rules and regulations.

Mr. Sweeley moved that the name of Mr. Abram Hart, of Williamsport, be added to the finance committee. Carried.

The board then adjourned.

#### DATE OF CELEBRATION SETTLED.

The General Committee met February 16th, and in the absence of the president Vice-President Parsons presided. The following members were present:

Messrs. Waltz, Wolf, Painter, Tewell, Williamson, Decker, Piatt, Hilborn, Milnor, Ritter, Bodine, Heylman, Engler, Campbell, Nevel, Derr, Wood, Eldred, Riddell (C. B.)' Hepburn, Fetter, Sweeley, Corson, Riddell (William), Sweeley (E. W.), Gahan, Wilson, Embick, Howard, Mahaffey, Quigley, Foresman, Davis and Parsons, president.

Mr. Quigley moved that the motion fixing the time of the centennial celebration for the 2d, 3d and 4th of July be reconsidered. Carried.

Mr. Wilson moved that the time fixed upon by this committee, viz., the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, for holding the services of the centennial is still the choice of this committee, and that we do most earnestly recommend to the Board of Management the adoption and approval of the same. Carried.

Mr. Eldred moved that the Board of Managers consider the propriety of holding a centennial agricultural exhibit. Carried.

Mr. Sweeley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of twenty-five ladies be appointed to look after the part of the centennial that may come under their jurisdiction, and that they be known as the Board of Lady Managers of the Lycoming County Centennial, and act in conjunction with the Board of Managers.

Mr. Quigley moved that the resolution be referred to the Board of Managers. Carried. Adjourned.

#### THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ACCEPTS.

The Board of Managers met February 16th, Vice-President Quigley in the chair. The resolution of Mr. Sweeley, adopted by the General Committee, that a committee of twenty-five ladies be appointed, was read by the secretary, when, on motion of Mr. Sweeley, it was adopted.

Mr. Siess then moved that the appointment of the Board of Lady Managers be referred to a special committee of three. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Siess, Sloan and Sweeley as the committee.

The following letter from Mr. H. S. Lucas, accepting the office of Director General of the Centennial Exposition, was read by the secretary:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—The importance of the enterprise you have undertaken has been carefully considered by me. I am not unmindful of the great responsibility which attaches to the office of Director General, a responsibility which I almost wish had fallen to some one better qualified to perform the duties, which are inseparable from this high honor. I grasp the full extent of the duties imposed upon me by this board, in intrusting me with the task of directing the affairs of the centennial celebration of the mother of counties.

I accept the trust with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. I shall bring my best energies to the task, and endeavor to perform the duties of the position faithfully and honestly. I shall labor with what ability I possess to make the One Hundredth Anniversary of Lycoming County a success in every particular. You will not find me wanting in zeal; you can count on my entire devotion, and above all, on my vigilance in carrying out the wishes of the Board of Directors.

Gentlemen, I tender you my profound thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me.

Very respectfully yours,

H. S. LUCAS.

Mr. Sweeley moved that the letter of Mr. Lucas be accepted and placed upon the minutes of the board. Carried.

Mr. Metzger moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft articles of incorporation and have the same chartered under the name of the Lycoming County Centennial Association. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Parsons, Cochran, Sloan, Wilson and Hart.

Motion by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Hart, that the compensation of the Director General be fixed at



one hundred dollars per month, the time to commence the 1st of March and end the 1st of August. Carried.

The board then adjourned to meet one week hence.

#### TARDY MEMBERS WARNED.

Board met February 23d, Vice-President Quigley in the chair. Present: Messrs. Hill, Metzger, Mountz, Munson, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley, Young, Hart and Quigley.

The committee on the selection of a Board of Lady Managers reported progress and was continued.

Committee on incorporation and charter also reported progress and was continued.

The committee on location for exposition buildings reported two communications—one of which was a proposition from Mr. John L. Guinter, manager Lycoming Opera House; the other was from Mr. Henry Metzger.\*

Mr. Sweeley moved that the names of all such members of the Board of Managers who shall be absent from three regular successive meetings of the board shall, after due notice, be dropped from the roll of said board, and that the chairman of the same be duly authorized to fill such vacancies. This resolution to go into effect after the adoption of the charter. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Siess that hereafter the board meet Saturday of each week at 2 P. M. Carried. Adjourned.

Board of Managers met March 2d. In the absence of President Brown Vice-President Quigley took the chair. A call of the roll showed the following members

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\*Mr. Metzger's proposition was to lease the ground north of the St. Charles Hotel to the committee for one year, in consideration of one dollar, on which they could erect a building; then to have the privilege of purchasing the same for the price of the material, when it was no longer needed.



present: Messrs. Davis, Grady, Hill, Mountz, Siess, Sweeley, Wilson, Sloan, Wood, Metzger, Hart and Quigley.

The chair called for a report of the committee for the location of the exposition building, and the committee was continued. J. F. Davis was added to this committee.

Dr. Wood moved that the committee on selection of location be instructed to obtain the plans of the different builders of the city for the erection of buildings and probable cost of the same, and obtain the views of such persons as have suggestions to make, and report at next meeting. Carried.

On motion of Dr. Wood the secretary was instructed to write the Lycoming County Medical Society to participate in the coming centennial of the county, and that the society be asked to prepare an article on the medical history of the county and its pioneer physicians.

#### PLANS SOLICITED FOR A BUILDING.

There being no quorum present for the regular meeting of the Board of Managers for March 9th, an informal meeting was organized by electing J. F. Davis chairman and H. S. Lucas\* secretary pro tem., for the purpose of receiving plans for a temporary building for antiquarian exhibits, and allowing architects to explain the same.

Drafts were submitted by E. Culver & Son, Wagner & Reitmeyer and Milton R. Hudson, who explained in detail the merits of their respective plans and what the same would cost.

On motion of Mr. Sloan the secretary was instructed to notify all members of the Board of Managers that a

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\*Director General Lucas continued to serve as secretary until the affairs of the association were closed in August, 1895.

regular meeting of said board would be held at this place on Saturday, the 16th, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering the plans submitted by the architects.

Colonel Wilson moved that the plans submitted by the architects be received and placed in the hands of the Director General for safe keeping, and that the thanks of the association be tendered Wagner & Reitmeyer, E. Culver & Son and Milton R. Hudson for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they had complied with the request of the committee. Adopted.

Colonel Wilson offered and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That S. W. H. Waltz, secretary of the Centennial Association, be requested to turn over to the Director General, without delay, all books, papers and other property now in his hands belonging to the Centennial Association, that the same may be placed in the vault of the City Hall for safe keeping and where they may be accessible to the Board of Managers.

Adopted.

Colonel Wilson was appointed by the chair to make the demand of Secretary Waltz. Adjourned.

The meeting of the Board of Managers, March 16th, was attended by all the members, fifteen in number. Vice-President Quigley presided.

The minutes of an informal meeting, held March 9th, 1895, were adopted and ordered spread on the minutes.

Colonel Wilson reported that he was unable to procure the books and papers now in the hands of Secretary Waltz.

The secretary pro tem. read a communication from S. W. H. Waltz, stating that he would be present on the 23d of March and make a full statement of the financial affairs of the association and deliver to the board all articles now in his possession.

Hon. H. C. Parsons was called to the chair, when A. J.

Quigley offered and moved the adoption of the following resolutions, seconded by Judge Metzger:

Resolved, 1st, That the committee on location of centennial grounds and plan of building be permitted to retire and settle upon grounds and plan of building at this meeting, in order that advertisements may be inserted in the newspapers for proposals to the lowest bidder for the erection of said building at the earliest practicable period of time.

Mr. Quigley called for a rising vote. The secretary was ordered to count the vote. Voting in the affirmative, two; voting in the negative, nine. Resolution rejected.

Resolved, 2d, That the time for talk should now be over and that it is eminently proper that action should now be taken to carry out the plans suggested.

Carried.

Resolved, 3d, That the place should now be chosen and the plan of building should now be accepted from one or the other of the architects.

Rejected.

A postal from J. F. Davis was read relative to plan submitted by W. H. Waltz, and giving his preference for location at Vallamont.

Remarks were made on the subject of location by Judge Metzger and Senator Cochran.

Hon. W. G. Elliot with great eloquence advocated the erection of a Home of Comfort.

Mr. Quigley returned to the chair, Mr. Parsons retiring.

Motion by Mr. Hill that the plan of building submitted by W. H. Waltz be considered with those of the other architects. Carried.

Mr. Sweeley moved that we now take a recess of five minutes for the purpose of examining the plans submitted.

Captain Evan Russell here appeared on behalf of the National Guard, and stated that they had in view the erection of a substantial building for the purpose

of an armory, but could not complete the same in time for the forthcoming celebration; that if the Centennial Association would put up a substantial structure worth about \$15,000, that such a building would, without doubt, be purchased by the home companies, provided the same could be used as an armory.

Mr. Cochran moved to accept the proposition of Henry Metzger for the ground lying north of the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Hart moved the following amendment: That the committee selecting the site on which to erect a centennial exposition building be instructed to secure an option on said real estate for the period of one year and have the same embodied in the lease. Carried.

The secretary was authorized to notify Mr. Metzger that the Centennial Board of Managers have accepted the ground lying between Fifth Street and the St. Charles Hotel, on the conditions named in his communication of February 19th, 1895.

Mr. Cochran moved that the Director General be authorized to substitute names on the General Committee and notify the same of their appointment. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Coryell that the Board of Managers wait until Saturday, the 23d, before adopting plans of building, that the architects might prepare and present specifications and estimated cost of the proposed building in accordance with their respective plans. Carried. Adjourned.

#### SECRETARY WALTZ RESIGNS.

Board met March 23d, Vice-President Quigley in the chair. Present: Messrs. Cochran, Coryell, Elliot, Hart, Hill, Mountz, Parsons, Quigley, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley and Wilson.

Mr. Quigley submitted two communications from S. W. H. Waltz and asked that the same be read. First communication read as follows:

Willamsport, March 23, 1895.

A. J. Quigley and Gentlemen Board of Managers Lycoming County Centennial: I hereby resign the office of secretary of your committee, the same to take effect at your next meeting; cannot be with you to-day, but will endeavor to be present in one week. Yours, truly,

SAMUEL W. H. WALTZ,

Mr. Wilson moved that his resignation be accepted, to take effect immediately. Carried.

Second communication as to receipts and expenditures:

Received by contributions.....	\$ 54 75
Expended for printing.....	\$ 15 25
Stamps and envelopes.....	13 98
Minute and collection books.....	7 80    37 03

Balance in my hands.....	\$17 72
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If the board think it a proper and fair statement of the expenditures of the funds, I will proceed to make settlement with the treasurer. I will render to him an itemized statement, clearly showing upon what date and for what purpose every dollar was expended. Have some envelopes and several documents which will also be promptly handed over; could have made bill of expense much higher, especially postage item, but on a number of occasions made a personal delivery of letters in order to save money for the committee.

S. W. H. WALTZ.

On motion of Mr. Coryell this communication was referred to finance committee.

A. J. Quigley stated that the two items of \$7.80 and \$15.25 had not been paid.

#### PLANS SUBMITTED BY THE ARCHITECTS.

The chair asked that architects be requested to submit their plans and specifications for examination by the Board of Managers.

Mr. Coryell suggested that to be fair with the architects no other architect should be present when a plan was submitted but the architect interested.

Mr. Parsons moved that the Board of Managers meet on Wednesday, the 27th, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering the plans of the architects, and those not present be notified of the meeting. Carried.

Motion by Colonel Wilson that John F. Meginness, George G. Wood and Joseph H. McMinn be appointed as a historical committee, with power to add four persons from counties taken from Lycoming, and that they be authorized to appoint three persons to deliver historical addresses, two of whom shall be taken from counties formed out of Lycoming. Carried.

Colonel Wilson moved that Frederick Heilman, Abner Fague, E. W. Michael, Daniel Dietrick, A. K. Carothers, Jacob Heim, Delos Mahaffey, Daniel Ulmer and G. P. Smith be made the agricultural committee, with authority to add ten members to their committee from counties taken from Lycoming. Carried.

Colonel Wilson moved that C. K. Geddes, Robert Hawley, Walter E. Ritter, W. E. Crawford and W. R. Peoples shall constitute the law committee; that they be given authority to add six members to their committee from territory formerly belonging to Lycoming County. Carried.

Colonel Wilson moved that Dr. Edward J. Gray, Samuel Transeau, J. George Becht, William W. Kelchner, Fred W. Robbins and W. W. Champion, Esq., be elected as a committee on literature, and be given authority to add twelve more to their committee from counties taken from Lycoming. Seconded by Captain Sweeley. Carried.

Motion by Colonel Wilson that B. H. Detwiler, H. G. McCormick, Louis Schneider, George D. Nutt, Joseph W. Albright, A. P. Hull and E. W. Cline be appointed



as the medical committee with permission to add six to their committee from territory taken from Lycoming County. Carried. Adjourned.

At the meeting of March 27th the following members of the board were present: Messrs. Grady, Hart, Hill, Munson, Parsons, Quigley, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley, Wilson and Wood.

The chair announced that the plans of architects would be taken up and considered as a matter of unfinished business.

W. H. Waltz presented his plan of building, explained how the same was to be constructed, the kinds of material to be used, etc. Size 200x65 feet, and fixed the price of the same at \$3,500; extra for raising floor, \$250; for partitions, \$100; total, \$3,850.

Milton Hudson presented his drawings, explained the advantages of his plan and fixed the price of construction of a 200x65 foot building at \$3,750, with a small addition for closets, partitions, etc.

E. Culver & Son next appeared with plans and specifications, showing the advantages of a building constructed according to their plan and fixed the price at \$3,900; additional for partitions, etc., \$100; total, \$4,000.

Mr. Reitmeyer then presented an elaborate drawing for a brick structure 200x65 feet, with cellar under one-half and intended as an armory building, and gave the price of the same as \$8,800. He further stated that such a building could be constructed from wooden material, without a cellar, for \$4,000.

Mr. Munson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Director General advertise for proposals from builders, upon the plans and specifications submitted by the architects; the bids to be based upon the completion of said building before June 15th, 1895, under a penalty of \$100 per day; all bids to be submitted to the Director General before noon April 3, 1895, to be laid before the board at a meeting to be held at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

Adopted. Adjourned.



## MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS.

At a meeting of the corporators\* of the Lycoming County Centennial Association, March 30, 1895, A. J. Quigley was elected president pro tem. and H. S. Lucas secretary pro tem.

It was moved by Mr. Munson that nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board of Corporators. Carried.

Mr. Munson also moved that all members of the Board of Managers whose names do not appear on the charter be elected members of the corporation of the Lycoming County Centennial Association under the charter. Carried. He then moved that a seal be adopted, which was carried, when the Director General was authorized to procure the seal. Adjourned.

The Board of Directors of the Lycoming County Centennial Association met immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the corporators, and organized by electing A. J. Quigley temporary chairman, and H. S. Lucas temporary secretary.

A motion by Mr. Munson that nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board of Directors. Carried.

Mr. Cochran moved that the following be elected as permanent officers of the association: James V. Brown, president; A. J. Quigley, first vice-president; H. C. Parsons, second vice-president; W. H. Sloan, treasurer; H. S. Lucas, secretary and Director General. Carried.

\*The charter was granted by the court March 27, 1895, under the act of April 29, 1874, to run for three years. There was no capital stock nor shares of stock. Number of directors fixed at twenty-nine. Charter members: A. J. Quigley, C. LaRue Munson, John J. Metzger, S. M. Mountz, Theodore Hill, G. E. Otto Siess, Abraham Hart, W. H. Sloan, William Sweeley, John M. Young, Samuel Wilson, George G. Wood, Thomas E. Grady, J. F. Davis, W. G. Elliot, H. C. Parsons, J. Henry Cochran, H. S. Lucas.—Book Three, Miscellaneous Docket, p. 718.

Motion by Colonel Wilson that the committees appointed by the old Board of Managers be revised, corrected and reported to this body on Wednesday, April 3d, was carried.

Mr. Sweeley moved that the treasurer, Director General and finance committee be authorized to audit the accounts of Samuel W. H. Waltz. Carried.

Colonel Wilson asked for the reading of the leases between Henry Metzger and wife and the Centennial Association.

#### ADDRESS BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL.

The Director General submitted the following relative to celebrating the 13th of April:

The county of Lycoming was formed from a part of Northumberland April 13, 1795, embracing a large area of territory lying to the north and west of the present county. She has since become the mother of eighteen large, healthy children. Her offspring to-day occupy a large portion of the state of Pennsylvania, and their products find a market in all parts of the civilized world. How many people of the present day know the names of her offspring; that is, the counties made from territory originally embraced within the boundaries of Lycoming, viz., Sullivan, a part of Bradford, all of Tioga, Potter and McKean, a part of Warren, Forest and Venango, all of Clarion, a part of Armstrong, all of Jefferson, a part of Indiana, all of Elk, a part of Clearfield, all of Cameron, a part of Centre, all of Clinton and a part of Union? All are expected to show their respect and gratitude to the parent county by participating in the great centennial family reunion to be held on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July next. While the counties survive, the inhabitants pass away. It is doubtful if there is one person living to-day that was present at the birth of our county; neither will any who take part in the coming celebration live to participate in another.

Saturday, April 13th, being the one hundredth birthday of our existence as a county, we respectfully, but earnestly, request that the event be celebrated by the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles throughout the entire county for the space of ten minutes, to begin at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and that all private schools or other assemblages in session at that hour sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," etc. Having confidence in the people, we present this thought, believing it will be carried out by those in authority to the fullest extent. Our people have always been patriotic and ever ready to make sacrifices for the public good. It is to the public-spirited citizen of to-day that the management make their appeal and urge upon them the necessity of joining hands with us in making the first centennial of Lycoming

County a matter of history for the benefit of those who follow after in the great march of life. This subject presents a wide field for thought. Volumes have been written of our early history and much remains fraught with interest to those whose duty it will be to celebrate the second centennial.

Mr. Parsons moved that the address be adopted by the Board of Directors and the secretary directed to furnish the press with copies for publication. Carried. Adjourned.

#### BIDS FOR BUILDING RECEIVED.

Board of Directors met April 6th, with the following members present: Messrs. Bodine, Coryell, Davis, Hart, Hill, Metzger, Mountz, Munson, Parsons, Quigley, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley, Wilson, Woodworth and Young.

On motion of Mr. Parsons the bids submitted for the erection of the centennial building were opened and read as follows:

G. W. Tally, plan of Milton Hudson.....	\$ 3,950
C. W. Wheeland, plan of Milton Hudson.....	3,671
Harman & Jones, plan of Milton Hudson.....	3,500
E. Culver & Son, their own plan.....	3,547
W. H. Waltz, his own plan.....	3,650
D. P. Guise, plan of Wagner & Reitmeyer.....	4,200

The chair then called for a report from solicitors.

Colonel Wilson, Third Ward, reported.....	\$ 1,850
H. S. Lucas, Second Ward, reported.....	200
A. J. Quigley, Eighth Ward, reported.....	100
August Koch, South Williamsport, reported.....	100

Messrs. Woodworth, Sweeley, Davis, Hill and Bodine reported progress.

As the outlook for raising a sufficient amount of money to erect a building was not encouraging, Mr. Parsons moved that a committee of three be appointed to interview the city school board relative to obtaining Washington school building for the use of the antiquarian committee during the centennial celebration. Carried.

The chair appointed the following as such committee: Messrs. Parsons, Sloan and Siess.

Mr. Hart moved that this matter be deferred for one week, and that each member of the Board of Directors make it his business to look around for a suitable person for chairman of the antiquarian committee, one who has the time and ability to make the enterprise a success, and to report at next meeting. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Sweeley J. B. Duble was made chairman of the committee on medals.

Mr. Parsons moved that the treasurer be authorized to collect twenty-five per cent. of the present subscriptions. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD.

Board of Directors met April 13th\*—the day of the one hundredth anniversary of the county—with the following members present: Messrs. Brown, Hart, Hill, Metzger, Munson, Parsons, Quigley, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley, Wilson and Young.

Colonel Wilson, on behalf of the committee on location of the antiquarian structure, submitted a contract signed by Mrs. Harriet Metzger for the erection of a building 200x67 feet for use by the Lycoming County Centennial Association, from June 15th, 1895, to March

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\*The suggestion to ring bells and blow steam whistles was well received and generally carried out. Mayor Elliot issued a proclamation requesting the people of the city to celebrate the close of the century by the ringing of bells and the blowing of steam whistles for the space of ten minutes, beginning at twelve o'clock, noon. The din thus produced was almost startling, and several persons who were uninformed were greatly excited.

The century could not have been closed in a more impressive manner. And there was something singularly appropriate as well as beautiful in the fact that on this anniversary day a lady should come forth and offer to erect a building for the antiquarian display, and therefore assure the success of the exposition.

1st, 1896, for the sum of \$1,500, payable as follows: \$500 July 1st, 1895; \$500 August 1st, 1895, and \$500 September 1st, 1895.

Mr. Munson moved that the contract be accepted and signed by the president and secretary. Carried.

Mr. Hart moved that a committee of three be appointed to secure a chairman for the antiquarian committee at a salary not to exceed \$100 per month. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Hart, Munson and Hill as such committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on April 20th, which was attended by Messrs. Hart, Hill, Howard, Metzger, Munson, Parsons, Quigley, Siess and Wilson, Mr. Munson offered the following:

Resolved, That John J. Metzger, William Howard, Addison Candor, J. Artley Beeber, Fred Gleim, James N. Kline, Charles Flock, P. B. Shaw, E. B. Campbell, M. D., William Mendenhall, Joseph H. Mackey and N. M. Edwards, be appointed a general committee on invitations, with full power and authority to extend invitations to such persons, associations and organizations as they deem proper, to attend the centennial observance of the erection of Lycoming County, with power to appoint all sub-committees as they deem advisable.

Adopted.

#### ANTIQUARIAN CHAIRMAN SECURED.

Mr. Hart, from the committee appointed to secure a chairman for the antiquarian committee in place of J. H. McMinn, declined, reported that his committee had concluded their work and recommended the appointment of W. W. Champion, Esq, as chairman of said committee.

On motion of Mr. Hill, W. W. Champion was unanimously elected chairman of the antiquarian committee and Mr. Hart's committee discharged.



Mr. Hart submitted the following letter of acceptance from W. W. Champion, Esq.:

Messrs. Abe Hart, C. LaRue Munson and Theodore Hill, Special Committee.

Gentlemen:—After due consideration I have decided to accept your offer of the 13th instant, inviting me to accept the chairmanship of the committee on antiquarian display for the coming centennial observances, and hereby tender a formal acceptance of the same on the conditions agreed upon in our conversation of the 16th instant. My understanding of the matter is substantially as follows: The employment to date from the 15th instant, at the consideration of \$100 per month, payable on the first and fifteenth of each month, (the first payment May 15th.) The board to provide all necessary expenses, help and working devices, postage and necessary traveling expenses, when away from the city on the business of the committee, and such further authority to do and act as may be necessary to expeditiously carry out the work. In consideration of which I agree to devote myself diligently to the work in hand and use the utmost of my endeavors to make the display as successful as possible, using discretion and moderation in every part of the work, keeping it within the bounds laid down by the Board of Managers; and to report to the board fully from time to time, the progress of the work; being at all times subject to the suggestions of the Board of Managers and members of the committee.

Believing that with your aid and encouragement and the co-operation of my fellow-members of the antiquarian committee, that we can make an undoubted success of the antiquarian display, I remain

Yours truly,

W. W. CHAMPION.

Mr. Hart offered a resolution that a committee of three members of the Board of Directors be appointed by the chair, who shall have full and ample powers to determine all questions submitted to them by the antiquarian committee, or the chairman thereof. Adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Hart, Munson and Parsons as such advisory committee.

#### THE WORK OUTLINED.

Mr. Champion, who was present, gave his views as to how the antiquarian department should be arranged and conducted. He said:

In accepting the kind offer of your committee, Messrs. Munson, Hart and Hill, to become chairman of the com-

mittee on antiquarian display, I am not insensible of the trust and confidence you have reposed in me, and neither am I unmindful of the importance of the duties and the responsibilities thus assumed. I take it that it is the desire of your honorable board and the patriotic citizens whom you represent, that not only is it your desire that the antiquarian display be a success, but that it be a pronounced success, and an undoubted feature of the centennial. Although I approach the task with many misgivings as to my ability to do all that might, and perhaps ought, to be done in the premises, yet with your help and co-operation, the aid and assistance of the gentlemen of the antiquarian committee, the active encouragement of all patriotic citizens, and the support and endorsement of the press, I hope to be able to do in part, at least, that which you would have done and which might be more satisfactorily accomplished if our time limit were greater.

Unaided and alone the task is too Herculean for the shoulders of any one person, but if we but apply the magic wand of co-operation—each and all doing his or her mite—we can transform the interior of the magnificent building which your fiat has called into being, as it were, in a day, into a “Palace Wonderful,” filled with the treasures of antiquity, heirlooms and mementoes with which our people are so richly and so abundantly blessed, and which, may it not be said, they hold in trust for at least one view—each hundred years—for their neighbors.

To make the display a befitting one will require patriotic and unselfish action on the part of the citizens. The people must have every confidence in our ability and zeal to not only receive and exhibit the many and priceless articles placed in our keeping for a short season, but that we will be able and competent to guard



and preserve them, and with care and promptness return every article—big or little, be its value great or small—to its proper owner. It need hardly be stated that this task has been satisfactorily performed at times past at divers places; and to successfully accomplish it again, must our best and greatest efforts be directed. We can afford to leave nothing undone that will add to the security and safety of every article entrusted to our keeping. And to this I pledge the committee and your honorable board, and through you, the public, my best and utmost efforts and vigilance. The details and progress of the work I will communicate to you and the public from time to time.

A hasty survey of the local field from which we should have reasonable hopes to draw, discloses it to be rich in treasures of "ye olden times," of art, travel, etc., and with generous and commendable impulses on the part of the fortunate owners, and by constant and unceasing work and vigilance on the part of all concerned, we can provide a display that will be alike a credit and a joy to our people upon this one hundredth anniversary of a county's birth.

In conclusion, I can only promise the diligent exercise of such abilities as I may possess for the arduous labors of this responsible position, asking your aid and co-operation in making the antiquarian feature of this display a deserved and unqualified success.

I deem it fitting at this time to briefly outline the work that, with your sanction, we may hope to accomplish, in part at least; if it meets with your approval, active organization and work will be begun at once.

I. The general scope of the work should be a display of antiquities contrasted with things more modern, showing as largely as possible, step by step, the

advancement of the past hundred years, supplemented by various collections of artistic, historic and scientific value and importance.

II. We may briefly summarize under the following heads of classes:

1. Relics and heirlooms—historical and otherwise—relating to the early men and times of this valley prior to 1840.

2. Rare and valuable articles of use and ornament from our own and foreign lands.

3. Works of art, portraits, paintings, engravings, sketches, photographs, prints, etc.

4. Ancient, rare, valuable and historical documents, papers, books, Bibles, bindings, etc.

5. Articles showing the improvements in the domestic, social, educational, agricultural and religious life of the people.

6. Rare old china, glass, porcelain, vases, dishes, bric-a-brac, etc.

7. Ancient, curious and historical articles of wearing apparel prior to 1850, embracing linens, laces, etc.

8. Antique furniture and furnishings, spinning wheels, clocks, watches, cutlery, etc.

9. Indian relics, aboriginal pottery, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, etc.

10. Collections of birds, animals, plants, wood, minerals, fossils, etc.

11. Collections of coins, medals, badges, stamps, posters, amateur photographs, etc.

12. Family collections relating to the early pioneer families.

13. Relics of the wars—1754 to 1865—hunting knives, old rifles, powder horns, etc.

14. Displays from the younger brood of counties hatched by old Lycoming, and collections loaned by neighboring historical societies.

15. G. A. R. Posts, N. G. P., civic, religious, social and scientific societies, etc., exhibits.

16. Display of articles brought from the fatherlands—German, Irish, English, Scotch, Swedish, etc.

17. A limited number of contrasted displays of ancient and modern goods of like class of leading merchants and manufacturers.

18. Contrasted display by the wheelmen.

19. The public schools; photographs of historic and quaint school houses, old minute books, relics, etc.

20. Ingenious mechanisms, mechanical toys and miscellaneous articles.

Collections of articles will not be separated for purposes of classification, but will be exhibited as a whole, so far as possible. Communities, boroughs and townships will be given the privilege of keeping all articles and collections from their vicinity together, and exhibited and marked as from "The Place of Collection."

The display will be under close guard both night and day, and all cases containing valuable articles will be securely sealed; and a most exact system of identification of articles received and returned will be enforced and a sufficiently large amount of insurance carried to protect the exhibits.

If this general outline of the plan upon which it is proposed to begin work should meet with your approval, the future details and sub-classes can be worked out as the work expands. The scheme proposes the appointment of numerous sub-committees of ladies and

others, and once the former take up the work in the spirit so characteristic of them—"once they set their hands to the plow"—we need have no fears for the result.

Experience suggests that work of this kind can be best done by small sub-committees having ample powers, working independently in a manner, and without too frequent meetings. The work is of such broad scope and the time so limited that it will be necessary for your chairman to work with the least possible amount of lost time, and to be clothed with ample authority to go ahead and do largely the things necessary and proper to be done in the progress of the work, reporting from time to time to your board. I would suggest the appointment of a committee of three from the Board of Managers, clothed with ample and final powers, to whom your chairman can appeal in cases of emergency or doubt.

The chairman should have ample powers to secure necessary supplies, printed matter, transportation, help, etc., so that within reasonable bounds he can keep the business of the committee moving. Your chairman expects and desires to work in entire harmony with your honorable board and the members of the antiquarian committee, and will at all times invite suggestions and advice in his labors. He can only succeed by the united and hearty support of all.

On motion of Mr. Munson a vote of thanks was tendered Chairman Champion for the pains taken by him to lay before the Board of Directors an outlined plan of the work contemplated in his department.

On motion of C. LaRue Munson the following were appointed a press committee:

Chairman, John F. Meginness; W. W. Meginness,

Gazette and Bulletin; James W. Sweely, Sun; J. Barton Cheyney, Grit; F. W. Manson, Times; Elmer L. Schuyler, News; George Wolf, West Branch Beobachter; Carl Tewell, Tribune; C. B. Seely, Jersey Shore Herald; T. B. Painter, Muncy Luminary; H. H. Rutter, Hughesville Mail; John W. Grier, Jersey Shore Vidette; Thomas E. Grady, Montgomery Mirror; H. J. Moore, Oval Ledger; J. S. Murphy, Montoursville Echo; Leonard Wright, Nippenose News; Charles Tate, South Williamsport Star, and W. B. Thompson, Facts and Figures.

The duties of the press committee are to receive and welcome members of the press from other counties who may visit Williamsport during the centennial observances, and to see that proper headquarters and conveniences for writing are provided for them.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Directors met April 27th, Vice-President Quigley in the chair. The following members answered to their names: Messrs. Hart, Hill, Munson, Parsons, Quigley, Siess, Sloan and Wilson.

Mr. Munson moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in addition to the powers already delegated to the press committee, it be authorized to take such measures as it may deem advisable to disseminate public information of the centennial of the county of Lycoming and of its proposed celebration. And to that end \$——, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the necessary expenses of the committee.

Mr. Hill offered and moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That warrants for the payment of money by the treasurer shall be signed or approved by either the president or one of the vice-presidents of the Board of Directors, and countersigned by the Director General; which shall then become a proper voucher for the treasurer.

#### PUBLIC MEETING CALLED.

Mr. Howard moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a meeting be held at the court house in the city of



Williamsport, on Saturday, May 11th, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., of the following centennial committees: The General Committee of Seventy, the Board of Directors, all general and special committees and all contributors to the centennial fund, to discuss ways and means for the proper observance of an event fraught with so much of interest to all our people, and that the following are cordially invited to be present: All the county, borough and city officials, all old soldier organizations and civic societies, and all other good people, including the ladies, who desire to aid the enterprise or participate in the ceremonies of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lycoming County; that the secretary be instructed to give notice of the meeting through the newspapers of the county.

The secretary reported that the solicitors throughout the county were making but little progress in the way of raising funds.

Mr. Champion, chairman of the antiquarian committee, made a verbal report of the work already accomplished by him, and that the public is coming forward nobly with articles of value and interest. Adjourned.

#### THE LADIES TAKE HOLD.

At the meeting of the directors on the 4th of May, Mr. Parsons, on taking the chair, made a statement showing the great success of the ladies' meeting at the house of Mrs. C. LaRue Munson, on last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Munson gave it as his opinion that the antiquarian display was already an assured success; he further said, that but two things more were needed—money and enthusiasm; the latter is coming to the front, leaving only the matter of finance to be provided for. At least \$10,000 should be raised for immediate use. He urged the solicitors to renewed activity.

Mr. Munson moved that the several solicitors be requested to report the amount of their collections each week to the Director General, and that he report to the Board of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Munson, seconded by Colonel Wilson, E. B. Westfall, F. P. Abercrombie and E. S. Harrar,

of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Joseph S. Ward and William M. Irwin, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; A. G. Palmer, of the Beech Creek, Clearfield and South-Western; W. H. Northrop, of the Fall Brook; E. R. Evenson, of the Williamsport and North Branch; J. W. Gebhart, of the Central Pennsylvania and Western, and Charles Burger, of the Wilkesbarre and Western were appointed a committee on transportation for centennial purposes.

#### INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of J. F. Davis the following industrial committee was appointed for the several districts of Lycoming County, to assist in the industrial parade of July 4th, 1895:

Anthony—J. C. Newcomer, Henry Hower, David Wurster, J. J. Waltz, Amos Smith.

Armstrong—Charles Young, George Parker, Henry P. Decker, Henry Zortman, Jacob Lawson.

Bastress—Peter Steinbacher, Anthony Engle, Edward Danneker, Jerome Nau, H. J. Stopper.

Brady—Joseph Piatt, Sherman M. Shaffer, John Kelly, Frank Miller, S. E. Shaffer.

Brown—John Hilborn, Jefferson Gamble, C. T. Brown, Grant Gamble, W. E. Delany, M. D.

Cascade—James Logue, J. W. McNamee, James Farley, Michael Kinsley, John Fields.

Clinton, First Precinct—William Griggs, Homer Runyan, James Tyson, Robert Eger, George Kitchen.

Clinton, second precinct—Herbert Thomas, Robert Sechler, Oscar Wagoner, Fred Metzger, Clinton Hess.

Cogan House—Harry Smead—Charles Larrison, E. B. Ayers, Charles Haines, William Wise.

Cummings—Mallie Bonnell, Charles Hewitt, Walter Harris, Edward Love, Benjamin Carson.

DuBoistown Borough—William Whitehead, John Blair, Jesse Bower, John Leonard, E. F. Layberger.

Eldred—J. R. Strieby, Daniel Thomas, Elmer Moyer, Walter Kimble, Peter Entz.

Franklin—Thomas J. Ritter, J. H. Smith, D. C. Phillips, Charles Lowe, E. R. Houseknecht.

Fairfield—George Springman, Wilson Person, John Conway, John Clees, George Bennett.



Gamble—Watson Willson, Lowe Easton, George Albert, Edward Knapp, Melvin Smithgall.

Hepburn—Charles Ulmer, Herman Miller, Frank Spotts, Henry F. Snyder, Peter Spotts.

Hughesville, First Ward—T. B. Servison, P. M. Newman, William Kitchen, Fred Bumgard, Charles M. Swartz.

Hughesville, Second Ward—William Fague, Ira Snowden, C. Steck Hill, Joseph Parker, Frank L. Laird.

Jackson—Nate Brion, J. W. Bastian, Levi Miller, John Zeafra, Nathan Seachrist.

Jersey Shore, First Ward—A. W. Pott, M. I. Sallada, W. B. Masters, A. L. English, J. E. Mohn.

Jersey Shore, Second Ward—J. Frank Gray, Charles M. Irvin, B. E. Staples, Frank N. Brown, C. E. Williamson.

Jersey Shore, Third Ward—J. G. Scarborough, Torrence Sallade, George M. Rearick, C. E. Chadwick, L. P. Vanwert.

Jordan—Judson M. Lore, B. F. Gortner, Thomas W. Lore.

Lewis—Clark Berger, Judd Neyhart, George Sweet, William Cornwall, G. W. Keys.

Limestone—H. J. Moore, George Engler, Joseph Bower, Jacob Miller, Jeff Pearson.

Lycoming—John Hinkleman, Sylvester Quiggle, B. H. Hayes, Harry Stiber, John Fritz.

Loyalsock, First Precinct—Clarence Wheeland, George Seitzer, Peter Glosser, Harry Sweeley, Abraham Glosser.

Loyalsock, second precinct—John Harding, Wilbur Kimble, John Fullmer, William Casselberry, Harry Moyer.

McHenry—D. E. Hostrander, Timothy Splann, George Ross, Orrin Campbell, Edward Horn.

McIntyre—Henry Brown, William Harrer, Charles Andrus, Edward Jones, William Brownlee.

McNett—D. D. Davidson, Wilson Knecht, C. B. Earl, Webster Spencer, J. W. Tebo.

Mifflin—H. C. Young, A. L. Losh, Harford Kabel, Langlan Williamson, Irvin Losh.

Mill Creek—Asher Nevil, George M. Lipp, J. W. King, G. W. Anstadt, B. A. Henry.

Moreland—Charles Warn, David S. Trainor, John Fague, William F. Maddison, John Laurenson.

Montoursville Borough—George Shaffer, Willard Woolever, L. J. Meyer, S. S. Jarrett, George Weaver.

Montgomery Borough—E. W. Shollenberger, William Decker, William Welshans, D. F. Love, G. P. Hafer.

Muncy Borough—W. E. Mohr, L. Clyde Smith, Samuel B. Coulter, George H. Rodgers, T. B. Painter.

Muncy Creek—George B. Rager, Harvey J. Dimm, William App, Henry McGowan, Charles Buck.

Muncy—C. E. Mendenhall, William Haines, Aaron Edkin, Thomas Swartz, Henry E. Warner.

Nippenose—Frank Gebhart, Percy Meyers, Thomas Williamson, Harry Miller, William Bailey.

Old Lycoming—John Good, George Bennett, Eli Shoulder, John Berry, Daniel Berry.

Penn—Norman Fague, Charles Frontz, Wilson Poust, Lloyd McCarty, Peter Houseknecht.

Piatt—George Riddell, Miles Fulkrod, James Wilson, George Gray, Burt Scheriff.

Pine—William Roquiski, John Wright, Reuben Hunt, Perry Harlan, Samuel Larrison.

Picture Rocks Borough—Walter Burrows, J. D. Musgrove, William Little, George C. Fry, James Burrows.

Plunkett's Creek—John Schaefer, Thomas Morrisy, Joseph Tomlinson, C. B. Barbour, Bigler Day.

Porter—William M. Hepburn, William Gheen, John A. Leach, Harvey Betts, James Kline.

Salladasburg Borough—H. D. Miller, L. P. Thomas, J. A. Minsker, Otto Bumgardner, Michael Deltling.

South Williamsport, First Ward—William Reinhart, J. C. Collins, Charles Wise, James McGraw, Edmund G. Koch, Jr.

South Williamsport, Second Ward—J. H. Riale, H. D. Achenbach, J. G. Rathmell, Charles A. Shempp, Rissell J. Kutz.

South Williamsport, Third Ward—James Tarman, John Luppert, Charles Jackson, George C. Luppert, Charles Fisher, Jr.

Shrewsbury—H. W. Smith, John Laylon, William Taylor, Thomas Montague, Harry Meyer.

Susquehanna—T. B. Coppes, William Simpson, Alexander Gibson, Sylvester Mutchler, Thomas Bubb.

Upper Fairfield—Harvey E. Rentz, Harry Wheeland, D. O. Sweeley, George J. Hench, Henry Keagle.

Washington—Stephen Hall, Clarence Bailey, Robert Pauling, R. B. Neyhart, Silas Bailey.

Watson—William Hartranft, C. L. Tomb, Pierce Lentz, Isaac Ulmer, William Miller.

Wolf—T. A. Boak, George Runyan, Russell Michael, C. W. Persun, D. W. Osler.

Woodward—William Smith, Thomas Hughes, William Bennett, William T. Cowden, James Robinson.

First Ward, Williamsport—Walter Koons, George F. Casselberry, S. A. Winner, Charles Keyte, John F. Pesto, Jr.

Second Ward—George L. Stearns, William J. Tomlinson, John G. Coryell, Joseph C. King, Harry W. Lentz.

Third Ward—James J. Gibson, James N. Kline, W. H. Hartman, A. F. Young, D. R. Foresman.

Fourth Ward—S. Q. Mingle, Lewis Fisher, Harry B. Helser, Lewis J. Frontz, William C. Creeden.

Fifth Ward, first precinct—N. A. Hughes, August Laedlein, Ira A. Dayton, Robert E. Rowley, H. L. Beck.

Fifth Ward, second precinct—Fred E. Backus, Fred H. Sweet, Clarence E. Else, Louis Welker, R. C. Maynard.

Sixth Ward—James S. Foresman, S. N. Williams, L. M. Otto, Carl Herdic, John Millsbaugh.

Seventh Ward—W. J. Funston, Adam Eisenberger, John Berry, J. K. Martin, Harry Miller.

Eighth Ward—Rudolph Evert, Henry Flock, Charles Kahler, William L. Smith, John Selfert.

Ninth Ward—James Thomas, Frank F. Stryker, Sam Stabler, G. A. Stuempfle, George W. Evenden.

Tenth Ward—Hugh McDonald, F. Dittmar, James G. Mensch, John Foresman, James E. Gibbons.

Eleventh Ward—W. H. Wuster, Henry Hannen, Frederick Hockman, E. E. Seyfert, John Antrim.

Twelfth Ward—H. N. Goldenberg, Clyde Duble, Peter McVaugh, Harry Villinger, Charles N. Bates.

#### LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Accompanying the notice of the appointment of each committeeman was a letter of instructions as follows:

Williamsport, Pa., May 8th, 1895.

Dear Sir:—The citizens of the county of Lycoming propose to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its existence as a county, by a grand industrial parade and pyrotechnic display in the city of Williamsport on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1895. It is highly important that every township, ward and borough within the present limits of the county be well represented

The proposed celebration has for its object something more enduring than amusement. It is our earnest desire to make available to the people a complete sketch of the birth and history of the county, in convenient form, from the early pioneer days to the present, in order that valued memories may be preserved and perpetuated.

Believing that you will take an interest in making our first centennial a grand success, we have taken the liberty of appointing you as a member of the industrial committee. It is upon such men the Board of Directors rely to make our maiden effort surpass any kindred demonstration ever held in the state of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Board of Directors to organize and direct its affairs would respectfully suggest that the committeemen of each district organize in their own way and adopt whatever plan they believe would be new and novel in a parade, then recruit the number desired, appoint their own marshal and inform me at their earliest convenience of the nature of their display and the time of their anticipated arrival at some stated point in the city, that we may make arrangements for their position in the procession.

Respectfully,

H. S. LUCAS,  
Director General.

Mr. Champion, chairman of the committee on antiquary, reported progress, and the appointment of several sub-committees.

There being no further business before the meeting, the board adjourned to Saturday, May 11th.

#### MONEY NEEDED.

At a meeting of the Centennial Association held May 18th Mr. Munson addressed the meeting at some length on the necessity of immediately raising funds to meet the expenses of properly celebrating the centennial anniversary. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to assist the collectors in raising the necessary funds, with power to employ a collector if such a course becomes necessary.

The motion was carried and the chair named Messrs. Munson, Sloan, Siess, Laird and Flock, as such committee.

Chairman Duble, for the committee on medals, reported progress and recommended the purchase of 3,000 medals, 2,500 of white material and 500 bronze.

On motion he was authorized to use his own judgment as to the quality and quantity and procure medals.

The solicitors were called upon for a report of the amount subscribed in the various wards and boroughs with the following result:

First Ward, South Williamsport.....	\$100 00
First Ward, Hughesville Borough.....	50 00
Second Ward, City of Williamsport.....	445 00
Third Ward, City of Williamsport.....	2,750 00
Eighth Ward, City of Williamsport.....	216 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,561 00</u>

Mr. Munson offered and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be, and they are hereby, appointed members of the advisory committee of the Lycoming

County Centennial Association. They are requested to meet with the Board of Directors, take part in the discussions and advise with them about the proper management of the centennial celebration.

# Adopted.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

James J. Gibson,	City.	A. S. Rhoads,	City.
Henry Brown,	"	A. Richter, M. D.,	"
W. E. Sprague,	"	C. E. Sprout,	"
Jacob Sallade,	"	F. P. Abercrombie,	"
H. L. Beck,	"	Joseph S. Ward,	"
Jacob S. Middaugh,	"	John F. Eder,	"
Henry S. White,	"	Walter C. Gilmore,	"
S. L. Youngman,	"	Samuel P. Gable,	"
N. A. Hughes,	"	L. W. Cook,	"
Nehemiah Shaw,	"	J. W. Sweely,	"
J. H. Linck,	"	O. S. Brown,	"
Chas. I. James,	"	F. E. Mansen,	"
S. N. Williams,	"	Dietrick Lamade,	"
Chas. R. Harrls,	"	E. L. Schuyler,	"
W. M. Stephens,	"	David Bly,	"
N. M. Edwards,	"	T. J. Funston,	"
Louis Schnelder,	"	James S. Lewars,	"
R. W. Rowley,	"	David Stuemple,	"
Chas. J. Reilly,	"	M. S. Bates,	"
Wm. P. Reilly,	"	Morris Lundy,	"
J. B. Duble,	"	A. W. Page,	"
N. Burrows Bubb,	"	George Weisel, M. D.,	"
Milton Huber,	"	C. W. Scott,	"
S. S. Brown,	"	Solomon Silverman,	"
G. D. Tinsman,	"	Melick Foresman,	"
J. G. Stewart,	"	J. J. Reardon,	"
J. A. Beeber,	"	Chas. C. Beeber,	"
Frederick Oberfell,	"	George Rothrock,	"
W. H. Taylor,	"	George Reubenstein,	"
W. F. Thompson,	"	Charles F. Jenks,	"
Chas. T. Owen,	"	Henry Muir,	"
C. A. Bowman,	"	H. R. Laird,	"
Charles Duffy,	"	Charles Harman,	"
T. S. Clark,	"	Wm. D. Crocker,	"
John B. Emery,	"	Max L. Mitchell,	"
Hiram Ulman,	"	John B. Meyer,	"
Addison Candor,	"	H. A. Merrillman,	"
S. G. Updegraff,	"	Pierce Koons,	"
Timothy Curtin,	"	J. H. B. Reese,	"
F. M. Gallagher,	"	R. C. Reading,	"
F. Deitmeier,	"	J. E. Wilkinson,	"
H. W. Whitehead,	"	Isaac Barton,	"

Hyman A. Slate,	City.	A. S. Wagner,	City.
A. D. Hermance,	"	George T. Trainer,	"
J. R. T. Ryan,	"	John H. Hunt,	"
George Evenden,	"	William Staddon,	"
J. E. Austrian,	"	John B. Otto,	"
John H. Boyer,	"	Chas. T. Huston,	"
Thomas Millsbaugh,	"	W. C. Riddell,	"
Elias Deemer,	"	Harry A. Jacobs,	"
C. C. Mussina,	"	Rev. Julius Herold,	"
Henry Metzger,	"	John F. Laedlein,	"
Chas. W. Flock,	"	Robert Neilson,	"
Wm. B. Updegraff,	"	Michael G. Miller,	"
B. C. Bowman,	"	G. B. M. Metzger,	"
John Lawshe,	"	Hiram Winner,	"
Edgar Munson,	"	Charles R. Krimm,	"
J. C. Green,	"	Fred H. Sweet,	"
J. E. Dayton,	"	Frederick Mankey,	"
John G. Reading,	"	Valentine Welker,	"
E. B. Campbell, Jr.,	"	Moses T. Waltz,	"
H. T. Ames,	"	Henry Veil,	"
Francis W. Levan,	"	A. L. Scholl,	"
John Wenner,	"	Daniel R. Stiltz,	"
Howard Zerbe,	"	Simon Springman,	"
John Hadtner,	"	George D. Snyder,	"
J. D. Drorbaugh,	"	James Russell,	"
Edward Lyon, M. D.,	"	Geo. D. Nutt, M. D.,	"
L. L. Walton,	"	Fred. G. Weed,	"
Walter Shooter,	"	Wm. T. Carson,	"
William Eves,	"	J. B. Denworth,	"
John Leinbach,	"	Rev. F. W. Rick,	"
Fletcher Coleman,	"	Orrin Randall,	"
J. K. Crawford,	"	Wm. Goehrig, M. D.,	"
John Coleman,	"	John Moser,	"
Jacob J. Moltz,	"	Frank S. Clapp,	"
James Thomas,	"	H. S. Brownell,	"
Hiram H. Ullman,	"	G. F. M. L. D. Herdic,	"
William Freeman,	"	Roscoe Huff,	"
A. H. Heilman,	"	J. L. Meredith,	"
Jas. S. Lawson,	"	Joseph T. Long,	"
J. Wood Mussina,	"	H. J. Clinger,	"
S. Q. Mingle,	"	J. Fred Coder,	"
E. G. Koch,	"	A. B. Neyhart,	"
P. B. Shaw,	"	W. C. King,	"
Chas. R. Stearns,	"	W. M. DuFour,	"
E. R. Payne,	"	B. H. Detwiler,	"
William Gibson,	"	J. G. Hammer,	"
Luther M. Otto,	"	Riley W. Allen,	"
Alexander Beede,	"	F. D. Schweiker,	"



John K. Hays,	City.	W. H. Ellis,	Muncy.
B. S. Bentley,	"	Charles Mosley,	"
H. S. Mosser,	"	Thomas M. Opp,	"
W. E. Ritter,	"	Malcolm McFadden,	"
Wm. J. Tomlinson,	"	John N. Bibby,	"
Abraham F. Metzger,	"	Thomas Lloyd,	"
John L. Hall,	"	James Coulter,	"
James B. Krause,	"	George Stoltz,	"
James M. Irvin,	"	T. B. Painter,	"
H. B. Melick,	"	W. C. Frontz,	Hughesville.
Edward Noble,	"	Jeremiah Kelly,	"
Ezra Rathmell,	"	Peter Reeder,	"
Wm. M. Neuschafer,	"	Daniel Steck,	"
John B. Coryell,	"	George Ball,	"
Levi Bender,	"	Thos. W. Kahler,	"
George W. Croll,	"	G. W. Metzger, M. D.,	"
J. F. Strelby,	"	C. V. Vandine,	"
John Price,	"	J. G. Calvert,	Jersey Shore.
Harry Tallman,	"	Capt. J. E. Potter,	" "
L. C. Ayres,	"	Edward Norton, Jr.,	" "
J. N. Kline,	"	John S. Tomb,	" "
S. T. McCormick,	"	J. G. Scarborough,	" "
Lewis Sheffer,	"	M. T. Howell,	" "
Ezra Canfield,	"	A. P. Hull,	Montgomery.
H. Cheyney M. D.,	"	Simon J. Bardo,	"
Emerson Collins,	"	H. M. Weller,	"
J. T. Fredericks,	"	A. B. Henderson,	"
James S. Smyth,	"	E. W. Shollenberger,	"
Thomas L. Painton,	"	L. C. Kinsey,	"
W. W. Hart,	"	Harry Federhoof,	Montoursville,
George Harder,	"	S. Mendenhall,	"
John A. Gamble,	"	John Peters,	"
Samuel Ulman,	"	Harry S. Weaver,	"
Abram Swartz,	"	William Lucas,	"
F. H. Keller,	"	John M. Hays,	"
John W. Grier,	" "	L. I. Meyer,	"
	South Will-	David Trump,	"
Geo. Steinbacher,	lamsport.	G. H. Woolever,	"
John Heilman,	"	Capt. P. D. Bricker, Auditor Gen-	
John H. Riale,	"	eral's Office.	
Rev. R. G. Bannen,	"	A. L. Crist, Adjutant General's	
George W. McIntosh,	"	Office.	
E. S. Watson,	"	Captain Kelly, Adjutant General's	
D. B. Dykens,	Muncy.	Office.	
Baker Bowman,	"	W. Hayes Grier, Columbia, Pa.	

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Siess moved that all of the advisory committee be notified by postal of the time and place of next meeting and requested to be present. Carried.

Henry Metzger reported that the exposition building would be completed by June 10th, and suggested that it be opened by a grand ball for the benefit of the centennial fund. Mr. Siess moved that the matter be referred to a committee of three, with power to act.

The chair appointed Capt. Evan Russell, Capt. William Sweeley and Charles Flock as such committee.

The secretary read several letters relating to balloon ascensions and fire-works, and on motion of Mr. Siess he was authorized to write for drafts and specifications.

W. W. Champion reported progress in the antiquarian department, and intimated that the prospects were good for a large and interesting display; and that the building would be ready for occupancy by the 15th of June. Adjourned.

## SPECIAL COLLECTOR ENGAGED.

The Board of Directors and advisory committee met May 25th, A. J. Quigley in the chair. Mr. Munson reported the engagement of F. E. Gleim as special collector of funds for the association. Approved.

Chairman Champion offered the following:

Resolved, That the advisory committee and the chairman of the antiquarian committee be authorized to receive the necessary amount of insurance to properly protect the display; and also that they secure the necessary watchmen and help to properly arrange and conduct the display.

Adopted.

## ORATORS SECURED.

John F. Meginness, chairman of the historical committee, reported that speakers had been secured for the different days as follows:

Tuesday, July 2d, Capt. C. M. Clement, of Sunbury, Pa.

Wednesday, July 3d, Hon. Charles Tubbs, Osceola, Tioga County, Pa.

Thursday, July 4th, C. LaRue Munson, Esq., of Williamsport, Pa.

Judge Metzger, chairman of the general committee on invitations, reported that his committee had performed all the duties of their appointment.

Mr. A. J. Quigley offered the following:

Resolved, That an honorary committee, consisting of one hundred persons, composed exclusively of centenarians and descendants of the first settlers of the county as originally formed, of which Col. L. G. Huling shall be chairman, be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Lycoming County Centennial Association, to receive and entertain all corresponding committees from counties organized from territory originally embraced within the boundaries of Lycoming; to occupy a conspicuous place in the parades, and on the platform during all civic meetings.

Adopted.

Encouraging remarks were made by Mr. Shaffer, of Brady; Dr. Wood, of Muncy; Mr. Shollenberger, of Montgomery; Mr. Bodine, Hughesville; Mr. Young, of the Third Ward, Williamsport; F. B. Abercrombie, Fourth Ward; Mr. Champion, of the antiquarian committee; Mr. Meginness, of the historical committee, and others.

The secretary read a program of the proposed fireworks from Pain's Fire-Works Company, New York. After some discussion the matters of balloon ascension and pyrotechnics were referred to the Director General. Adjourned.

#### BRIGHTER SKIES.

The Board of Directors and advisory committee met June 8th, Vice-President Quigley in the chair.

Mr. William Howard, solicitor for the Sixth Ward,

reported that he had collected and paid over to the treasurer the sum of \$384.

Mr. F. E. Gleim, general collector, reported progress and asked for the co-operation of the different ward collectors. Colonel Wilson moved that the several ward collectors be requested to accompany Collector Gleim through the respective wards of the city, assist him in making collections, and that one ward should be thoroughly canvassed before going into another. Mr. Hill expressed a willingness to go with Collector Gleim through the Fourth Ward.

Mr. J. V. Brown moved that the names of Samuel Wilson and H. S. Lucas be added to the special finance committee, and that the entire management of the financial problem be left in the hands of said committee for solution; that they be instructed to confer with special collector F. E. Gleim relative to the best method of raising funds and, if deemed necessary, relieve or appoint additional collectors. Carried.

Mr. E. B. Westfall, chairman of the committee on transportation, reported that during the coming week the railroad companies would announce their special rates for the centennial, as well as the arrangement for running special trains.

Mr. J. B. Duple, chairman of the committee on medals, reported that the official medals, as adopted by the committee, would soon be ready for distribution; that they were of special and appropriate design. He stated that outside parties were selling medals on the street purporting to be centennial medals; that they were unauthorized and nothing like the genuine centennial medal. The committee were authorized to fix a price for the centennial medals and offer them for sale at such places as they may deem proper and for the best interests of the Centennial Association.

Director General reported that arrangements had been completed for a Sunday School parade on Tuesday, the 2d of July, and that invitations had been sent out to the schools in all the boroughs of our county to participate.

#### PRICES OF ADMISSION.

On motion of Mr. Siess, amended by Mr. Howard, the price for single admission to the antiquarian display was fixed at 25 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children under twelve years.

On motion of Mr. Quigley, amended by Mr. Duble, it was agreed to sell family tickets good for five admissions for the sum of one dollar. The chairman of the antiquarian committee was instructed to procure tickets for admission in accordance with the above arrangement.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of opening the centennial celebration with a grand ball in the antiquarian building reported through their chairman, Captain Sweeley, against the project. The report was accepted as final by the Board of Directors.

On motion of William Howard a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Howard, Wood, Duble, Coryell, Wilson and Metzger, was appointed to select a site for the holding of the fire-works display on the evening of July 4th, 1895. Adjourned.

#### TIME OF OPENING ANNOUNCED.

Board of Directors and advisory committee met June 22d, Judge Metzger in the chair.

Mr. Munson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Director General be instructed to publish in the newspapers of the city the names of all subscribers to the centennial fund, and the amount subscribed by each.

Colonel Wilson, chairman of the committee to locate

fire-works, reported that they had selected a site just west of Athletic Park, the place originally selected by the Director General. Report of the committee was adopted.

Chairman Champion, of the antiquarian committee, reported that the work of preparation in the antiquarian hall was practically completed; that on Monday next the arrangement of exhibits would commence. It is expected that exhibitors will commence shipping their goods at once. It is especially desirable that persons anticipating making a display do so immediately, while space can be allotted. There are people employed at the hall to receive and receipt for articles, and night watchmen to provide for the safety of exhibits. The hall will be opened on Monday evening, July 1st, 1895, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society.

On motion of Captain Sweeley the following committee of centenarians and descendants of the first settlers was appointed, in pursuance of a resolution adopted May 25th:

#### THE COMMITTEE.

Col. Lewis G. Huling, John B. Hall, George W. Youngman,\* Joseph Calvert, John L. Montgomery, A. K. Mabie, Philip H. Hoffman, Daniel Updegraff, John Bubb, Sr., McCall Piatt, John Bubb, Jr., Samuel M. Bubb, Antes Aughenbach, M. P. Hepburn, Hamilton B. Humes, Benjamin Bear,\* M. D., Col. George W. Crane, Michael Crane, Samuel S. Buffington, David Dougherty, Samuel Phlegar, Wesley Miles, John J. Bear, Uriah Reed, M. D., John Staver, John R. Hughes, James Hughes, Maj. Andrew J. Fessler,\* Edward Jamison, Christian Shoulder, William Menges, Joseph Bennett, William J. Wood, John B. Coryell, James W.

\*Since deceased.



Clarke, Abraham Staddon, John K. Crawford, Capt. Joseph W. Grafius, John Hoffman, John H. Allen, Jacob Weaver, John B. Crownover, Aaron G. Shiffler, Thomas Evenden, John M. Thompson, William Goehrig, M. D., Joseph Heilman, Charles Rentz, Frederick Heilman, Albert D. Lundy, Joseph A. Shoemaker, Hon. Henry Johnson,\* Theodore Hill, Henry Brown, August Richter, M. D., E. M. D. Levan, S. Lloyd Oliver, Alonzo P. Youngman, William Gibson,\* Robert Pott, Moses Ulman, Aaron Strasburger, Isadore Samson, Patrick McFadden, John Hartman, Jacob P. Finley, B. C. Bowman, Abel DuBois, H. B. Melick, J. Walker Hays, Lewis McDowell, Michael Sechler, Franklin Porter, John VanVorce, Benjamin F. Reed, James Russell, J. Wood Musina, Bodo Otto, John Floyd, John Good, Abraham Welshans, Adam Follmer, John Johnson, Robert R. Gibson John F. Carothers, Lindsay Mahaffey, Jesse Carpenter, A. J. Towner, Capt. John W. Berry, William Edler, David Stuempfle, John Steinhilper, P. C. Rundio, M. D., Charles T. Huston, Maj. W. B. Huling, Capt. Daniel B. Else, Benjamin Bennett, Seth T. Foresman, Samuel N. Williams, Fletcher Coleman, Henry Gable, DeWitt Riddle, Charles L. Eyer, Isaac Grier, Frank J. Burrows, James Martin, L. Homer Martin, William G. Levegood, H. Ross Fulmer, Samuel Elliot, J. Newton Lowe, John R. Hyman, Levi Bender, T. J. Trapp, William Updegraff, Maj. John J. Sanderson, Henry H. Antes, George Hill, M. D., James Rothrock, John F. Porter, J. S. Hayes, P. R. Hays, Christian Heim, Jr., Cephas Batcheler,\* Ezra Rathmell, George Gilmore, James S. Stewart.†

\*Since deceased.

†Youngest son of Samuel Stewart, first sheriff of Lycoming County. His father, the sheriff, was born December 4, 1770, and died April 8, 1844. James was born July 26, 1831, and is living on a part of the homestead farm in Nippenose Township, opposite the mouth of Larry's Creek.

On motion of Colonel Wilson the secretary was authorized to notify all committees through the press that the final meeting of the Centennial Association will be held on Saturday, the 29th of June, and request the solicitors of the several districts to bring in their books and report the amount of funds subscribed.

The Director General reported that the work of preparing floats and many other things for the industrial parade of July 4th had commenced in earnest, and that nearly every township, ward and borough in the county would be represented in the parade.

J. B. Duble, chairman of the committee on medals, reported that the medals will be put on sale, commencing on Monday morning, June 24th. "It is hoped the public will appreciate our efforts and wants by buying a genuine medal at once." The prices have been fixed at 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. A list of places where medals can be purchased will be published in the city papers. Adjourned.

#### LAST JUNE MEETING.

The Board of Directors and the several committees met June 29th, Vice-President Quigley in the chair.

H. K. Grubb, of the general committee, from the Eleventh Ward, reported contributions as follows:

From the Eleventh and Seventh Wards city.....	\$174 00
M. P. Hepburn reported for Porter Township.....	10 00
S. T. Foresman reported for Tenth Ward, city.....	25 00
F. W. Fetter reported for Salladasburg.....	9 00
J. F. Corson reported from Shrewsbury Township....	3 00
J. F. Davis, Twelfth Ward, city.....	10 00
Book of the Ninth Ward, city, returned, showing....	5 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$236 00

On motion of Mr. Siess the treasurer was authorized to proceed with the collection of funds already subscribed.

Chairman J. B. Duple, of the committee on medals, reported that medals had been received and put on sale at various points in the city with a good prospect of getting rid of the entire lot at a fair price.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

# THE CELEBRATION.

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## How the Centennial Event Was Observed—Salutes, Parades, Orations and Poems.

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Everything having been arranged for the celebration of the centennial anniversary on the second, third and fourth days of July, the Director General issued the following official program of exercises for the first day:

A salute of nineteen guns\* will be fired from Brandon Park the intersection of Market and Hepburn streets, at 6 o'clock A. M. The echo will be heard coming from Woodward's Hill.

Sunday School parade at 10 A. M., as follows: Chief marshal and aids. Flisk military band.

First division, consisting of all schools west of Market Street, headed by the Boys' Brigade, will form on West Third Street, right resting on Market Square. Repasz band.

Second division, consisting of all schools east of Market Street, will form on East Third Street, right resting on Market Square. Distin band.

Third division, consisting of all schools in South Williamsport and Newberry, together with all visiting schools, will form on South Market Street, right resting on Market Square. The P. O. S. of A. band, of Newberry, will lead the Newberry schools.

The schools will form in the different divisions in the order in which they report to their respective marshals. The parade will move promptly at 10 o'clock, and all schools are expected to be in line before that time.

The line of march will be out Market Street to Fourth, to William, to West Third, to Market Square, and countermarch to Pine, out Pine to City Hall, where, after exercises, the pupils will be dismissed.

The following are announced as marshals: First division, Edward L. Taylor; second division, Edward J. Fisher; third division, aids to

\*There were two committees in charge of salutes. The first consisted of W. H. Melhuish, C. B. Fisher and W. Q. Cable, and their station was Brandon Park. The second consisted of E. J. Fisher, George D. Snyder, W. C. Hoffman, John Hunt and James L. Hill, and they were stationed on Woodward's Hill. Each committee fired a salute of nineteen guns, one for the Mother County of Lycoming, and one for each of her eighteen children.

chief marshal, H. H. Russell, chief of staff—Watson F. Updegraff, John B. Embick, Esq., John B. Beck, Prof. W. W. Kelchner, Howard J. Galbraith, Louis E. Whiteman.

Marshals of divisions will appoint their own aids. By order of H. H. Russell, chief of staff; W. C. King, chief marshal.

Civic exercises at the court house at 2 o'clock P. M., as follows: Music by Distin band. Prayer by Rev. Julius A. Herold. Singing by chorus. Introductory remarks by H. T. Ames, president. Music by band. Historical address by Capt. Charles M. Clement, of Sunbury, Pa. Music by chorus. Benediction by Rev. L. C. Rutter.

Committee in charge: H. T. Ames, Esq., C. LaRue Munson, Esq., Frank P. Cummings, Esq., A. H. Hellman and Charles A. Bowman.

The balloon ascensions and parachute leaps will occur each afternoon at 4 o'clock from near the old fair grounds. Prof. Frank H. Kepner, of Sturgess, Michigan, is the aeronaut, and he will ascend not less than three thousand feet before cutting loose with his parachute and dropping to Mother Earth.

Bicycle parade at 8:30 P.M.

One of the features of the celebration will be the illuminated bicycle\* parade to be held Tuesday evening, July 2d, at 8:30 o'clock. It will be the biggest thing of its kind ever seen in this city, and all wheelmen are invited to turn out and swell the crowd.

Antiquarian exhibition open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

H. S. LUCAS,  
Director General.

#### THE DAY BEGINS.

Tuesday, July 2d, opened auspiciously. The sun shone bright and clear. The salute of nineteen guns awoke the echoes of the hills and as the sound reverberated through the valley it proclaimed the beginning of a celebration that was to mark the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the county. Not a cloud obscured the sky as the sun peeped over Bald Eagle Mountain and shone with undimmed splendor, as it majestically commenced its journey through the heavens.

The sounds of the morning guns had scarcely died away before the population of the city was astir and began preparations to bid a joyous welcome to all who should arrive to take part in the exercises, or witness

\*The committee on bicycle parade was composed as follows: J. Walton Bowman, George M. Robinson, Elmer E. Pepper, Lyman Pray, J. A. Shoemaker, Anson D. Knapp.

the same as spectators. During the evening and night before, the incoming trains brought hundreds of strangers who intended to remain during the entire three days, and as the morning trains rolled in they added hundreds more to the swelling throng. Travel by vehicle from the country was also great. A steady current came from every point of the compass. The vales were almost depopulated and the dwellers on the mountain slopes quickly joined the enthusiastic multitude.

Long before the time for the procession to move the streets in the central part of the city were filled with thousands of people, and notwithstanding the full complement of all the Sunday Schools was not represented, the number perhaps reached four thousand, and the spectacle of the "little men and women," appropriately dressed, as they trudged on the line of march, was as impressive as it was grand, beautiful and inspiring.

#### THE PARADE

First Division—Marshal, Edward L. Taylor; chief of staff, D. H. Foresman; aids, W. M. Danley, Charles Reed, Robert F. Trainor and Brook Anspach. The division, consisting of schools west of Market Street, headed by the boys' brigade of Sunday School cadets, with Capt. W. D. McCausland commanding, formed on West Third Street, right resting on Market Square. Following was the First Baptist Sunday School, 150 strong, with Rev. E. A. Woods, D. D., pastor. Frank P. Cummings, Esq., W. P. Bradley, Esq., Martin O'Hehir and P. D. McCaffrey attended as conductors to the Church of Annunciation School, numbering in all 400. Then came Shiloh Baptist Sunday School with forty scholars, led by W. H. Johnson. T. M. B. Hicks, Esq., marshaled the little army of 300, the deputation from the Pine Street M. E. Sunday School. The Ebenezer Baptist School, with



thirty, was under the direction of Davis Thompson. J. N. Kline and Rev. J. M. Anspach were the directors for St. Paul's Sunday School. Preceding this delegation of 175 little people were Masters Shiffler Wise, Daniel Kline and U. Megahan, Jr., who bore the Sunday School banner of crimson silk. St. Mark's Lutheran Sunday School of 150 followed, with Rev. W. F. Rick and Mrs. James Quigel and Miss Stoetzel as aids, ending the first division.

Second Division—The second division, comprising the schools east of Market Street, formed on East Third Street, with right resting on Market Street. Edward J. Fisher was marshal and A. F. Stopper, John A. Welteroth, Joseph Braun, John Bender, Joseph Fenz, Lewis Eiswert, Joseph Par, Joseph Kenler and Charles Bareile aids. The right of line was given to the St. Bonifacius Parochial School, Washington Street. They numbered 301 pupils, and were divided in three sections, arrayed in beautiful costumes. The little people were made the object of many complimentary remarks as they marched along the route of parade. The little girls of the first section wore white dresses and red sashes; second section, blue dresses and white sashes; third section, white dresses and blue sashes. All had sailor hats and carried Japanese parasols. The boys wore white and black waistcoats with red, white and blue sashes.

The next in line was the First Presbyterian Church, with 150 children and teachers. They followed in the rear of a handsome silk banner bearing on one side the words, "First Presbyterian Sunday School of Williamsport," while on the reverse side was a large open Bible with the inscription, "Searching the Scriptures." beneath. C. A. Bowman, J. G. Reading, Esq., W. H. Sloan and David Todd were in direct charge of the school.

The Third Street M. E. Church, with William Nast, John A. Vollmer, Dr. Frank Moyer and Joseph Ulmer in charge, came next. There were 300 in line, within one of having as many as the parochial school. Christ Church followed with a handsome banner and seventy-five pupils, Rev. Graff, C. LaRue Munson and J. F. Starr being in charge of the delegation.

With 150 pupils and teachers, the Second Presbyterian Church brought up the rear of the second division. Abram Christ and Sylvester Bixler led the school. Among those of the above school in the parade was Miss Nellie Christ, the ten-year-old daughter of Abram Christ, and the great-great granddaughter of Michael Ross. The little miss carried in her hand a copy of the "Confession" of Faith" of the Presbyterian Church, a book in a good state of preservation that was one of Mrs. Ross' cherished volumes. It now belongs to Mrs. J. W. Fullmer, of 457 Elmira Street, one of the living grandchildren of Michael Ross. The Repasz band headed the second division.

Third Division—The third division was formed on Market Street, with right resting on Third, and headed by the Distin band. N. M. Edwards, Esq., was chief marshal, and his aids were Harry Myers, R. C. Bannon, S. A. Seaman, H. Mellick Foresman and C. J. Reilly. The only school represented in the division was the Messiah's Lutheran School, of South Williamsport. There were 350 in the parade, the members of the infant class and the teachers, numbering about 100, occupying seats on a large float, drawn by a team of prancing horses elaborately decorated with the national colors.

The line of march was followed as indicated in the program. The column was nearly a mile in length and was reviewed by more than ten thousand people. Returning the delegations were massed in front of the





PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

City Hall, where the Fisk band played appropriate music. The little ones enjoyed the parade greatly and did not seem to tire. Short exercises were held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. "My Country 'Tis of Thee" was rendered by a choir, Rev. Pennepacker made a brief prayer and a chorus sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," while Mr. Fisk rendered a cornet obligato. Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., president of Dickinson Seminary, then spoke in an eloquent and forcible manner concerning the celebration. He said there could be no more appropriate opening of the one hundredth anniversary of Lycoming County than the marshaling of these young people and the impression thus made on their minds would not soon be forgotten.

There was a dense throng around the base of the monument, on which the speaker stood, being so great as to make it impossible for more than one-third of the people to get near enough to hear and see what was taking place. The interest shown in the parade and exercises was of such a character as to convince the most lukewarm that the celebration was a success, and that failure was now impossible.

#### EXERCISES AT THE COURT HOUSE.

It was almost 2:30 o'clock when the civic exercises opened at the court house. On the platform were H. T. Ames, Esq., president of the meeting; Frank P. Cummings, Esq., Rev. Julius A. Herold, and C. LaRue Munson, Esq.

The Distin band opened the exercises with an overture, entitled "Crown all Victory," and was followed in prayer by Rev. J. A. Herold, whose fervent appeal to the throne of grace was earnest and touching. Two verses of the popular and ever-stirring ode, "America,"

was then sung by Rev. Charles F. Green and the audience.

President Ames followed with a short but interesting address, in which he referred to the progress that Lycoming County had made during the past hundred years, and how her sons had ever stood ready and willing to battle for country and flag. In these things she has assisted in making Pennsylvania the Keystone arch of the nation—a matter of pride to her citizens.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ames' address the band rendered a selection, when he introduced C. M. Clement, Esq., of Sunbury, orator of the day, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS BY CHARLES M. CLEMENT, ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It would seem at first thought unreasonable to ask the Mother County to rejoice at this centennial birthday of her greater daughter. There has seldom been in this state any rejoicing by mother counties at the creation of their daughters, but one of the twenty-seven daughters and granddaughters of Old Northumberland entered upon its career of independent countyhood amid paeans of joy on the maternal side, and that one was Luzerne, whose recent struggles over the proposed erection of another severed member from her territory reminds us forcibly of the unbroken history of these events.

In fact political ambitions have been the potent factors on each side of every county contest, and political jealousies have furnished the sauce piquante which has embittered every severance of the provincial domain. The love of office, the pride of territorial position, desire for power and authority, these are the mothers of counties. But a calm review of the past clearly demonstrates that both the original Northumberland and all



that is left of her, small and irregular though it be, can justly share in the rejoicings of this day, for the erection of Lycoming County was a most important step in the development of the northern tier, that array of counties whose sturdy sons have so nobly maintained the honor of their native Commonwealth at home and abroad, in peace and in war, thereby glorifying the history of both your county and mine.

So dear was this mountain fastness, with its wealth of wooded hills, its placid waters and its noble scenery to the Indian, that he jealously withheld its sale to the Penns. With that keen intuition that took in every strategic point, they located their council fire and their principal armed camp at the Forks\* of the Susquehanna a little above the falls of "Shaumauking."

Here they established a vice-regal government and installed the noble Shikellimy, the Christian Indian, who was the friend of the Proprietaries and the foe of intemperance and vice.

From this, the largest Indian town south of Tioga Point, he governed wisely and well for a quarter of a century. To his home he invited the white man, and from 1728 to the present date the valley of the Susquehanna has been tributary to the greatness of the colony and the Commonwealth.

Into this wilderness pressed the most venturesome of the pioneers, trappers, traders, hunters and settlers; the men who chafed at the restraints of even colonial civilization and wanted to be beyond the pale of any government. With them came the Moravian Missionaries, always foremost in the work of propagating the church and zealous for both the temporal and spiritual welfare of alike the red and the white.

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\*Junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River.

Conrad Weiser was sent here by the Penns, on his way to a council at Onandago, to negotiate for this very territory, but the astute Shikellimy persuaded him that these hunting grounds of the Indian were not yet for sale.

In 1744 the first English building in this valley was erected by Weiser for Shikellimy, and the next year Rev. Martin Mack became a resident missionary, the first of a noble army who have since carried the cross through every nook and vale of this part of our state. The difficulty of the task can be easily understood from the concise entry in Mack's diary that he arrived at "the very seat of the Prince of Darkness."

After Braddock's defeat, fearing the French and Indians allied with them, the friendly Indians removed their council to Wyoming, but urged upon the government that a fort be built at the Forks.

After years of urging, so deaf were the assembly to the appeals and so blind to the wisdom of the Indian, Fort Augusta was built in 1756, the strongest of the colonial defenses and the only one of which there are any substantial remains.

In 1768 the purchase was consummated of the territory including all that remains of both Northumberland and Lycoming Counties and much more. The territory thus annexed to the counties of Berks, Bedford, Lancaster and Northampton was not viewed with any favor, therefore, when in 1772 the county of Northumberland was erected she came into existence without any struggle to retain her; they were glad to get rid of a daughter whose peace was marred by Indian marauders upon one hand and Connecticut settlers upon the other.

She was considered by them an inaccessible wilderness, but not so did she seem to the astute Penns; her great area was a subject of constant thought and care

in the governor's council, which represented the spirit of the Proprietaries far better than the assembly, which was then yearning for freedom from foreign control as represented rather by an alien landlord than a distant sovereign.

With the glory of the Provincial government at its height, and apparently a long era of peace in prospect and all danger from French and Indians abated, this last but one, and the greatest of all the Provincial countries, was formed and with true English pride was named after the northern border county of their home beyond the sea. Away upon the frontier of the settlements, it was to keep off the marauders as its prototype of the mother land had done.

This much was understood, but that the struggle was to be between the mother land and her united daughters, and that it was in this new county to be one of unparalleled cruelty and rapacity, was unguessed.

That it would greatly swell their personal wealth and the might and glory of their province by the Delaware was well seen, since they selected the land at the Forks, which commanded the whole central and northern part of the colony, as their own Manor of Pomfret, being land reserved from the Provincial government as the personal estate of the Penns, part of their royal tenth in all the land they had bought.

To perpetuate the personal ascendancy in this new county, they caused the donation lands to be laid out and much of the older part of the county was then peopled by the officers of the colonial wars, who accepted the acres offered as the reward for their services under the royal flag.

Naturally, therefore, this new county at once took a prominent place in the affairs of the day. The Proprietaries sent here their best soldiers, their shrewdest law-

yers and surveyors, to start the machinery of this county, to control its affairs and further their own interests.

Between the official families settled around Sunbury and its ancient fort, and the military settlers located along the West Branch there existed a natural companionship; they were the representatives of the pride and aristocracy of the day and were of the governing class in every provincial assembly.

The officials at Fort Augusta gladly aided these people in the establishment of outposts at Muncy, Freeland and elsewhere, even yielding up the armament of the fort for this purpose, so certain were they that it would tend to enhance the value of their own possessions at the Forks, and also the newer purchases up the river, in which they were largely interested.

The fertile valleys and wooded hills of the West Branch attracted the land speculators of the day, who purchased large blocks to hold for future profit, but the prominence in this work of development must be given to those actually living in the county. The Penns deputized the talented Maclay, who prided himself upon his simplicity, to lay out their town of Sunbury; he vied with his rival, the commandant at Fort Augusta, Col. Samuel Hunter, in efforts to develop the Otzinachson vale. Each was seeking to add to possessions he should leave to his descendants and to his influence with the government, and realized that the power lodged at the county seat was his best auxiliary in this campaign of territorial aggrandizement and political supremacy.

It was these men and their associates, rather than the land speculators of Philadelphia, who perceived what a tributary to the greatness of the town at the Forks this wonderful West Branch Valley would be, and they fostered the idea of dependence by every ex-

pedient that suggested itself, fully purposing to bend all to their own advantages.

The outbreak of the Revolution found these men squarely planted on the side of the colonies and actively promoting the organization of troops, of which the most renowned regiment was the Twelfth of the Continental Line, whose descendants can be found in every part of the Commonwealth. These patriot organizers called the hardy mountaineer and the patient farmer to stand side by side in fighting for a common country, and they so denuded the land of settlers, in their zeal to help Washington, that it became an easy prey to the marauders from the north. Ere long they were calling for troops to defend this very valley from the British and their fiendish allies. Owing to the hardly pressed condition of the Continental army these calls went unheeded for more than two years. In the meantime the patriot citizens of the county, than whom none were more zealous than the representatives of your own territory, were actively organizing the militia, and several battalions of these troops were formed; the capture of New York and the repulses on every side brought on more calls for troops, and even these home guards were pressed into service and marched away to New Jersey. The helpless condition of Central Pennsylvania was soon perceived by the wily savage, the word was carried to the mixed camp in New York and the attack was made on Wyoming. Colonel Hunter at once sent messengers to the settlers to gather at Fort Augusta; then followed what has been since known as the "Big Runaway." The Indians were on every little party, killed and scalped anyone found a hundred yards from succor. The people became desperate and fled. The principal politicians of the county did not stop until safe in Lancaster; then they sat down and abused Colonel Hunter; none of the



officers or men who remained on the scene of action ever questioned his course, and it is now apparent that but for his warnings the valley of the West Branch would have seen a repetition of the Wyoming massacre. William Maclay wrote in a letter of July 12th, 1778: "I never saw such scenes of distress, the river and roads covered with men, women and children flying for their lives. In short, Northumberland County is broken up. Colonel Hunter alone remains, using his utmost endeavors to rally the inhabitants and make a stand against the enemy. For God's sake, for the sake of the country let Colonel Hunter be reinforced at Sunbury; send but a single company if you can do no more."

Hunter himself, in his report of that date, said: "Sunbury is the frontier where a few venturesome inhabitants and fugitives are determined to stand, tho' doubtful whether to-morrow's sun will rise on them freemen, captives or in eternity."

The council ordered Colonel Hartley, with about a thousand men, to Sunbury. Colonel J. P. DeHaas started as a volunteer and with his troops was soon on the scene. Colonel Brodhead, who was on the road to Fort Pitt, was diverted and sent to Sunbury, and thus the onslaught was averted.

Those venturesome spirits who returned to their homes were but targets for the Indians who resumed their marauding the following spring, and on the strength of the report of Robert Kovenhoven all the women and children along the West Branch were sent to Fort Augusta; nor was this done any too soon, as Fort Freeland was attacked and captured and the inmates carried captive to Canada. The country was ravaged in every direction until in a few weeks there was not an inhabitant north of Northumberland town.

When peace at last stilled the savage warriors, the



settlers again radiated from Sunbury and the same skillful hands sought to perpetuate the influences of the county town, and by reason of their political skill were able to maintain in the assembly the prestige so hardly won during all these years of warfare.

But the hardy race that were peopling the waters of the West Branch were too independent to submit to domination; the free air of their mountain homes bade them throw off the yoke that bound them to the county town and its caste of officialism and its circle of Revolutionary officers. They desired to rule over this vast domain of Northern Pennsylvania without let or hindrance from the "back settlements," among which they numbered Sunbury and Northumberland town, which latter place was being repopulated.

Forgetful of its protecting influence during the seven years of warfare, the miles to be traversed, the streams to be forded, the distance from their homes to the seat of justice became the potent themes in their renewed argument for separation. The main-spring of their conduct was the desire for self-government and for a voice in the councils of the infant Commonwealth.

So long as the older hands and these most skillful men of affairs remained around Sunbury, their efforts were fruitless, although persisted in for years, but with Maclay in the Senate beginning his contests with Adams and against Federalism, and Colonel Hunter gathered to his fathers beneath the shadows of his crumbling fort, the power of the old regime was badly shattered. The rapid influx of settlers after the Revolution gave increased voting power to the outlying districts and at last they captured the State Senator in William Hepburn, and, behold Lycoming was born!

Your own historian has told you how these struggles to be separated from us were renewed and continued

over the location of the new county town, and this contest emphasizes the proposition that political ambitions and political jealousy were the advocates and opponents of division. With these contests in the new county I have nothing to do. I have thus briefly outlined the history of the Mother County, so far as it seems to be of common interest, and in the hope that you may be again reminded of the great obligations due to the Old County of Northumberland from the county of Lycoming, and I trust that this can now be done without rekindling any of the former misunderstandings.

I came here to-day to tell you that the jealousies and contentions of the past are buried in a common grave. The broader view we take of all American institutions teaches us that county lines are not to-day divisional lines in any sense, but exist solely for convenience of administration and the execution of the process of the law. Sectionalism has ceased along the waters of the Susquehanna, and we look with pride upon the vast area we filled on the early maps. We feel a common interest in your prosperity and advancement. We look beyond your present confines to the territory lopped away and say, all these are ours, the uncut jewels of our provincial glory, which became resplendent only when severed and polished in a lapidary of political strife. We all realize in our quiet way, and being German in descent on some side, we are all quiet and undemonstrative, that the greatest glory of Old Northumberland are those northern and western daughters who hold within their boundaries the West Branch, the pride of old Lycoming, the pathway through which she was settled and by whose waters the forests that have made her rich have floated to market. We forgive her for her floods and freshets as we recall how she has freighted the pines and oaks to market and returned the gold to her hardy

mountaineers, making this whole valley a prosperous and successful mart of trade. From the date when William Penn beheld the waters of the Susquehanna at Swatara to the present, it has been the main artery for the development of Central and Northern Pennsylvania. Wisely the Proprietaries located their principal fort at the Forks, where the commerce on the stream could be protected. The stage route, the canal and the railroad alike in turn sought out the confluence of the branches as the place to gather in the wealth that would flow out from this West Branch Valley. We share in the glory and triumphs of this day, because we know that in these modern days the bars of steel and the wires that join our towns have obliterated distance and bring all the children of Old Northumberland into closer union and most friendly relations; that county lines are obliterated and a closer bond of sympathy unites us to-day than could possibly have existed, had the prayers for division been denied and you continued unwilling children of an ungracious mother. We glory that you have outstripped us in the race for material prosperity. The hardest and bravest spirits always pressed to the front, and here in the northern border of the state they found their permanent home and have stirred the very soil on which they lived to renewed activities, and their descendants continue conquerors of the forces of nature among these mountains and streams. What would have been a burden to us has at the hands of your fathers and yourselves become one of the greatest glories of the Commonwealth.

If we look into the councils of the state, we find that your sons and the sons of your daughter counties fill the most responsible positions in the state government, maintaining the spirit and dignity of the Commonwealth and adding luster to the long list of faithful

officials, and we rejoice that they are sons of Old Northumberland. If we gaze abroad at the smoking chimneys of your mills and factories we see that master minds are bending the forces of nature to work out the human will, and that the wealth and comfort of the state are alike promoted by your endeavors, and our hearts swell with pride that leads us to demand goods marked "Lycoming" in every market, feeling that that name is a guarantee of honest work and good material. We appreciate the unprecedented development of this vast territory and in all sincerity declare that but for the promotion secured through this division of territory this growth would have been stunted, and that the division of Old Northumberland was the most potent agent in the accomplishment of this material triumph which has dimmed the political lustre of earlier triumphs and entirely effaced the bitterness of the past.

In the past quarter of a century this Commonwealth has advanced with mighty strides, and in no part has the development been so marked as within that part of Old Northumberland which became the Old Lycoming. We come here, then, with your children to receive the homage due a parent, to ask from you a continued, kindly thought for that old Northumberland which, shorn of her miles upon miles of territory, is justly proud of her daughters, treasures up her record weighty with the past, and sitting, now as then, at the Forks of the river, presides calmly over its waters, gathers up and disburses the stores of grain and lumber and oil which come by water, by rail and by pipe line, all within her shortened boundaries.

We proudly rejoice that vast, rich and grand as you are, you cannot pass by the Mother County, but that all your contributions to the markets of the world must now, as they did a hundred years ago, be carried by

Fort Augusta, while all you get in return must take the same route.

As children of a venerable parent who is retiring and modest, as all nineteenth century parents are in the presence of their daughters, we solicit your loving consideration and we ask you to perpetuate in your rejoicing over this birthday a spirit of loyal allegiance to the history, the traditions and the glory of that triumph of provincial political architecture, the County of Northumberland.

When the oration was concluded the choir sang a selection, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. L. C. Rutter.

#### EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

During the afternoon an exchange of greetings took place between Hon. Charles W. Stone, president of Warren Centennial Association—which was also holding a celebration—and Hon. H. C. Parsons, vice-president of Lycoming County Centennial Association, in the following telegrams:

Mr. President of the Lycoming Centennial Association, Williamsport, Pa.:

The borough of Warren, commencing to-day her centennial celebration, sends filial greetings to the Mother County of Lycoming, and hopes full success will crown her celebration, and that abundant prosperity may be her portion during the coming century.

CHARLES W. STONE,  
President of Warren Centennial Association.

In reply the following was sent:

Hon. Charles W. Stone, Warren, Pa.:

The mother of Warren reciprocates the kindly sentiments of her child and wishes her continued prosperity and happiness.

H. C. PARSONS,  
Vice-President Lycoming Centennial Association.

#### BALLOON ASCENSION.

Owing to an unexpected delay the aeronaut did not make his balloon ascension and parachute leap on



schedule time. Instead of getting started at 4 o'clock, he did not make the venture until nearly 5:30. This resulted in considerable complaint on the part of the people who had stood for an hour or more before the specified time awaiting the ascension. Many becoming weary of waiting went home without witnessing the event. When the signal to "cut loose" was finally given the immense air ship quickly leaped skyward, and in a very short space of time had conveyed its cargo of human freight a distance of 2,000 feet above the earth, veering in a southerly direction. At the above point the aeronaut pulled the cord which released him from his balloon, causing him and his parachute to shoot downward with the speed of the wind toward terra firma. He was in the air one minute and forty-five seconds, and the leap was successfully accomplished.

#### BICYCLE PARADE.

The illuminated bicycle parade in the evening, through the principal thoroughfares of the city, was a complete success, and thousands of people lined the streets to witness it. The parade started at 8:30 o'clock with the Newberry P. O. S. of A. band in the lead. The Montgomery Wheel Club, with twenty men, lead the 'cyclists, followed by the Keystone and Williamsport Wheel clubs. A large number of unattached riders brought up the rear. The wheels were handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns and bunting. The Keystone Wheel Club had a large float announcing the circuit meet, to take place July 23. Ned Lyons and "Able," dressed as Indians, attracted attention. The visiting wheelmen were tendered a reception after the parade of the Williamsport Wheel Club.



## SECOND DAY.

The official program of the exercises for Wednesday, July 3d, as issued by the Director General, was as follows:

A salute of nineteen guns will be fired from Brandon Park, near the intersection of Market and Hepburn Streets, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Military and civic parade at 11 o'clock A. M.—Mounted platoon of police, Chief Marshal Col. James B. Coryell and staff, Repasz band.

First Division—Marshal W. C. King and aids; Twelfth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania; Encampments U. V. L.; Posts of G. A. R.; Sons of Veterans Camps; Boys' Brigade, etc.

Second Division—Marshal C. E. Sprout, Esq., and aids; P. O. S. of A. band; Encampments of P. O. S. of A.; American Mechanics; Knights of Pythias; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Odd Fellows; A. O. of Knights of Mystic Chain, etc.

Third Division—Marshal Frank P. Cummings, Esq., and aids; Fisk cornet band; Divisions of A. O. H.; F. M. T. A. society; F. M. Cadets; St. Patrick's society; St. Boniface society.

Fourth Division—Marshal W. M. DuFour; Distin band; Williamsport Turn Verein; Seven Wise Men; unassigned societies, etc.

The parade will form at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp, and will move at 11:15. The first division will form on Market Street, north of Third, facing east, right resting on Market Square.

The second division will form on Market Street, south of Market Square, facing west, right resting on Market Square.

The third division will form on south side of West Third Street, facing north, right resting on the south side of Market Street.

The fourth division will form on the south side of West Third Street, facing north, right resting on Court Street.

Line of march will be as follows: Down Third to Mulberry, Mulberry to West Fourth Street, West Fourth Street to Maynard, Maynard to West Third, West Third to Walnut, Walnut to West Fourth, West Fourth to Pine, Pine to Centennial building, where parade will dismiss. Each organization in line is requested to appoint a mounted aid to the marshal in charge of the division.

JAMES B. CORYELL.

FREDERICK A. SNYDER,

Chief Marshal.

Chief of Staff.

Exercises to be held at the court house at 2 P. M. Music by the Fisk band. Prayer by Rev. Arthur E. Woods. Introductory remarks by J. B. Duble, chairman of committee. Patriotic song by singing section Williamsport Turn Verein. Recitation by Miss Augusta Helen Gilmore, poem, entitled "Lycoming." Address by H. C. Parsons, Esq. Historical address by Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Tioga County. Song by Turn Verein choir. Benediction by Rev. Elliott C. Armstrong.

Committee in charge: J. B. Duble, D. B. Dykins, H. L. Beck, John E. Potter, William M. Jones, William E. Sprague and David Bly.

Balloon ascension and parachute leap will take place at 4 o'clock from

the old fair grounds. Prof. Frank H. Kepner, of Sturgess, Michigan, is the aeronaut, and he will ascend not less than three thousand feet before cutting loose with his parachute.

Antiquarian exhibition open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M.

H. S. LUCAS,  
Director General.

#### THE PARADE.

The morning of the second day dawned clear and beautiful, and the committee on salute made the welkin ring as they fired the nineteen guns assigned them. The people were early astir and the incoming trains brought hundreds of visitors, while all roads leading to the city were lined with vehicles.

The parade, while not so large as was expected, owing to friction between some of the societies, was very respectable, and made a handsome showing. The number of spectators was greater, perhaps, than on the opening day, the streets being lined with people throughout the entire line of march. Aside from the military, the only societies that took part were the Jr. O. U. M., Ancient Order of Hibernians, three divisions; the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, St. Boniface, Young Men's Sodality Society and Father Matthew Cadets.

The parade formed on Market Square at 11:20, preceded by Capt. Evan Russell and four mounted patrolmen; Colonel Coryell and staff, consisting of Major Focht, Adjutant Snyder, chief of staff; Inspector of Rifle Practice DuFour, Lieutenant Hull and Military Cadet Collins.

Repasz band, Major King and Adjutant Russell; Twelfth Regiment drum corps; companies B, D and G of the National Guard; Baptist Cadets, commanded by Captain McCausland; detachment of artillery, two pieces.

A carriage in line bore four veterans of the Mexican

war, as follows: John B. Shadle, Watsontown, Pa., aged 73; Samuel McCollum, Hightown, White Deer Valley, aged 72; Peter Scott, Allenwood, aged 72; John F. Meginness, Williamsport, aged 68. The veterans looked hale and hearty and attracted much attention.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. band of Muncy, followed by the Williamsport and Muncy councils, completed the first division.

Second Division—This division fell into line on West Third Street and was assigned a position in the rear of the parade. The officers were: Marshal, Frank P. Cummings, Esq. Aids, W. P. Bradley, Esq., Robert J. White, M. J. Costello, Thomas J. Reidy, Jr., Charles J. Reilly, Esq., M. J. Dunbar, Louis E. Whiteman, P. M. Malloy, Charles Krimm, Fred Beiter, James Burrows, John Stopper and Jerry McEnery, and the following Irish and German Catholic societies composed the division, being headed by the Fisk military band: Sections one, two and three A. O. H., mustering about 400 men; two delegations of the German Sodality Society, with 100 in line; Distin band; St. Boniface Benevolent Society, 175 strong; St. Patrick's Society, 75 men; the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, 100 men, and Father Matthew Temperance Cadets, numbering 51 boys. The division made a very fine appearance and called forth much favorable comment from the spectators.

#### AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The program of exercises was successfully carried out at the court house. The auditorium was well filled, and the attendance of ladies was large. The exercises were opened with an overture, "American Republic," by the Fisk military band, followed with prayer by Rev. E. A. Woods, D. D.

To Mrs. Katharine E. Purvis, of Williamsport, had been assigned the duty of writing a centennial sonnet, which was recited by Miss Augusta Helen Gilmore. The sonnet, a beautiful and appropriate conception, is as follows:

## LYCOMING.

Beneath the arching summer skies  
Whose mellow, golden glow  
Illumed her lowly cabin homes  
A hundred years ago,

Lycoming stands in queenly state  
And fondly, sweetly calls  
Her absent children back again  
To their ancestral halls.

Her lovely features, wreathed in smiles,  
Bear not a trace of care,  
Nor have her early hardships left  
The faintest impress there.

She looks upon the garnered wealth  
Of many happy years,  
The countless sheaves of ripened grain  
Which once she sowed in tears,

And points with pride to heirlooms rare  
To relics quaint and old  
Of ruder times and simpler tastes  
Before this age of gold.

The children hear their mother's call.  
From east and west and north  
They come, in loving haste, to pay  
Their tribute to her worth.

And while the hills and valleys ring  
With songs of praise, they rear  
An altar to commemorate  
Her first centennial year.

Oh, happy day with memories  
Of richest blessing fraught,  
And filled with tokens of the change  
A century has wrought.

With visions grand and beautiful  
Of cycles yet to be,

When progress shall go hand in hand  
With world wide liberty.

Thrice welcome all who come to share  
The mother's sacred joy,  
And claim her children's heritage  
Of peace without alloy.

And whether they who bought that peace  
Sleep on our holy hill  
Or rest in distant unknown graves,  
They are our heroes still.

And long as yonder stately shaft  
Reflects the light of heaven,  
To heroes living—heroes dead  
All honor shall be given.

—Katharine E. Purvis.

Chairman Duple introduced Hon. H. C. Parsons, who, when he arose, was greeted with applause. Mr. Parsons congratulated the people of Lycoming County on their centennial celebration and its success, and said that it was a most happy occasion that the people and their neighbors could gather and that the results of such a meeting could not help but be beneficial. He briefly reviewed the progress of the county for the past hundred years, touching the various epochs in the county's history, and closed with a recital of the natural wealth with which the county is blessed, its lumber, coal, iron and marble, its productive hills and valleys, its peoples, who have attained high positions in the professions, who have sent representatives to Congress, and Governors and high officials to Harrisburg, and finally in a glowing tribute praised the patriotism of the people who supplied warriors for the conflicts of 1812 and 1861.

Mr. Parsons was followed by the singing section of the Williamsport Turn Verein, which rendered the Star Spangled Banner in a patriotic manner.

## HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

The chairman then introduced Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, Tioga County, who delivered the following historical address:

There is a singular fascination about those employments of the mind in which we seek to recall and reconstruct the past; whether by the play of imagination, the effort of memory, or the wider sweep and severer exercise of thought in gathering and comparing testimony concerning past events. The charm is one that many feel most powerfully, and yield to most readily, when imagination leads the way and the poet or the novelist evokes the semblance of things that have been. It is a charm acknowledged by others to whom verse and story have little attraction, yet those sober thoughts recur, with an interest that grows stronger as years go by, to the olden time of which they have heard, and of which their fathers have told them. Undoubtedly the chief satisfaction of the mind in dealing with the past is found in those labors by which the facts of the past are ascertained. Difficult, baffling, often disappointing, this study is one of which we never weary.

To aid us in our endeavor to live over the past, and to reproduce it for others—to tempt us and to help us on, there are the immutable things of nature: the scenery of the drama of human life that has been acted beneath these arching skies; the hills, the streams, the fields, the paths that were traced through the wilderness in the early settlement and have been trodden these hundred years; the sites, if not the dwellings, where the fathers lived. Through all these changes, man himself remains greatly the same. The joys, the troubles, the toils, the sufferings that break up this life of ours have



been known from age to age. If change there be to record, it is a change for the better. On the whole there is progress. It is with this thought deeply impressed upon the mind, that we meet to celebrate to-day the completion of one hundred years of the corporate existence of Lycoming County.

We are to discourse for a few minutes about the descendants of Mother Lycoming—those parts of the original territory in the north and west that have been detached to form other counties or parts of other counties. Of what did Lycoming originally consist at her formation in 1795? Let us look at her as she was. On the north lies the state of New York; on the east the county of Luzerne, as it then existed; on the south an irregular line along the summit of the Nittany Mountain, a projection of which strikes the Allegheny\* River near Kittanning, and on the west the Allegheny River and the Conewango Creek. Gathered about Lycoming as she is to-day, and within these enclosing lines, lie the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Clinton, Clarion, Jefferson, Sullivan and parts of each of the counties of Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Indiana, Clearfield, Centre, Union and Bradford. We restrict our vision to those sections lying to the north and west.

A bird's-eye view of this vast tract of some twelve thousand square miles would disclose a table-land rising to an elevation of twenty-six hundred feet above the level of the sea in the county of Potter, gradually sloping down the valley of the Allegheny on the north-

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\*South of the line of the state of New York the custom is to spell the word "Allegheny;" north of the line, "Allegany." Why this custom should exist does not seem clear, as "Allegany" is certainly preferable. In obedience, however, to the Pennsylvania custom, that method of spelling has been followed.—Ed.

ern and western border and to the valley of the Susquehanna on the east and south. This immense plateau would be seen to be gashed and seamed all over its rugged surface by the tributaries of these mighty rivers. This is the theatre where our history is to be enacted.

Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, standing upon the field of Saratoga at the centennial anniversary of the battle, said: "Our mountains and rivers have been the cause of so many of the great facts in the history of this country; they are so closely identified with its social and political affairs, that they seem to become sentient actors in its events. We are compelled to speak of their bearings upon the causes of war, of commerce and civilization." The location of hill and valley has tended to produce historic events at Saratoga. Sometimes they have a contrary effect. The location of hill and valley has tended to carry away historic events from the counties formed from Lycoming in the north and west. The natural thoroughfares by land and water lie to the north and south and to the east and west of our location. Our mountains have held off and pushed away, both in peace and war, the events which men call historic. When the French, in the consummation of a grand design, bisected this continent with their line of forts reaching from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, they built Presque Isle, LeBoeuf, Machault, just outside our boundary line upon the west. When the Moravians made their exodus from Wyalusing, in 1772, of which Bishop Ettewein has left such an interesting record, instead of going due west through Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren to their destination, they made a detour and ascended the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its southern affluents. When Colonel Thomas Hartley wished to punish the savages after the massacre at

Wyoming, in 1778, he led his expedition along Lycoming Creek to the eastward of us. When General John Sullivan, in 1779, fought the battle of Newtown\* and carried devastation into the heart of the Indian country, he passed to the northward of us. When Captain McDonald and old Hiokoto led their hordes of combined Seneca Indians, British soldiers and Tory renegades to the destruction of Fort Freeland, in 1779, it was down the Loyalsock and across the territory of Mother Lycoming, east and south of us that they took their way. When a great treaty is to be held in 1790 the trend of the mountain and the current of the rivers carry the high contracting parties to the east of us to Tioga Point. It is not strange, then, in this view of the case, that the earliest events of which we have record, in the territory of which we write, transpired along that open, accessible, magnificent water-way known in our early annals as the Ohio River, but now laid down on all the maps as the Allegheny. Our drama opens at a point the most remote of any within our bounds from the Atlantic coast. It not only opens there, but for a period of fifty years all we have to record is what happened along the Beautiful River.

#### THE INDIANS.

By diligent search we find we are entitled to record one battle† with the Indians as having taken place upon our territory—in the extreme south-west corner of

\*Near what is now known as the city of Elmira.—Ed.

†What is known as the "battle of Muncy Hills," fought in September, 1763, on what afterwards became the line of the county, and described in Vol. 11, pp. 172-191, of Loudon's Indian Narratives, might also be included. The white party consisted of about one hundred men on their way to the Great Island to destroy an Indian town. In the engagement the whites had two men killed and four wounded, two of which died during the night. Snake, an Indian captain, was also killed, which caused the Indians to disperse.—Ed.

Lycoming, as constituted in 1795, in the village of Kittanning. It was an Indian village of some thirty or forty houses, situated on the eastern bank of the Allegheny River. It was the stronghold of Captain Jacobs and Shingas, some of the most active Indian chiefs, and the point from which they distributed their war parties along the frontier. The Indians were well supplied with the munitions of war by the French and were gathering a force to attack Fort Shirley. In September, 1756, Colonel John Armstrong, with the active co-operation of the Provincial government, raised an army of about three hundred men, who descended upon the town and destroyed it. The Indians fought with great resolution, refusing to surrender when asked to do so. The fire of the Provincial troops failed to drive them out of their homes, and as their sheltered position allowed them to do great execution upon their assailants, recourse was had to burning their buildings. This had the effect to explode the kegs of powder of which they boasted they had enough stored away to supply their needs for ten years. Some of the enemy fled to the river and were either killed in the water or drowned. The total loss of the enemy was about forty lives, some ammunition and other valuable supplies. Many prisoners were released from captivity. It was considered a great victory and the corporation of the city of Philadelphia struck a medal in commemoration of it, and in honor of Col. John Armstrong. It was a severe stroke on the savages. Such of them as were of Kittanning, refused to settle again on the east side of the river, as they feared that in their absence on war parties their wigwams might be reduced to ashes.

In 1779 Col. Daniel Brodhead lead an army of six hundred men, rank and file, up the Allegheny River. The object of this expedition was to attack the Indians

in the western part of their dominion at the same time that General Sullivan assailed them in the east. Colonel Brodhead reported to General Washington that he landed on the east side of the Allegheny River at Mahoning, near which he dispersed a band of forty Indians who were descending the river in canoes, killing many. Above the mouth of the Conewango Creek he destroyed five hundred acres of corn and eight Indian villages. He also obtained much plunder. The Indians fled at his approach.

Aside from these two encounters with the savages, our Indian history is soon recited. It does not figure to any great extent in the colonial records, and there is no long correspondence to sift and reduce to reasonable limits.

Our territory in the historic period was entirely under the sway of the chiefs of the Iroquois or Six Nations and in that part of their domain that was dominated by the warriors of the wily Senecas. The Senecas were by far the most numerous and powerful of these confederated savages. Among them, here and there, were set down tribes of Monsey, Shawanese, Wyandot and other subject peoples who were shifted about from place to place to suit the whim, the caprice or the policy of their imperious masters. Northern Pennsylvania and the region of the Allegheny was a hunting ground into which the Senecas descended from the seat of their power upon the Genesee. There were their castles, and there they kindled their council fires. Within our borders there is no record nor tradition of the existence of large villages, extensive settlements or dense population. In the county of Tioga no village site is known by the name given it by the Indians. There is slight evidence of conflicts among themselves, and aside from the fight at Kittanning and near Mahoning the battles



for supremacy between them and the white men took place at Wyoming, at Newtown, at Fort Freeland, in the great valleys just outside of our territorial limits. By the treaty made at Fort Stanwix in October, 1784, the Indian title to North-western Pennsylvania was extinguished, but when the time came for the former lords of the soil to abandon their hunting grounds they did it with great reluctance. Outrages and murders were committed along the border; there was a state of unrest among the savages, and of apprehension on the part of their white neighbors.

Further negotiations ensued at Fort McIntosh and at Tioga Point; Fort Franklin was kept garrisoned; an army was in the field under Harmar and St. Clair and it was not until after the decisive victories won by General Wayne, in 1794, that a sense of security settled down upon the frontier along the Allegheny. Our section of the state was the last to which the Indian title was acquired. In March, 1789, however, our Legislature ceded back a tract of six hundred and forty acres of land upon the Allegheny called *Jen-ne-sa-da-ga* to the Seneca chief, Cornplanter, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1836. This tract of land is still held in fee by the descendants of Cornplanter who reside upon it. We thus have in Warren County, inside the limits of ancient Lycoming, the only tract of land in the state of Pennsylvania where the Indian tribal relation exists to-day.

The careful student of our annals will note the infrequent use of Indian names as applied to streams, mountains or localities. Of the counties formed from Lycoming, only Tioga has a name of Indian origin, and that did not originally belong to the locality. The people of the place designated "Tioga" by the Indians discarded it for the classic name of "Athens." Of the



parts of the counties formed from Lycoming, only Venango has a name of Indian origin, and we rejoice to say it honestly belongs to that locality. All honor to Venango. How she escaped being called Rome or Utica it is hard to understand. We have, however, all over this region a thin sprinkling of beautiful and appropriate Indian names. Among them we might mention Cowanesque, Oswayo, Honeoye, Conewango, Kinzua, Tionesta, Kittanning, Mahoning, Punxsutawney, Daguscahonda, Moshannon and Sinnemahoning. In Tioga County we have discarded the picturesque appellation "Tiadaghton" for the prosaic term Pine Creek, and in another section of ancient Lycoming "Chinklacamoose" has been set aside for the very common designation of the Clearfield. These names for the most part apply to streams. They will go on through the ages reminding those who inhabit here, by their rugged and characteristic accents, of the vanished race of whom they are now the only permanent remaining memorials. "Their name is on our waters, we may not wash it out."

#### EXPLORERS.

When the white man first set foot within this territory is a subject of some uncertainty. Most likely one of those Jesuit missionaries who have left records of their journeying southward from Canada or northern New York, was our first European visitor. In Sagard's History of Canada (1632) there is a letter written by Joseph de la Roche D'Allion, a Franciscan missionary, dated July 18, 1629, in which he tells of crossing the Niagara River and traveling south until he came to a section of the country "where the Indians had a good kind of oil." Charlevoix, in the journals of his voyage and travels, under date of May 21, 1721, records that

M. de Joncaire had assured him that he "had seen a fountain that tasted like oil." Who can doubt that these Frenchmen had visited our oil regions? At a later day we can leave inference and state facts. Among the first veritable explorers were those who took possession of the country on behalf of France. The French did not plant a settlement or a colony on the Allegheny; they took a formal possession of the country. They based their claim on the original discoveries of Marquette and LaSalle and upon the construction they gave to the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle. Early in the eighteenth century, Bancroft tells us that "not a fountain bubbled on the west of the Allegheny, but was claimed as belonging to the French Empire," and this claim was extended until it reached the Allegheny Mountains. To make proclamation of this claim Gallisoniere, Governor of Canada sent M. de Celeron, in command of three hundred French soldiers, Canadians and Indians, on an expedition down the Allegheny River in the year 1749. They entered the river by way of Conewango Creek, thus passing over the water-way which formed the western boundary of ancient Lycoming. On the western bank of the river this expedition halted and with stately ceremony buried a leaden plate. There was an inscription upon it to this effect—"Buried this plate at the confluence of the Torra-da-koin, this 29th day of July, 1749, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession." Then they passed on and performed the same function at other points. The French did not limit their acts of possession to this stately ceremony. In 1753, Captain Joncaire built Fort Machault at Franklin, where they had buried the leaden plate, and it was occupied by a garrison of French sol-

diers. At times as many as a thousand men composed the garrison. It was at this fort, in 1753, that Lieutenant George Washington, aged twenty-one, in the service of Governor Robert Dinwiddie, of Virginia, visited Captain Joncaire to inquire into the designs of the French upon the Allegheny. All of the territory of which I write along the Allegheny River was within the claim of the French. The great water-way that led into it, and gave access to it, lay under the guns of Fort Machault. In July, 1759, the fort was evacuated, and thus at the end of ten years from the burial of the leaden plate the French corps of observation departed.

The next explorer of our territory was the Rev. David Zeisberger. He established a Moravian mission in 1767 among the Indians at Goschgoschchunk, near the site of the village of Tionesta, the county seat of Forest County. During a space of two years he made several journeys to this place and preached to a tribe of Monseys that the Senecas had permitted to remain there. His route into the country was along the Chemung and Canisteo Rivers and from thence to the Allegheny, down which he floated to his destination. He thus describes the natives: "I have never found such heathen in any other part of the Indian country; here Satan has his stronghold, here he sits on his throne, here he is worshiped by true savages and carries on his work in the hearts of the children of darkness." He kept a journal of his travels in these wilds and it is in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem. It is of great interest. It records the descriptions, impressions and experiences of a first explorer in a new country. It is all written out for our delight and information. His mission was broken up by the Senecas, who ordered the Monseys to leave that locality in 1769.

The next explorers who have left any record of their

journey were the commissioners who surveyed the boundary line between the state of Pennsylvania and New York in 1787. Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter were the Pennsylvania commissioners. They were accompanied by a large party of helpers. Following the course pointed out by their compass they got away from the streams and into the mountains. The map they made of the boundary line gave important knowledge of the new and hitherto unknown country. Aside from the map there is scanty knowledge of what befell them by the way. Ellicott wrote a few short letters to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, from which we quote: "The Seneca chiefs who attended on behalf of their nation will expect two rifled guns. We arrived at the Cawwanishee Flats (Lawrenceville, Tioga County,) on the 11th day of June, 1787, where the 90th mile stone was set up last season. We sent our instruments up the Thyesa (Cowanesque) in canoes about ten miles; our water carriage then failed; we had recourse to our pack horses, but the ruggedness of the country at the heads of the Susquehanna, Genesee and Allegheny Rivers soon killed and rendered useless about two-thirds. We were ordered by the Indians to discontinue the line until after a treaty should be held. We met them at the time and place appointed, explained the nature of the business we were about and were finally permitted to proceed." Andrew Ellicott offered to sell to the state of Pennsylvania "such observations as we made on the soil and natural history of the country through which we passed for the sum of £150, hard money." But we regret to say the state did not make the purchase and the manuscript has since been destroyed.

The next explorers of our territory came in 1790. They were Samuel Maclay, Timothy Matlack and John Ad-

lum. They were members of a commission appointed by the state to survey the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the Sinnemahoning, the Allegheny and other rivers for the purpose of ascertaining if connections could be opened by roads or canals with Lake Erie for the purpose of drawing trade to Philadelphia. These men spent the summer of 1790 in the very heart of our territory. Samuel Maclay kept a daily journal of the incidents of all kinds that befell the commissioners in the prosecution of their duties. This delightful journal was brought to light, annotated and published, after it had laid dormant for an hundred years, by that most indefatigable local historian, John F. Meginness. These commissioners passed the last habitation of a white man at the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, but did not encounter any Indians until they were near where the Allegheny crosses the state line. There they found the Cornplanter and his tribe. In surveying these water-ways and portages they describe for the first time the interior of this great tract of wild and rugged country, about the outer edge of which adventurous explorers had been so long traveling. With their report the work of exploration was finished.

#### LAND TITLES.

It would seem at this time that the country was ripe for settlement. The forests had been explored, the Indians disposed of. What was the difficulty now? The difficulty now was to know, after the extinction of the Indian title, what white men had the right to govern the territory and dispose of the lands. No considerable number of intended settlers will remove into a new country to build up homes, if there is any question as to the title of the lands. In this case there was a controversy. Two sets of white men claimed the lands.



This controversy between these two sets of men was an ancient one and during a period of forty years the issue was fought out on the battle field, in the courts, in the Legislature and before a commission appointed by Congress. In the phrase of McMaster—"Heads were bruised, bones broken, crops destroyed, settlements plundered and even lives lost and the peace of the Susquehanna Valley was destroyed by a feud worthy of the middle ages."

As this controversy retarded the settlement and development of our section of ancient Lycoming for several years, we will briefly state the grounds of it: In 1620 King James the First of England granted a charter to the Plymouth Company for the ruling and governing of New England in America. This charter covered North America from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The Plymouth Company proceeded to sub-divide its territory. In 1631 it granted a charter to the Connecticut colony which practically covered the space between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude and extended west to the Pacific Ocean. In its westward reach this grant included ancient Lycoming. In 1662 King Charles the Second gave a new charter to Connecticut, confirming the act of the Plymouth Company. Nineteen years later, in 1681, this same monarch, in the grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, included a portion of the same territory already given to Connecticut. It also contained our original county of Lycoming. The Connecticut claimants mapped out what is now the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean as far west as the Tuna Valley, in connection with vast tracts of land south of them, into townships five miles square, designated each by a name, opened a land office and offered them for sale at



a low price. Many of these townships were located and surveyed by the purchasers and some of them occupied. My own ancestors purchased land in Tioga County under a Connecticut title. The place where I reside\* was called "Exchange" on the Connecticut map. The Connecticut claimants had extinguished the Indian title to these lands, as they maintained, by a treaty made with the Six Nations at Albany in 1754. They were active in selling their lands from the close of the Revolutionary war until 1802.

At the same time owners of Pennsylvania titles were active in locating land warrants upon the same lands and having their titles recorded in the land office at Philadelphia. The conclusion of the whole matter was, that Pennsylvania enacted a law, April 6th, 1802, of the most severe and drastic character and enforced it with great rigor. By it she cut up by the roots the title of Connecticut claimants in this section of the state.

Rev. David Craft, in discussing this subject in his history of Bradford County, says: "Want of support, the increasing number who were securing Pennsylvania titles, defection in their own ranks and the growing power of the state, finally induced the Connecticut claimants either to submit to the laws regulating titles or leave the state." Thus this question was disposed of and out of the way. During its pendency nearly all of the lands in the counties formed from Lycoming were purchased largely by Philadelphia capitalists and speculators from all quarters. Some of these capitalists and speculators were: James Strawbridge, William Bingham, John Keating, Jacob Ridgway, Samuel Fox, James Trimble, B. B. Cooper, The Holland Company, The United States Land Company and others. Now

\*Now known as the pretty little village of Osceola.

that they owned these lands, and that their titles were confirmed, they wished to dispose of them at a profit. They wished to induce large and extensive settlements. In order to do this it was necessary that the Indian trails through the forests, and the paths of the scout, the hunter and the trapper, should be replaced by some sort of roads.

#### HIGHWAYS.

The Legislature was besieged to aid in this work and at a very early day laws were enacted creating state roads. Sometimes it happened there was a very close connection between the land owner and the legislator, as witness the following abstract from the Acts of Assembly approved by Thomas Mifflin, Governor, April 10, 1792: "Be it enacted—That the Governor is hereby empowered to appoint commissioners for the purpose of laying out a road from Loyalsock Creek on the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the Towanisco (Cowanesque) Branch of Tioga and to extend up to the one hundred and nine mile stone."

(Signed.)

WILLIAM BINGHAM,  
Speaker, H. R.

The Speaker's signature suggests practical politics. William Wilson, Esq., was one of the viewers and Samuel Scott was the surveyor. It was for the most part on the surveyed and marked out site of this road that the famous Williamson road was built in the fall of 1792—at least that part of it which runsovertheLaurel Mountains and to the "Towanisco (Cowanesque) Branch of Tioga." The work of constructing the road was done by a party of Germans, under the command of Benjamin Patterson. The Germans were about 200 in number, men, women and children, whom Patterson was conducting to the lands which afterwards be-

came the Pulteney estate in the state of New York. On the "Draught" of this road, made by William Gray, in 1792, and on file in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, a "settlement" is noted near the site of Tioga, "Baker's house," near the site of Lawrenceville and "James Strawbridge Improvement," at the site of Academy Corners, in Tioga County.

April 8, 1799, another state road was authorized from Newberry to the one hundred and nine mile stone by way of Morris' Mills and Strawbridge's Marsh. Wellsboro is situated near the aforesaid Marsh and the road passed through the site upon which it was afterwards built. This road came up Pine Creek and the Stony Fork.

In 1798 Francis King, agent of John Keating, opened a road from Jersey Shore by way of Port Allegany to Ceres in McKean County. Then there was the Boone road from the West Branch into the heart of Potter County. In the year 1806 another state road was ordered to be laid out from the Moosic Mountain westward through the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean. This road was built mainly by the aid rendered by John Keating. It was nearly parallel with the state line and about twenty miles distant therefrom. Where this road crossed the Allegheny River, in the county of Potter, a town was laid out in 1807 and named Coudersport, in honor of Samuel Coudere, an European friend of John Keating. Where this road crosses the Potato Creek, in the county of McKean, a village site was laid out in 1807 and named Smethport, in honor of Theodore Smethe, an European friend of John Keating, the owner of the land.

#### FIRST SETTLERS.

They came into the country over these roads. They were mainly from the New England States. In these

states the soil is sterile and the climate severe. After the Revolutionary war there was a breaking up of the old conditions which had obtained during colonial times. The young men who had seen service in the army broke away from the slow and humdrum succession of events which had formed the environment of their forefathers. A great deal was said about western lands, fertile lands and broader and better opportunities to be had in Northern Pennsylvania and the Genesee country, which we might call the first installment of the Great West. In those days of few newspapers and no telegraphs, the wrangle and fight over the title had been a great advertisement. Young, hardy, active, adventurous spirits were ready to take a hand in the game of subduing Indians, fighting the Pennamites and winning a home. When the fight with the Pennamites went against them, most of them remained and established the home. That accounts for the presence of so many of us (their descendants) here to-day.

Another element of our population came from the lower counties of the Commonwealth. As before stated, our Philadelphia land owners had seen to it that roads were constructed, having a trend from south to north. They ran up the Lycoming, up Pine Creek, up the Sinnemahoning, up the Driftwood Branch. Over them came from the southward now and then a Quaker, a few Scotch-Irish and many colonies of sturdy Germans.

1795. Over all of these heterogeneous peoples, gathered on the verge of the wilderness or within its gloomy depths, Mother Lycoming stretched her protecting arms. Population increased, and the work of development went on. The time for separation had come. Events had moved with amazing rapidity.

1800. Centre, Armstrong, Venango and Warren are

each bidden to go forth free from future maternal tutelage.

1803. Indiana receives her portion and enters upon her own career.

1804. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Jefferson and Clearfield are each given their endowments and gently pushed from under the home roof. One by one thereafter go out the various descendants, until the eighteen, in their differing degrees of relationship, have departed.

To set forth in detail, or even in general terms, the life history of each is beyond the limit of this paper. At the hundredth anniversary of the corporate life of Mother Lycoming, they come in one great sisterhood, and lay at her feet most grateful acknowledgment for the wealth with which she endowed them. For did she not bestow upon them lands galore? And what of those lands? There are hillsides and mountain slopes. There are high lying, alluvial valleys. Interwoven among these are rushing torrents, stately streams, and slow-moving, majestic rivers. At another glance we see lofty forests of white pine trees, and not one of the sisterhood but received a generous share. It took seventy years of the century now ended to hew down these forests of pine, to dress them into slender spars, squared timber, logs and boards; to construct them into rafts and float them down the streams and rivers to advantageous markets. Still another glance reveals such forests of dark and gloomy hemlocks as existed nowhere else in the United States, and to each of the sisterhood a large tract was given.

For the past forty years an army of lumbermen have laid siege to these monarchs of the forest. They have stripped them of their bark to be consumed on our soil in the largest tanneries in the world. Many miles



of their prostrate forms are afloat in the waters that border your capital city. No Corsair that sailed the Spanish Main ever made port with such shiploads of booty as year by year have come back in honest payment for these timber trees of hemlock and pine.

These gifts were upon the surface—visible, apparent, and were impartially distributed. But others were to be had for the finding. Stored away from sight in the bowels of the earth, but within reach of pick and shovel, were millions of tons of bituminous coal. It has been brought forth as needed, from these inexhaustible treasure houses, to furnish heat for the world.

But stranger and more surprising gifts were in store for those sisters who took their portion in those lands that lie near, or border, the banks of the Beautiful River. Stored away in the bowels of the earth, beyond the reach of the pick and shovel, but obtained with derrick and drill, lie those mysterious fountains of mineral oil that have enriched their possessors “beyond the dreams of avarice.”

Your descendants gather here to-day under the ancestral roof tree. They are confident of parental commendation for the part taken by them in the war for the Union, for the fact that when armed rebellion raised its bloody hands against the life of the Republic, your descendants sent forth their hardy sons in one generous, continuous stream, and where there was danger to be met, suffering to be endured, or glory to be won, they were among the foremost. Stalwart blows they dealt and their blood has enriched, and their bones whitened, every battle field.

Your descendants gathered here are confident of maternal commendation for such success as they have attained in the commercial and business world—for the railroads they have built, the telegraph and telephone



lines they have constructed, the religious, charitable and educational institutions they have fostered and maintained.

With such a record in the past, confidently they go forward, to meet the duties, labors and responsibilities of the future.

#### CLOSING EXERCISES.

. At the conclusion of the address the Turn Verein sang a German selection entitled "Gott Gruesze Dich," which was followed by the benediction by Rev. Elliott C. Armstrong.

The exercises of the day closed with the balloon ascension and parachute drop in the evening and the display of fire-works at night, when there was a rush to Antiquarian Hall, to view the wonderful collection on exhibition there.

#### THIRD AND LAST DAY.

As Thursday, July 4th, was to be the last day of the series of celebrations, extraordinary efforts had been made by all concerned to make the demonstration a success. Inspired by the patriotic sentiments which cluster around the memories of this day, every man, woman and child felt it to be their duty to lend their aid and influence towards making the celebration as great a success as possible. And their sympathy and influence were not expended in vain.

The following elaborate program for the exercises of the day was issued by the Director General:

Salute of nineteen guns at 6 A. M. from Brandon Park, near the intersection of Market and Hepburn streets.

Bells to be rung and whistles blown at 7 A. M.

Industrial parade at 10 A. M., as follows: The first division will assemble and be formed by its marshal on Pine Street in front of the City Hall, right resting on Fourth Street.

The second division will assemble and be formed by its marshal on

Third Street, right resting on Mulberry and extending as far west on Third Street as may be necessary.

The third division will assemble and be formed by its marshal on both sides of Market Street, south of Third Street, and extending down Front Street if necessary. The right will rest on Market Square.

The fourth division will assemble and be formed by its marshal on Market Street, north of Third Street, right resting on Market Square, and will extend west on Fourth Street if necessary.

It is urged that all persons making exhibits in the parade should report with their floats not later than 9:30 A. M., in order that places may be assigned them early. All floats will be placed in line in the order in which they arrive at their respective divisions.

Only such boroughs and townships as have reported their exhibit have been assigned to divisions. Others which have not yet reported, and which will send floats, will be assigned positions when they report. The display made by each borough or township will be kept together in making up the divisions.

The chief marshal will establish headquarters in Market Square at 9 o'clock in the morning of the parade, and can be found there by the marshals of divisions, who will from time to time send an aid to report progress. Each marshal will send a report at 10 o'clock sharp.

The parade will be formed as follows: Mounted police; Col. F. E. Embick, chief marshal; W. P. Clarke, chief of staff. Aids, J. J. Reardon, Hugh L. White, W. P. Bradley, R. F. Allen, Harry W. Lentz, W. P. Riley, Clinton Coleman, Hiram M. Ulman, George D. Snyder, W. R. Deemer, Joseph W. Cochran, William S. Youngman, Joseph G. Stewart, George R. Stearns, Dr. Newell L. Johnson, Harry C. Bubbs, James B. Denworth, John F. Laedlein, Frank P. Abercrombie, Charles J. Reilly, John B. Embick, Asher Updegraff, John F. Eder, Carl Herdic, Joseph Austrian, J. H. Foresman, Harry Parsons, J. Walton Bowman, Clarence E. Bubbs, John G. Coryell, F. E. Backus, Dr. H. G. McCormick, S. Q. Mingle, David Bly.

First Division—Capt. H. L. Beck, marshal, and aids; Fisk band; carriages containing the officers and directors of the Centennial Association, the Mayor, county, city and borough officials; Williamsport Fire Department, under the direction of its chief; South Williamsport Fire department, under the direction of its chief; Darktown Fire Brigade, under the direction of its chief.

Second Division—Col. D. R. Foresman, marshal, and aids; Repasz band; floats representing the industries of the city of Williamsport.

Third Division—Maj. W. C. King, and aids; Distin band; McIntyre, Montgomery, Nippenose, Hughesville, Picture Rocks, Bastress.

Fourth Division—J. H. Boyer, marshal, and aids; P. O. S. of A. band; Montoursville, Muncy, Loyalsock, Anthony, Lycoming, Hepburn.

When orders are given for the line to move the first division will move down Pine to Third, and thence over the route of parade. The second division will be prepared to move when the left of the first division has passed. The third division will move when uncovered by the second, and the fourth division will follow the left of the third into Market Square.

The route of the parade will be as follows: Down Third to Grove, to Washington, to Franklin, to Fourth, to Park, to Third, to Locust, to Fourth, to William, to Third, to Market Square, where the parade will be dismissed.

By order of Chief Marshal Embick. W. P. Clarke, Chief of Staff.

Civic exercises at the court house at 2 P. M.—Music by Repasz band; prayer by Rev. T. S. Wilcox; introductory address, J. A. Beeber, president; reading of Declaration of Independence, John G. Reading; singing by Harmonia society; historical address by C. LaRue Munson, Esq.; music by the band; centennial ode, Charles K. Geddes, Esq.; patriotic address by Hon. Emerson Collins; singing by Harmonia society; benediction by Rev. W. F. Rick.

Committee in charge—J. A. Beeber, John F. Laedlein, R. H. Lawshe, W. E. Crawford, Robert K. Reeder, William H. Everett, Thomas B. Griffith.

Balloon ascension and parachute leap will take place at 4 o'clock from the old fair grounds. Prof. Frank H. Kepner, of Sturgess, Michigan, as the aeronaut, and he will ascend not less than three thousand feet before cutting loose with his parachute.

Antiquarian exhibition open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. Fire-works display, 8:30 P. M., at Vallamont.

H. S. LUCAS,  
Director General.

#### THE GREAT DAY.

The opening could not have been more propitious. Not a cloud obscured the sky. The morning salute was fired with the precision of clock-work, and as the reverberation of the guns rolled back from the wooded hills, the sound filled the valley and inspired the populace with patriotic emotions. Everybody was astir at an early hour. The day was to be the greatest in the history of the county and city. The people outside of the city entered into the spirit of the occasion and made the industrial parade a great success. The display came up to expectations. No greater demonstration was ever witnessed in the city since Michael Ross had his ox roast and Fourth of July celebration on Market Square a century before. People came not only from every township and borough in the county, but they came from every place within a radius of a hundred miles. To give an exact estimate of the number of

strangers in the city was almost impossible, but competent judges believe that it reached fully fifty thousand; which number added to the resident population, swelled the total to seventy-five or eighty thousand. In a word, "it was a tremendous throng," to use a popular expression of the day, and was noted for the good order which prevailed and the freedom from casualties.

The divisions having been formed soon after 10 o'clock, the parade moved over the route laid down in the program, with Chief of Police Russell, mounted patrolmen, Col. F. E. Embick, chief marshal, and chief of Staff, Maj. W. P. Clarke, with their aids, leading the van. The divisions were marshaled and composed as follows:

First Division—Fisk military band; Marshal H. L. Beck, Frederick D. Snyder, chief of staff, and the following aids: Carroll D. Smith, Charles Cochran, Robert E. Rowley, Frank Parsons, George P. Crocker, John B. Beck, John A. Crocker, W. H. Tinsman, W. C. Lawson, W. C. Perkins, H. D. Brown, H. Lee Allen, Frank Foresman, E. P. Young, Samuel McMullen, Edward Y. Koch, C. E. Else, Charles Bartles, Jr., W. E. C. Merri-man, N. A. Canfield, Harry P. Canfield, James E. Gibson, John I. Stopper, Daniel B. Stiltz, Fred Duffy, Frank O. Emery, Eben B. Campbell.

Carriages containing Centennial Association officials, county officials, city officials, members of Select and Common Councils, Board of Education and Board of Health.

Chief of Fire Department Miles; Williamsport Fire Department.

Independent Hose Company, South Williamsport.

Second Division—Col. D. R. Foresman, marshal; aids: O. L. Nichols, H. M. Foresman, N. M. Edwards, Hall Reighard, Hiram H. Winner, Daniel S. Updegraff.

Repasz band, Rowley & Hermance Machine Company, headed by A. D. Hermance, an official of the firm, in a carriage, and followed by a large dray loaded with machinery, and 150 of the employes of the establishment in carriages and on foot.

Dayton Shoe Factory, one wagon prettily decorated.

The Wire Buckle Suspender Company, one large float on which a young lady, dressed to represent the Goddess of Liberty, stood on a handsome globe covered with tin foil, and surrounded by a number of others engaged in making suspenders.

Tivy Cycle Manufacturing Company, one wagon.

Demorest Manufacturing Company. This firm was represented by a cabin-shaped float having two apartments, one showing how sewing was done a century ago, and the other the manner in which it is accomplished at the present time.

An old-time conveyance drawn by a yoke of oxen, the vehicle containing a couple dressed in ancient wedding regalia and labeled, "How we Married a Hundred Years Ago." This was followed by a bride and groom of the nineteenth century on bicycles, the bride wearing bloomers.

Two hundred and fifty employes of the Demorest shops, forty of whom rode bicycles manufactured at the Demorest works.

F. H. Keller & Co., hardware, one wagon.

D. S. Andrus & Co., one wagon containing musical instruments.

Williamsport Wagon Company, one float, loaded with several new buggies in which young ladies were seated.

Muir & Scott, one float, with carpets, rugs and trimmings.

Gohl & King, flour wagons, flour and groceries.

Williamsport Bakery, a branch of the United States



Baking Company, was represented by their large drays, displaying a fine assortment of crackers, cakes, biscuits, etc.

National Paint Works, one large decorated float, loaded with barrels of paint.

The White Sewing Machine Company, one wagon with operators showing the merits of the machine.

Shadle's five wagons and two floats, loaded with the fruits of the bakery, Rudy Evert commanding. One of the wagons has been in use by the firm ever since they started in business.

Ertel's Bakery, one wagon.

E. H. Young & Brothers' Cigar Manufactory, Far-randsville, Pa., of which Julius Weddigen, of this city, is agent, one wagon.

Central Commission Company, two wagons, containing grain, shingles, etc.

Beck Brothers, hardware dealers, one wagon.

George Bubbs & Sons, two drays containing teas, coffee and tobacco.

George W. Croll, plumber, with employes seated in a light conveyance, on which was inscribed, "Pioneer Plumber."

New York millinery store, one wagon.

Simon Shloss, one float, huge demijohn and liquors.

Fisk, Krimm & Co., one wagon, musical instruments.

Williamsport Advertising Agency, displaying the Keystone Rubber Stamp Works and Flock's brewery.

John F. Rhem, candy and confectioneries.

Wenner & Son, three wagons, groceries.

J. H. McMinn, two coal wagons, loaded with "dusky diamonds" and several boys seated thereon, clothed in miners' costumes.

E. M. Baldwin, one wagon of flour and feed, followed by five brand new coal wagons.



Duncan & Waidley's novelty and 5 and 10 cent stores, one wagon.

Reading coal docks, seven coal wagons loaded with coal.

City Steam Laundry, one wagon.

Lloyd's Laundry, three wagons.

Meeker's Medicine Company, one wagon.

People's Medicine Company, one large covered wagon, containing cases of medicine.

H. C. & J. A. Olmstead, one wagon with Dr. Meeker's medicines.

L. L. Stearns & Sons, wagons representing the grocery and dry goods departments of their immense stores.

Waltz & Sheets, groceries, two wagons.

D. R. Foresman, city dray line, one large dray wagon drawn by six horses and filled with men.

Timothy Curtin, grocer, one wagon.

Dittmar's Furniture Company, one float, on which were samples of work done at the factory.

A. H. Heilman & Co., furniture, two wagons.

Christian Gohl, two vehicles, one being a turnout made in 1795 and labeled, "The Wonderful One Hoss Shay," and the other a float containing a handsome new buggy just from the shop.

Schell & Gray, groceries, one wagon.

The Standard Sewing Machine Company, one wagon.

The Williamsport Pretzel Bakery, B. F. McClain, proprietor, three wagons, the first representing a large brick oven on wheels.

Hotel Updegraff, three 'buses.

Atlantic Tea Company, one wagon.

People's Express Company, four wagons containing baggage.

Thompson's South Side Ice Company, five wagons and fifteen men.

Williamsport Lounge Company, one wagon containing samples of its work.

Grand Union Tea Company, one wagon.

Third Division—W. C. King, marshal; aids: H. H. Russell, Ed. L. Taylor, W. H. Faber, Dr. W. W. Hull, Joseph H. Coder, I. M. Boyce and J. S. Kilbourn.

Distin band.

Darktown Fire Brigade band.

Burgess and Council of South Williamsport in carriages.

Thirty-five mounted men, marshaled by M. H. Low, from Gamble Township.

Bastress Township cornet band.

Twelve men seated in an old-fashioned road wagon.

A large grain separator in full operation.

Large float showing work done at the Huller Brothers' Horse Collar Manufactory, Collonsville, a firm that was awarded a prize at the World's Fair.

A wagon filled with the Bovee grain cradles, manufactured by Samuel Bovee, Cogan Station.

An immense covered float, drawn by six large draught horses and containing the business cards of all business places in Montgomery.

Pioneer wagon from Antes Fort, made in the year 1794 and drawn by four horses; it was occupied by the Antes Fort cornet band.

Col. George Washington Crane, of the historic township of Nippenose, appeared in the parade, on horseback, dressed in a uniform of "Ye Olden Tyme Militia." As the colonel is noted for his soldierly bearing, he naturally attracted much attention clad in this unique military costume.

Fourth Division—N. B. Bubb, marshal; aids: H. S. Meyer, A. G. Miller, William Silverman, Charles Rich, Abe Hart, A. L. Sarvey, Abram Gibson, L. M. Otto, John Hays, George C. Burrows and W. F. Laedlein.

P. O. S. of A. band, Newberry.

A large float of the Montoursville Manufacturing Company, pantaloons makers, containing a corps of girls busily engaged at sewing machines.

S. Mendenhall & Son, Montoursville, one float with display of hardware, stoves, etc.

L. I. Meyer & Co., Montoursville, one wagon, dry goods, overalls, etc.

A. H. Heilman, furniture manufacturers, one float.

Woolever Brothers, Montoursville, one wagon.

Hayes, Pidcoe & Co., Montoursville, millers, three wagons, flour, feed, etc.

Loyalsock Township float, with delegation of residents.

Seitzers & Schmahl's Rising Sun Dairy, one float with cow and calf, after which followed the dairy wagons of Messrs. Renninger, Kimble, Glosser, G., Haviland, William E. Heyde, P. Follmer; also those of the Eagle, Springdale, Enterprise and Pleasant Hollow dairy farms.

Trump & Miller, of Montoursville, millers, one wagon loaded with flour and grain.

The next float depicted a country scene of long ago, when farmers threshed their grain with flails, and after this came a float fashioned after the typical country blacksmith shop in full blast.

Welker & Goodbrod's Star Brewery float carried an exhibit of this firm's celebrated brand of lager beer. The two remaining floats, both of which attracted considerable attention, portrayed the ancient mode of carding wool and shingle making.

## AT THE COURT HOUSE.

At the hour assigned for the meeting in the court house the auditorium was filled with a large audience. President Beeber and the committee having charge of the exercises were on the stand. The Repasz band furnished excellent music as a prelude to the entertainment. Rev. T. S. Wilcox delivered an appropriate prayer, when President Beeber made a pleasing introductory address, in which he alluded to our wonderful advancement during the century and paid a handsome tribute to the people of the county for what they had accomplished.

At the close of Mr. Beeber's address John G. Reading, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, when the Gesang Verein Harmonia Society sang a few patriotic songs in handsome style. President Beeber then introduced C. LaRue Munson, Esq., who delivered the following historical oration on the past of Lycoming County:

## HISTORICAL ORATION.

Under the permission of a Divine Providence we are assembled to celebrate the completion of one hundred years of our county's history; to place upon Lycoming's brow her centennial crown, and to mark the auspicious commencement of the second century of her existence. Backward, we glance over the record of her progress, years fraught with resplendent memories of the past; forward we look into a future to be filled with achievements more glorious than have yet been accomplished. This is the day of our opportunity to do honor to those pioneers who laid Lycoming's foundations, remembering that, like them, when another centennial dawns upon her history,

"We all within our graves shall sleep;  
No living soul for us shall weep."

So now we place this mile-stone in the path of her mighty progress, showing to those who come after us that we are not unmindful of our duty, not lacking in that patriotism always so pre-eminent in the character of her citizens, nor wanting in that respect and honor so well the due of our ancient country.

A hundred years is but a little thing in the illimitable arc of time, but for the American citizen of to-day the past century has covered a period so momentous in our Nation's progress that we note with wonder the mighty changes it has evolved. Rolling back the wheels of time and placing ourselves, for a moment, in the period of the year 1795, Lycoming's natal day, we are compelled to observe the great contrast with our country of the present. Our Nation was then but as a youth, its existence having been less than fourteen years; our independence had been recognized by the Treaty of Paris only twelve years; while our constitution, the noblest instrument ever written by the hand of man, the very bulwark of our liberties, had been ratified by the States of the Union but seven years earlier than our county's birth. In number the United States were but fifteen, all lying east of the Mississippi River, and covering less than one-third of our present vast territory. The great Louisiana Purchase of 1803, obtained from Napoleon at a cost but trifling compared with its present enormous value, but sufficient to obtain munitions of war whereby he hoped to become the master of Europe, the Texas Annexation of 1845, and the Northwest and Mexican Cessions of 1846 and 1848, trebling our territory and so vastly increasing our wealth and importance as a Nation;—all these were in the womb of time when Lycoming County was erected, and were outside the dreams of the most sanguine American.

The entire population of the United States was then but little more than four millions, and was almost entirely confined between the Alleghenies and the Atlantic, the most thickly settled portions being along the chief river courses and about commodious harbors. But five cities numbered a population exceeding ten thousand. There was then no Chicago, no St. Louis, no San Francisco, no Twin Cities of the North-west, none of the hundreds of cities, many of them now boasting an enumeration in the hundreds of thousands, and but few, and those widely scattered, of the thousands of prosperous villages now dotting our fair land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all included within the domain of a great Nation, the most powerful, the most progressive, and the most Divinely favored in all the wide world.

In 1795 we were looked upon by the nations of the earth as but an experiment, and a doubtful one at that; our institutions of government were most novel, and our constitution almost untried, and wholly unproven; jealousies existed between the states, sectional feeling was most intense; we were far from being a homogeneous people, and many of the wisest and best of our Nation's leaders trembled for the future, fearing, and with no little cause, that the Union of States was not cemented by bands certain to hold them together under all the changes which they foresaw must come upon our country. When Lycoming County was named, George Washington was President of the United States. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and many other statesmen, were at the helm of the ship of state, and through their patriotism, and by the guidance of an overruling Providence, a foundation was being laid for a Union, which has proven one and indissoluble, permanent and continuing, and destined



to remain while time itself shall last. Of these early leaders it has been well said that they were,

“Men who their duties knew,  
But knew their rights, and, knowing, dared maintain;  
These were they who built the state.”

Not only in its political situation, but as well in its material advantages, our country was then vastly inferior to her present condition. At the close of the eighteenth century the mighty power of steam was but dimly known, and only crudely applied as a motive power; the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, and the forces of electricity were in the future; manufactures and commerce, in our land, were in their very infancy, while agriculture, the chief occupation of the people, was pursued without any of the modern aids, and its products marketed, if at all, with great difficulty and meagre returns. In education the people were almost illiterate, the public school system being then unknown, and the newspapers, in number then less than three score in the whole land, being but insignificant and but little circulated. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the Pennsylvania Grit, a well-known publication of Williamsport, now prints as many copies weekly as were then issued by all the newspapers in the whole land; more than 20,000 of them being sent west of the Mississippi River to regions then beyond the limits of the United States. With all the progress made by the American people during the past century our county has kept even pace, while her citizens have had their full share in the mighty evolution which has made this Nation all that it is, and much of what it will be in the centuries to come.

The vast territory of the original county of Lycoming, twelve thousand square miles in extent, covering more than one-fourth of Pennsylvania, nearly equal in size

to both Massachusetts and Connecticut, and including much more than the entire water-shed of the West Branch Valley,—a region now renowned for its natural wealth, its agriculture, manufactures and trade, for its charms of nature, the beauty of its daughters and the enterprise of its sons,—all this land less than three centuries ago was entirely unknown to the white man. It was covered with dense forests, watered by streams much larger than those of the present day, and was the home and hunting ground of a race now entirely extinct, and of whom but little is known. The Algonquin tribes, of Andastes, Susquehannocks, Lenni-Lenapes and Monseys, were brave and warlike Indians who occupied the valleys of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River from a time now lost in the mists of antiquity, but who left behind them mounds and fortifications evidencing their numbers, and so ancient that it is believed they were in existence hundreds of years ago. With these aborigines a war of extermination was waged by the famous Iroquois, or Six Nations, whose confederacy was so great, it is said by historians, that their domain, at one period, included all the territory east of the Mississippi. These conquerors, after a warfare of at least a century, ruled these valleys through their representatives, of whom the most famous was the wise and good vice-king, Shikellimy, noted for his humane treatment of the early settlers.

The first white man to visit the West Branch was Etienne Brule, who came here in 1615 on behalf of Champlain, the French Governor of Canada, seeking the assistance of the Andastes tribe in his attacks on the Iroquois. On his return, Brule gave an interesting account of his journeys, describing, among other large

Indian settlements, a palisade town of the Andastes of more than 4,000 souls, and situated in the valley of the Muncy Creek. More than a century elapsed before the feet of another white man trod this region, when Conrad Weiser, an Indian trader, traveled through these valleys, in 1737, leaving a record of his experiences of thrilling interest. He was followed in 1742 by Count Zinzendorf, a Moravian missionary, who passed over the West Branch, accompanied by his daughter; certainly the first white woman to explore this section. Thus the three great forces of civilization,—religion, trade and warfare,—were the pioneers here, as they have always been in every newly discovered land.

While our section of the country was still unknown it passed by a purchase, claimed if not proven, to Thomas Dongan, Governor of the Province of New York, who maintained his title through a grant from the Six Nations. This he conveyed to William Penn, by a deed dated January 12, 1696, for the consideration of £100, a sum which to-day would purchase but a very small piece of that vast domain. This conveyance was confirmed to Penn by treaties with the Six Nations, concluded April 1, 1701, and June 7, 1737, and included a part of what is now Lycoming County. By another treaty, signed November 5, 1768, additional land was granted to the Penn Proprietaries, which, with that made October 23, 1784, at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, New York, completed the acquisition from the Indians of all the territory of Pennsylvania. It should be the proud boast of every citizen of our Commonwealth, that all her domain was obtained by fair purchase from its original owners, and not by right of conquest. William Penn, as well as his successors, did not depend alone upon their

grants from the English Crown, claiming title by discovery, but secured their lands by honorable treaty with those who had long owned and occupied them; unlike some settlers upon other portions of America's soil, of whose landing on the shores of the new land it has been so well said:

"First they fell upon their knees,  
And then upon the aborigines."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"And proved their religion orthodox  
By Apostolic blows and knocks."

The fertile lands opened up for settlement by these purchases from the Indians, attracted emigration from all parts of the country. At the close of the war of the Revolution, in 1783, there was a decided movement towards this valley, and its population rapidly increased. The majority of the early settlers on the lower waters of the West Branch were from New Jersey, being largely composed of sturdy Scotch-Irish and thrifty Quakers. They were bold pioneers, and established themselves in their new home with a courage and determination needed to obtain a settlement in a country where they took their lives in their hands, and lived in constant fear from Indian depredations, and of attacks from wild beasts. Could such a census have been taken, it would not be a stretch of the imagination to suggest that these early settlers were largely outnumbered, both by Indians looking for their scalps, and by panthers and bears seeking their flesh for food. Time fails to tell of the many trials and tribulations of these brave pioneers; of the massacres they suffered at the hands of their cruel neighbors; of the loss of their crops and destruction of their homes; of the many dangers they were compelled to undergo, and of the distressing incidents of their daily life. They lived in

a new land, far removed from civilization; they were without means of transportation; they lacked the advantages of education, and were unblessed with the solace of religious services; but they were a resolute and courageous people, God-serving and industrious, and left behind them a record marking their high character, and evidencing a firm determination to bring a civilization out of the wilderness, a free and enlightened government from barbarism, and to leave to those who should come after them prosperous and happy homes.

No better illustration of the character of our early settlers can be found than the history of an event, but little known and unheralded by fame, which stands pre-eminent in the annals of the West Branch Valley, and well proves the patriotism and love of freedom which filled the hearts of the founders of fair Lycoming. We must not be unmindful that this day celebrates, not only the centennial of our county, but, as well, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of that Declaration of Independence whose sound has gone out into all lands, and whose echoes will not cease to reverberate around the earth so long as men love liberty and seek to live under a government by the people, for the people and of the people. We turn, then, to another Declaration of Independence, happening on the same day with that more widely known, but proclaimed within the bounds of the county. On July 4, 1776, there assembled on the plains of Pine Creek, and not far from the present borough of Jersey Shore, a number of our early settlers, and, in convention met, after patriotic speeches appropriate to the subject, adopted formal resolutions absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain, and declaring that they were thenceforward a



free and independent people. Distant more than two hundred miles from Philadelphia, where other American citizens were making a similar declaration, and without possibility of any knowledge of what was then transpiring, beyond some information of a general movement of the Colonies in that direction, these brave forefathers of our county performed an act, as a coincidence, unparalleled in history; all the more noble that it was not within the sound of the applause of their fellow-citizens, nor likely to bring them fame and honor, but solely upon the broad ground of a love for liberty; taking this resolute step as men seeking that freedom which is of God, and, even in that far off region, as dear to their hearts as was life itself.

These pioneers lived in a section then in dispute between the white men and the Indians, the controversy being whether Lycoming or Pine Creek was the western boundary of the purchase of 1768—the Indians falsely contending for the former, and the whites claiming the latter as the true line. The Proprietary Government declined permission of legal settlement in this debated territory, and refused the protection of its laws over that section; hence it became a sort of “no-man’s land,” and those who did settle there were unaided in their defense against the attacks of the Indians,—more frequent and fierce by reason of the dispute over the land,—and were compelled to frame their own laws, which they did in the famous Fair Play System, as unique as it was just. Under this system, continuing until the treaty of 1784, all disputes were settled by commissioners, duly chosen by the settlers, under their code, which seems to have been entirely equitable, although its precise terms are now unknown. These de-



cisions were final, both in civil and criminal cases, and were enforced, if necessary, by putting the unruly member in a canoe, rowing him to the mouth of Lycoming Creek, and there sending him adrift down the river. The historians of the West Branch, illustrating the workings of the Fair Play System, delight to tell of the answer of a witness to a question propounded by Chief Justice McKean, some years later, inquiring as to the customs of the earlier code: "All I can say is," said the witness, "that since your Honor's courts have come among us, fair play has entirely ceased, and law has taken its place."

Of the mother of Lycoming, old Northumberland, another has given us an eloquent and learned account during this our centennial week. For twenty-three years after her organization, in 1772, the inhabitants of the West Branch Valley transacted their business at her county seat at Sunbury. So long as the northward population remained so small but little inconvenience was felt, and no efforts were made for a change; but with the growth incident to the emigration after the war of the Revolution the settlers of the upper valleys began to feel the need of a new county. To reach Sunbury the large streams of Pine, Lycoming, Loyalsock and Muncy Creeks, as well as the river at Northumberland, must be crossed, and as there were no bridges and the streams were often swollen, much difficulty and danger were experienced. So, as early as 1786, an attempt was made to organize a new county west of the Muncy Hills, but met with much opposition from the people of Sunbury, whose county was the largest in the Commonwealth, and who desired to maintain its territory and prestige. In addition to this local antagonism, strenuous efforts against the new county

were made, although secretly, by Robert Morris, the famous financier of the Revolution, and by other great land owners. The cause for this opposition does not clearly appear, but it is certain that it existed, and so long as these opponents prospered the scheme for the new county languished; but when they failed, and lost their influence, it became successful. The movement for a new county was delayed, for a time, by an effort to remove the county seat of Northumberland to a more western and central location; but, on the defeat of that attempt, was again revived, until, at every session of the Legislature during a number of years, petitions for the new county were presented and urgently moved to a successful issue. The number of the petitioners had grown from very few until, later, they numbered nearly a thousand, and included every settler between the Muncy Hills and the Bald Eagle Valley. A greater impetus was given the movement in the election of the Honorable William Hepburn as a State Senator, in 1794. Judge Hepburn was a distinguished citizen of the West Branch Valley, and, owning considerable property within the limits of what is now Williamsport, recognized the need of a new county and was active in the efforts made to obtain the division. Soon after taking his seat in the Senate he was made chairman of a special committee to bring in a bill to divide Northumberland County. On March 7, 1795, the Act was introduced, and was finally passed and approved April 13th. There was much discussion as to a name for the new county—Jefferson, Muncy and Susquehanna each having its adherents—but the title was finally given it, taken from Lycoming Creek, a corruption of the Indian words Legane-hanne, signifying a sandy stream.

The territory of the original Lycoming County was greater than that of seven of the states of the Union, extended as far west as the present Kittanning, and included all that portion of Pennsylvania lying west of the North Branch, bounded by the water-shed of the West Branch and much of that of the Allegheny and Clarion rivers. More than two-thirds of this spacious region was then an unexplored and unknown wilderness. There were but few roads, and those only in the eastern end of the county, and no bridges over its many and, at times, turbulent streams. The population was about 4,100, nearly all being east of the present Lock Haven. There was but little improved land, and but few dwellings, and those chiefly the rude cabins of the pioneers, while dark forests covered almost its entire surface, through which lurked the savage Indian and the ferocious wild beast.

We cannot but pause to contemplate the wondrous changes made in this vast region during the past century. From its forests have been taken timber valued in hundreds of millions of dollars, and entering into the construction of thousands of buildings in this and other sections of the country. Two great oil fields,—those of the Clarion River and of McKean County,—have spouted forth untold wealth; while from the bowels of the earth have been raised millions of tons of bituminous coal, furnishing motive power in a large section of the United States, and speeding many a mighty steamship over the bosom of the deep. Highly cultivated lands are to be seen in all its portions, prosperous cities and boroughs dot the landscape; railroads cross its face in every direction, great and famous manufactories are found in all its parts, and in every section of its territory dwell a people, God-fear-

ing, highly enlightened and cultured; while education's benign influence, and the highest civilization and refinement abound on all sides. From its mighty area eighteen other counties have been formed, in part or in whole; its meagre population of 4,000 has swollen to more than 600,000; its seven townships have increased to 400 election districts; from one little village of a handful of souls have grown three beautiful cities and 77 boroughs, of nearly two hundred thousand people; and from an assessment of but a few thousands it has advanced to a valuation equal to the wealth of a kingdom. Could we but bring back old Shikellemy, that great and good Indian, and place him upon our highest mountain, how eloquently could he utter the beautiful lines of the poet:

"Look now abroad—another race has filled  
These populous borders—wide the wood recedes,  
And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled;  
New colonies forth, that toward the western seas  
Spread like a rapid flame among the autumnal trees."

Returning to the early days and taking up the thread of our historical review, to be confined to that portion of the original territory included within the present county of Lycoming, we find the first matter of importance appealing to the attention of our early citizens was the location of the county seat. For this honor there was a fierce struggle, three embryonic villages contending for the prize. The most confident of winning was Jaysburg, a little settlement now forgotten and long since swallowed up in Williamsport. There temporary quarters had been established for the court and its officials, and it was hoped that the selection would be made permanent. Dunnstown was entered for the race by its sole proprietor and inhabitant, who had set apart land for the public buildings. But

William Hepburn, through whose active efforts the new county had been secured, joined by Michael Ross, the owner of the site of the original Williamsport, presented the claims of that place as being the proper location. Their rivals contended that Williamsport was but a swamp and subject to inundations,—aspersions we would have joined with its champions in maintaining were vile slanders,—and went so far as to assert that it existed only on paper, and could not be dignified by even the name of a village. The battle for the location grew more fierce, until the Jaysburgers sent a messenger to the Commissioners armed with affidavits against Williamsport's qualifications. That the message was never delivered is not denied, but the exact manner of its loss is hid in the mists of obscurity. Whether the messenger fainted by the way, was delayed by a visit to an ancient inn, or floundered in a swamp, cannot now be told; but it is certain that the Hepburn-Ross party won, and that in this, as since then in all else, Williamsport came out first best. For some years the court migrated from tavern to tavern for its sessions, while its offices were still more uncertain, being sometimes in Jaysburg, sometimes elsewhere, and often in the pockets of its only official, the eccentric John Kidd. In process of time proper buildings for the county's use were erected, which have been succeeded by others still more costly and more suitable to its needs and importance.

Time fails us to review the growth of our county from its small beginnings. All this has been well set forth by our learned townsman and renowned historian, Mr. John F. Meginness, in his exhaustive History of the West Branch Valley, the History of Lycoming



County, and his various other valuable works. It is a great pleasure to refer to these labors of love of our distinguished citizen. He has written with the pen of a ready writer, and with evidences of patient study and thorough investigation. We have failed to appreciate the labor of Mr. Meginness in thus preserving the records of the past; but, when all of us shall be forgotten, his works will remain, and future generations will honor his name as of one who, without hope of pecuniary reward, gave his time and means to the perpetuation of the history of the early settlers of these valleys, and of the records of this section of our Commonwealth.

Not only is this the anniversary of our county, but it is also the centennial of Williamsport, and of the history and growth of our fair city some mention is due. The origin of its name has not been undisputed. By some it is accorded to William, the elder son of Michael Ross; others have claimed it for Joseph Williams, an early surveyor, who was engaged by Ross to lay out the new town; but the stronger evidence and the most trustworthy traditions ascribe the honor to William Hepburn,—certainly the most prominent of the first settlers, and, by reason of his active efforts in securing the new county, entitled to name its county seat. He was the first judge of its courts and a man of wealth and influence, and when, in recognition of his services, the citizens proposed to call the town Hepburn's Port, he modestly objected and suggested Williamsport, which was finally adopted. It was at first a very small village, and had not increased beyond a population of 131 at the beginning of this century, and but very little more when it was incorporated as a borough, in 1806. The first house in Williamsport



was the Russell Inn, at the corner of Third and Mulberry streets, erected in 1796, and destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The oldest building, now standing, is the brick dwelling, formerly the mansion house of the Hon. William Hepburn, erected in 1801 at what is now the foot of Park Street. The growth of the borough was very slow, for, as late as 1829, there were but 150 dwellings within its limits, besides eight stores and eight taverns. This equality between the number of its places of business and of liquid refreshments is a curious commentary upon those early days. Fortunately, for the temperance cause, this proportion has not been continued in more modern days.

Williamsport, like other similarly favored places in the state, was materially assisted by the advent of the canal, opened here in 1833. One of the chief difficulties suffered by the early inhabitants was the want of proper means of transportation, affording facilities in marketing their products. The first roads were of the crudest character, and as the streams were without bridges, the movement of freight was very difficult and costly. Prior to the opening of the public waterways the river was used for floating arks laden with grain, flour and other products of the valley, but as their use largely depended upon the stage of the water, and they were often subject to shipwreck, but little could be accomplished. As an illustration of the means of transportation, and its cost, in the early part of the century, it is stated that in 1817 more than 12,000 wagons crossed the Alleghenies, each carrying about two tons of merchandise, from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg, and at a cost of \$140 per ton. Now, in a single day, the Pennsylvania Rail-

road carries more than all that tonnage between those points, and at a cost of about one-sixtieth the former expense.

The first railroad in our county was the old strap road, between Williamsport and Ralston, opened in 1837, and still remembered by our older citizens. This subsequently became a part of the Northern Central Railway, followed, in 1855, by the present Philadelphia and Erie, by the Philadelphia and Reading, in 1871, the Beech Creek and Pine Creek, in 1883, and by the Williamsport and North Branch, and the Central Pennsylvania and Western, still more recently; thus giving us most excellent railroad facilities over rival routes of transportation, and opening our manufactories and the products of our forests and mines to all the markets of the country.

But that which has made Williamsport most famous, bringing her great wealth and enormously increasing her population, is the manufacture of lumber and its kindred products, a trade which has here long since attained vast proportions. The first saw mill of any importance was erected in 1838, known as the Big Water Mill, which, in 1846, became the property of the late Maj. James H. Perkins, one of Williamsport's most honored citizens, and, through his early labors as a pioneer in the lumber trade, the admitted father of that industry in our city. Through his enterprise the first boom was placed in the river to catch the floating logs, and was followed by the erection of many great mills, leading to the development of the manufacture of lumber and, through it, to the prodigious growth of Williamsport. The charter for the Susquehanna Boom was secured in 1846, its construction being completed five years later, and from that time dates

our commercial prosperity. So great did the lumber industry become that at one time we were the leading market for that product in the whole country, reaching an output in 1873, the high-water mark of the trade, of nearly 320,000,000 feet. Exact figures are not at hand, but it is not an overestimate to say that since the boom was built 10,000 millions of feet of logs have been rafted out and manufactured into their products, furnishing employment to thousands of men and bringing to our city millions of dollars.

We would be derelict in our duty if we did not refer to another of our citizens, now gone to his rest, whose untiring efforts and wonderful energy did so much to build up Williamsport, and to advance her prosperity and enlarge her population. No public shaft is graven with a record of his deeds, but in the valley, below the beautiful Wildwood where he sleeps, there lies a fair city which, in no small degree, is a monument to his enterprise more noble and lasting than could be any of granite or marble. Time heals all wounds, and cures all ill feelings, and the day will come when, honoring themselves as well, our enterprising citizens will erect a stately shaft on which will be inscribed, "To the memory of one who found Williamsport a village, and made it a beautiful city—Peter Herdic."

Turn we now to a future of our county and city more glorious than has been their past. We lift the veil from what shall be the second centennial of our dear old county. We see a greater Williamsport, crossing the river and stretching over all the beautiful hills on both its shores—shores securely defended from the river's mighty risings; we see its streets filled with a quarter of a million of inhabitants, on every side magnificent public buildings and beautiful private resi-

dences; we see a people favored of God and respected of man, citizens of a still more glorious nation, and enjoying advantages of which man has never yet dreamed. We see a county second to none other in the prosperity of its citizens, five hundred thousand people calling it their home, and many more looking up to it as a dear old mother, toward which they turn their hearts and faces at that her second centennial, even of greater success than crowns our efforts to-day.

"O fair Lycoming! On thy brow  
 Shall rest a nobler grace than now.  
 Deep in the brightness of thy skies  
 The thronging years in glory rise,  
                     And, as they fleet,  
 Drop strength and riches at thy feet."

At the conclusion of Mr. Munson's oration, President Beeber introduced Charles K. Geddes, Esq., who read the following:

#### CENTENNIAL ODE.

When the years of our Union were seven,  
 With Liberty still in her 'teens,  
 And our ruler, by favor of heaven,  
     Was the chief by whose matchless means  
 Independence was won for our nation:  
     In seventeen ninety and five,  
 Pennsylvania gave birth, with elation,  
     To a child predestined to thrive.

And she called this young damsel, "Lycoming,"  
     From her creek with an Indian name;  
 And she gave her a dowry becoming  
     The child of so wealthy a dame.  
 For the land she bestowed on her daughter  
     Was ten thousand square miles at least,  
 With abundance of wood and of water,  
     And of food both for man and beast.

In its bosom, for ages preparing,  
     Lay treasures for quarry and mine;  
 While its valleys and mountains were bearing  
     Rich harvests of hardwood and pine:

Through the midst flowed the broad Susquehanna,  
Bringing gifts from a thousand brooks  
That rejoiced in each sunlit savanna,  
Or wept in the shadowy nooks.

But this princely domain was deficient  
In tenants its wealth to unfold;  
And a few river hamlets sufficient  
To serve all its people twice-told.  
There they dwelt in log cabins, erected  
In clearings their axes had made;  
And they thought themselves amply protected  
Here and there by a rude stockade.

All about them the forest extended:—  
A wilderness, pathless, immense,  
Where the lights and the shadows were blended,  
In solitudes sombre and dense.  
From these solitudes, fearfully haunted  
By cunning and merciless foes,  
Issued shapes whose fierce mien might have daunted  
E'en the boldest at evening's close.

There the panther was stealthily prowling,  
To spring on his victim at sight;  
And the wolf, with demoniac howling,  
Oft startled the silence of night:  
There the savage in ambush lay waiting,  
More cruel than either in wrath,  
With a blood-thirst that never knew sating,  
While the pale-face lived in his path.

But the settlers, though few, were stout-hearted,  
Nor by fears nor hardships dismayed:  
They had counted the cost ere they started  
To conquer the land they surveyed;  
And, though sorely beset, yet undaunted,  
They fought, and they vanquished their foes;  
And they cleared, and they built, and they planted,  
Till the deserts bloomed as the rose.

Now the herds unmolested are feeding  
Where the panther once lurked by day;  
And the flocks sleep secure and unheeding,  
Where the wolf then hunted his prey:  
Where the log cabin stood, stands the mansion:  
The church has displaced the stockade;  
And the school, by the force of expansion,  
Has demolished the ambuscade.

Where the savage his war-whoop was yelling,  
Now the steam-driven train is heard,  
As it roars through the valleys, excelling  
The speed of the terrified bird:  
Where the forests, the sunlight impeding,  
Turned the day into partial night;  
Now the night, turned to day, is receding  
In the glare of electric light.

In the halls of our state legislation,  
And in its executive chair;  
In affairs of the state and the nation,  
Lycoming has had her full share:  
In religion, in law, and in science,  
Her children have acted their part,  
And won honor by steadfast appliance  
Of means to their ends with the heart.

When our land was in imminent danger,  
And the air was ringing with strife,  
And her children, instead of the stranger,  
Were the foes that menaced her life;  
Then arose in their might to befriend her,  
The loyal, the brave, and the true;  
And they swore with their lives to defend her  
From all that rebellion could do:

That the country our fathers had wrested  
From a tyrant's control for us,  
And the freedom their children had tested,  
Must never be hazarded thus:  
That our Union should never be broken  
By secession of North or South:  
Let the mandate, if need be, be spoken  
By the cannon's thundering mouth.

Then from prairie, and mountain, and valley,  
Freemen answered their country's call,  
And in millions they hastened to rally  
To her rescue from treason's thrall.  
Then they poured out their blood and their treasure,  
And their prayers, and their bitter tears,  
Till they filled to the brim the full measure  
Of the slave's unpaid scores of years.

In the midst of the armies contending  
For Freedom's or Slavery's bound,  
With their life-blood our Union defending,  
The sons of Lycoming were found.



And we won; and our soldiers returning  
Brought the joy they had fought to gain:  
While, for those who came not, there was mourning:—  
And our joy was mingled with pain.

But war's dark clouds had their silver lining,  
Which we saw as they rolled away,  
And the Sun of Reunion, full shining,  
Blest us all with a brighter day:  
And the world saw that glory amazing  
Gild our purified flag and shield:  
Every stripe distinct:—every star blazing:—  
Not a slave to darken the field.

Then our country soon felt the revival  
Of business from pressure relieved;  
And in peace, as in war, had no rival,  
When peace her successes achieved.  
And Lycoming, fresh vigor acquiring,  
Pressed forward with quickening pace,  
And, though still to more honors aspiring,  
Already has won a high place.

What a wondrous advance in the county  
Has been wrought in a hundred years,  
Though she gave of her mother's rich bounty  
To aid younger sisters' careers.  
And, although to eighteen she has deeded  
Their estates, in whole or in part,  
At the close, she has largely exceeded  
Her people and wealth at the start.

From the forests, by help of our river,  
We brought logs to our busy mills;  
And, by skillful and patient endeavor,  
Reaped the harvests grown on our hills.  
Then our progress was rapid, but healthy,  
Beyond the most fanciful dream,  
And our city and county grew wealthy,  
By means of our bountiful stream.

Flow on proudly, thou bright Susquehanna!  
No inferior rank is thine;  
For, with mountain, and vale, and savanna,  
Thou might'st vie with the far-famed Rhine.  
It is true that no castles are crowning  
Thy hills with their battlements gray:  
O'er thy waters no ruins are frowning  
That tell of baronial sway:

Yet thy banks with traditions are teeming  
 Of a race that no thralldom knew:  
 Like thy waves from their campfires' faint gleaming,  
 They have passed into darkness too.  
 But for more than these legends we love thee,  
 Though thrilling they ever must be,  
 For 'tis still freedom's sky that's above thee;  
 Thy shores still the homes of the free.

Thou hast been, to our city and county,  
 A generous friend in the past:  
 Thou enrichest us still with thy bounty,  
 And wilt, if we're wise, to the last:  
 Yet, when angry, if aught dare oppose thee,  
 Thou laughest resistance to scorn;  
 For, though old as the hills that enclose thee,  
 Thou gainest fresh strength every morn.

'Mid the wilds of the cloud-loving mountain  
 Thy birthday is daily reviewed:  
 At thy source is the youth-giving fountain,  
 Where thine is each moment renewed.  
 Here's a health to thee, beautiful river,  
 In a draught from Helicon's streams:  
 May thy shores grow in beauty forever,  
 Till they're fairer than Love's first dreams.

And let mountain, and valley, and river,  
 And man, join in anthems of praise  
 To the God of our fathers, the Giver  
 Of all that has prospered our ways.  
 "He has made and preserved us a nation;"  
 And His goodness has made us great;  
 May He guard, to the last generation,  
 Our Country, our County, our State.

—CHARLES K. GEDDES.

Hon. Emerson Collins followed the reading of the Ode with the following eloquent address:

#### APOSTROPHE TO OUR PROGRESS.

We have this day witnessed the culmination of an event that will never fade from the annals of our county. We have all been participants or spectators on similar occasions held in commemoration of some landmark in the history of state or nation. To-day

we have crowned a culminating series of memorial services celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of this civil division known as Lycoming County. The American people have been passing through a most remarkable and, in some respects, unique season of centenary celebrations. The last quarter of a century has been eventful with the observance of anniversaries of great days in the life of nation, state, city or county. That luminous and never-fading epoch of deeds and days of the Revolutionary era, ending in acknowledged and since unbroken independence of our land, has been fitly celebrated by a grateful posterity, enjoying the blessings of civil liberty. The establishment of the Federal Union upon the unshaken rock of the National Constitution and the successful inauguration of the first administration thereunder have been duly observed. It is indeed a characteristic spirit of this generation to revere and recall the great landmarks of the past, to dwell upon the trials of the founding, thereby to add triumph to the results thereof. It is a significant and hopeful phenomenon. A people once dulled to the glories of the by-gone times, in whom there thrills no feeling of exultation in the contemplation of the growth of their industrial interests and institutions, in whom there has ceased to pulsate a reverence for the heroes who laid the foundations upon which the splendid superstructure has been reared, is a people already afflicted with the dry rot of decay. A due respect, regard and admiration for the past are among the sure harbingers and steady inspirations for stronger effort and nobler achievement in the future. It is well, then, that the patriotic citizens of Lycoming, joined by the no less patriotic citizens of the daughter counties, should by

civic and military demonstration, by stately parade, by speech and by song, by a display of the arts and products of the present and by a collection and exhibition with tender care of the cherished relics and mementoes that have come down to us from the classic days of old, seek to do honor and reverence and fitting justice to the founding and organization of this noble county of ours.

I am glad, too, that this time has been chosen for this centennial. Our pride and rejoicing in our county's growth and greatness can on this day swell the pride and rejoicing we feel in the growth and greatness of our whole common country. What people in all the sweep of the ages have been so abundantly justified in making holiday or any national day as the American people? Our occasion for thanksgiving and jubilation measured by any standard, is well-nigh boundless. Under the aegis of constitutional liberty our development has outrun all precedent and outmatched all competitors. Mulhall, the great English statistician, in a recent number of a leading periodical demonstrates that our wealth and material position are unequaled, and that the physical and intellectual force of the United States at this hour surpasses that of any other nation, ancient or modern. But America is not only great in those matters susceptible of being marshaled in the cold columns of the statistician's tables. She is supremely great as well in all the commanding qualities which go to make a state. She has not only reared mighty cities, reclaimed vast wildernesses to the uses of human habitation and enjoyment, spread civilization throughout a continent, but she has developed those graces, virtues and qualities in her sons and daughters that are every-

where held honorable among men. Commercial sordidness and calculating materialism have not crushed patriotism; throughout all the upbuilding of our industrial empire the spirit of enlightened philanthropy has held its enabling sway. America is not only great in her farms and factories, in her cities and highways of steel, but she is great in her civil and religious institutions, great in her educational establishments, great in her charities, great in her heroes, great in her history, ennobled with lofty deeds and redolent with freedom and great in that dominating, imperial, patriotic, humane spirit that pervades the millions gathered beneath her emblem. And that spirit will survive. These mighty evidences of industrial greatness that cover the lands may crumble and our throbbing cities become ivy-mantled ruins, yet that spirit that nerved the ragged sentinel at Valley Forge as he kept watch for liberty, that gathered the thirteen feeble and jealous states into one indissoluble Union, that trod the slippery deck of Old Ironsides, and in the flash of her broadsides made the flag the protector of what it covered, that declared that the Father of Waters from source to Gulf must run through a land acknowledging but one sovereignty, that pushed our frontier from the Alleghenies across the Mississippi and over the Rockies to the Golden Gate opening to the wealth of the Orient, that from '61-'65 put two millions of men under arms and filled three hundred thousand martyr graves for a Union whose perpetuity meant a continental peace, and in and through it all made good the solemn promise of the declaration that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is a spirit that from these western shores has been spreading

lo these hundred years, throughout the earth and will never die.

America is great in individuals as in mass. What nation has given the world a more radiant galaxy of rulers or chief magistrates than Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln! statesmen of profounder thought than Hamilton and Webster; a jurist whose luminous decisions have more surely lighted the pathway of national life than John Marshall; soldiers who have served the just purpose of their calling with more unselfish devotion than Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas and Hancock; inventors who have lifted and lightened the burden of labor or annihilated space with more subtle genius than Fulton, Whitney, Morse, McCormick, Howe and Edison; divines, teachers, reformers and philanthropists who have more richly contributed in this century of light and knowledge to emancipate man from the thralldom of superstition, ignorance and wrong, and let in the inspiring sunshine of truth and right, than a score of giant figures who have adorned the American pulpit, rostrum, university and editorial chair? Upon what battlefield of the world has deathless heroism shone with a steadier lustre than on the fields made immortal by American valor from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg, from Yorktown to Appomattox?

This dual characteristic of the American people, combining such pre-eminent capacity for industrial development with such splendid impulses of patriotism and enlightened philanthropy, is often overlooked. It is upon a national scale akin to that individual industry coupled with intense love of home that makes the strong citizen. In the brief space of a century we have subdued an area, continental in extent, to the uses of



man, have created a volume of wealth vaster than that ever accumulated by any other people, have so diversified industry, multiplied invention and spread the opportunity for education as to bring the higher comforts of life within the reach of every fireside and make happiness the common birthright of all and not solely the inherited privilege of the titled few. Labor has been ennobled. The millions are enrolled in the mighty army of industrialism and instinct with activity and progress. Nature has been harnessed to serve the race. The products of our handicrafts, fields and mines crowd the marts of the world. But in the midst of this press and throb of industry reverence for the sacred names and eras of our history has not lost its force. Faith abides unshaken in a government of, by and for the people, securing to every individual the rewards of his own industry and thrift won in fair, open competition in the battle of life.

To-day, standing as we do on the threshold of a new century for our country, we can rejoice in the fact that Lycoming has done her part and contributed her full ratio in the grand total of our Republic's matchless growth. She has not fallen behind in the race. Her growth in population in its increase of more than twenty-fold has been commensurate with the general growth. In wealth and all that makes a community happy, respected, progressive and prosperous she has kept step with the pace and march of the nation. Her citizens have been called to high places in the service of state and nation. In every crisis her sons have gone forth to battle for the principles and preservation of our government. Daniel Webster in that eloquent apostrophe to Massachusetts proclaimed that the bones of her sons fallen in the cause of freedom lay scattered

from New England to Georgia. So we can boast that the graves of Lycoming's soldiers who dedicated their lives to the cause of Independence, national honor and the perpetuity of the Union are found from Canada to the Gulf. She has not only given her sons to stand in the "ranks of battle's magnificently stern array," but they have gone forth from her hills and valleys to help conquer in other places the resources of nature and subdue them to the service of humanity. Natives or descendants of natives of old Lycoming reside in all those thriving commonwealths which from Pennsylvania's border stretch westward to the Pacific. They have added their toil, their craft, their heart, their brain, their manhood and womanhood to the gigantic task which has made the uncultivated western wilderness and plains of the recent past the seat of opulent and populous states. And yet, with all her generous contributions of men and treasure in every just cause of peace or war, she rejoices to-day in her own present strength and prosperity, in her fertile acres and busy factories, in the happiness, well-being and intelligence of her citizens.

My fellow citizens, when we contemplate the beneficent results that have attended the establishment of this government, founded upon the sovereignty of the people, when we contemplate the stability of and security afforded by that government—its regard for every right, and its conservation of every just interest to a degree unknown in other lands of any time, let us firmly resolve to resist hasty innovations and hazardous experiments. Let us hold fast to the sacred heritage transmitted to us, which has yielded results so bountiful, and pass it onward in unsullied glory and integrity. Let our progressiveness be unmingled with

iconoclasm. Let us in future, as in the past, tenaciously and conservatively cling to the tried and the known until abundantly and soberly convinced that change in our government or social structure means improvement. It is well to thus celebrate our county's organization and make holiday on this, the natal day of Independence; but let us not forget that we best honor and revere the brave and sagacious men who laid the broad foundations of our greatness when we take up the great work which they so nobly began or gloriously advanced and do in our day and generation that which will continue to make this land, under the newer conditions and varying changes that relentless time ever brings, all that their devotion and heroism so richly deserved.

#### THE CLOSE.

The meeting closed with another song by the Harmonia Society and the benediction by the Rev. W. F. Rick.

The last balloon ascension and parachute leap by Prof. Frank Kepner, at the old fair grounds, was witnessed by fully eight thousand people, who crowded the hillsides and the fields of Vallamont to gaze on the novel spectacle. Like the previous ascensions it was a success, only the aeronaut started fifteen minutes before the advertised time, which caused many people to miss the beginning of the exhibition.

The ascension of the second day (Wednesday) almost resulted in the death of the aeronaut. The assembled thousands watched him gracefully sail upwards with his parachute attached to the balloon—saw him successfully start to descend, but when he neared the ground, above Rural Avenue, he was unable to make the

street, because his parachute caught on a chimney and hurled him against the roof, bruising him badly. He slid over the eaves of the roof, breaking as he fell, the eave trough, and hung in this dangerous position a minute or two, when a man reached out from the second story window and rescued him.

During the evening the display of fire-works was witnessed by fully twenty-five thousand people, who spread out in a great mass over the fields and on the hill-tops. The display, while small in variety, was very good, and the spectators were generally well pleased. The set pieces, "1795—Lycoming County Centennial—1895," and the "Water Fall," were good, and called forth loud shouts of approbation.

Pain's exhibition of the fall of Herculaneum, which was given during the week, was an additional attraction, and caused many to visit the city who might not otherwise have come. On the occasion of the last exhibition of fire-works this great entertainment did not open until they were over, which enabled those who wished to see and enjoy both. With the parades, balloon ascensions, parachute descents, fire-works, the exhibition of the destruction of Herculaneum, and the wonderful display of curios in Antiquarian Hall, those who loved novelty, variety and excitement had all they could desire, and the immense number of people who viewed these attractions from day to day showed that the management had succeeded in formulating and carrying out a program that was satisfactory to the populace. And those who had the good fortune to see these varied attractions as they passed before their mental vision like the ever changing scenes of an immense kaleidoscope, will not soon forget them. The fete days of the Lycoming County Centennial made

an impression on the minds of the people that will not fade as long as memory lasts, for they closed in a blaze of glory so resplendent as to almost dazzle the vision and bewilder the senses.

## ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE.

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### Organization of the Ladies' Auxiliary and What it Accomplished.

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The Antiquarian Committee, which was entrusted with the responsible work of organizing and directing the various committees engaged in the collection and arrangement of articles for exhibition in Centennial Hall, was constituted as follows:

W. W. Champion, Chairman.  
J. H. McMinn, Williamsport.  
W. Coleman Hall, Hartley Hall.  
Charles H. Eldon, Williamsport.  
A. H. Heilman, Williamsport.  
J. M. M. Gernerdt, Muncy.  
Abraham Meyer, Cogan House.  
August Koch, South Williamsport.  
Frank Trump, Jersey Shore.

The work of preparation was arduous and perplexing. After an organization had been effected by the committee, and the ladies got fairly to work, exhibits poured in from every direction, and the number offered became so great that had the building been twice its size it could have been filled, so eager were the people to exhibit their relics, heirlooms and precious memorials of their ancestors. On account of a lack of space, therefore, all the articles offered could not be displayed as the chairman desired, and he was forced to refuse many interesting exhibits on account of the avalanche that was hurled upon him. Hundreds of fine specimens were not unpacked because there was no room to display them.

As it was, no larger or finer exhibit was ever made



in the state outside of Philadelphia, and those who were qualified to judge of the merits of the exhibition were amazed and bewildered at the variety and value of what had been collected, and could scarcely realize that this section of the state was so rich in antiquities.

After preliminary organization the credit for making the exhibition such an overwhelming success belongs largely to the ladies; for before they became fairly interested and identified with the movement the work did not progress with that rapidity which was desired, and there were many who almost despaired of success. Realizing the necessity of taking part in the movement, and of making a combined effort, Mrs. C. LaRue Munson called a meeting of ladies at her residence on May 2d, for the purpose of considering how they could best aid the enterprise. Messrs. Parsons, Munson and Chairman Champion were present and made addresses which did much to arouse the enthusiasm of the ladies present.

The result of the meeting was the organization of a Ladies' Auxiliary Committee and the selection of Mrs. Munson as chairman. From this time on there was no balk or delay in the work, and it soon became apparent that success was assured. Mrs. Munson selected the following general committee to aid her in the important work of organizing the Ladies' Auxiliary:

- First Ward—Miss Jennie Crawford.
- Second Ward—Mrs. William Norris.
- Third Ward—Mrs. Eugene B. Campbell.
- Fourth Ward—Mrs. B. S. Bentley.
- Fifth Ward—Mrs. F. E. Embick.
- Sixth Ward—Mrs. William Howard.
- Seventh Ward—Mrs. A. W. King.
- Eighth Ward—Mrs. E. J. Gray.
- Ninth Ward—Mrs. Fannie M. Gilroy.
- Tenth Ward—Mrs. H. G. McCormick.

Eleventh Ward—Mrs. Henry S. Mosser.

Twelfth Ward—Mrs. Henry W. Watson.

South Williamsport—Mrs. William Sweeley.

A special committee for each ward was then selected, and the member from each ward on the general committee was designated to be the chairman thereof. Thus was the work mapped out, and by noting the details in the following pages the reader will see how thorough organization led up to complete success.

#### SPECIAL WARD COMMITTEES.

First Ward—Mrs. L. Walters, Mrs. Thomas Reidy, Mrs. Hiram Winner, Mrs. Ed. Keyte, Mrs. Milton Piddoe, Miss Fannie Runyon, Mrs. William Wilson, Miss Emma McKinney, Miss Jennie Crawford, chairman.

Second Ward—Mrs. J. V. Brown, Mrs. James S. Smyth, Mrs. Eleanor V. Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, Mrs. Helen A. Piper, Miss Alice Leggett, Miss Sallie Hepburn, Mrs. M. R. Crawford, Mrs. William Norris, chairman.

Third Ward—Mrs. Emanuel Andrews, Mrs. George S. Maxwell, Mrs. Isabel G. Stanley, Mrs. James J. Gibson, Mrs. S. S. Koser, Mrs. Joseph G. Stewart, Mrs. William B. Updegraff, Mrs. G. D. Nutt, Mrs. A. D. Lundy, Mrs. Eugene B. Campbell, chairman.

Fourth Ward—Mrs. J. A. Beeber, Mrs. R. P. Allen, Mrs. Garrett Crouse, Mrs. Charles Duffy, Mrs. Moses Ulman, Mrs. Joseph H. McMinn, Miss Lizzie Logan, Mrs. A. P. Atwater, Mrs. Charles J. Cummings, Mrs. William Freeman, Mrs. W. W. Achenbach, Mrs. B. S. Bentley, chairman.

Fifth Ward—Mrs. William Emery, Mrs. Newell L. Johnson, Mrs. Joseph E. Austrian, Mrs. William M. Stephens, Mrs. J. P. Finley, Mrs. F. S. Clapp, Mrs. J. Walton Slate, Mrs. F. Deedmeyer, Mrs. F. D. Schweiker,

Mrs. Lucy Eutermarks, Miss Helen Stiltz, Mrs. H. C. Parsons, Miss Bessie Parsons, Mrs. J. A. Olmstead, Mrs. E. P. Almy, Miss Annie McClure, Miss Mary Eder, Mrs. Cornelia Starkweather, Mrs. Addison Candor, Mrs. W. D. Crocker, Mrs. James Carter, Mrs. A. P. Perley, Mrs. W. G. Elliot, Mrs. F. E. Embick, chairman.

Sixth Ward—Mrs. John G. Reading, Mrs. John H. Millspaugh, Mrs. Fletcher Coleman, Mrs. S. N. Williams, Mrs. E. R. Payne, Miss Mary Woodward, Mrs. James P. Herdic, Mrs. D. M. Peck, Mrs. William Howard, chairman.

Seventh Ward—Mrs. William Harper, Mrs. Lindsay Mahaffey, Mrs. W. F. Crawford, Mrs. Pharez Bacon, Mrs. A. C. Brown, Mrs. C. V. L. McMinn, Mrs. Jennie Smith, Mrs. A. W. King, chairman.

Eighth Ward—Mrs. C. V. Runkle, Mrs. E. J. Fisher, Mrs. W. E. Sprague, Mrs. John M. Young, Mrs. L. C. Ayres, Mrs. E. J. Gray, chairman.

Ninth Ward—Mrs. Robert Hawley, Mrs. James Thomas, Mrs. M. Levi, Mrs. F. M. Gilroy, chairman.

Tenth Ward—Mrs. R. M. Bailey, Mrs. S. T. Foreman, Miss Sarah Linn, Mrs. H. G. McCormick, chairman.

Eleventh Ward—Mrs. Eben B. Campbell, Mrs. Girard Hagenbuch, Mrs. R. H. Bussler, Mrs. Harry K. Grubb, Mrs. Henry S. Mosser, chairman.

Twelfth Ward—Mrs. J. W. Hays, Miss Laura C. Geddes, Mrs. Mary C. Ransom, Mrs. William F. Hopkinson, Mrs. J. B. Duble, Mrs. H. W. Watson, chairman.

South Williamsport—Mrs. Harvey W. Whitehead, Mrs. Charles Weiss, Mrs. Edmund G. Koch, Mrs. William Sweeley, chairman.

The chairman of each of the above committees was

requested to call a meeting of the ward committees as soon as possible, and add the names of other ladies to the committees where it was deemed necessary, and commence the work of looking up relics for the anti-quarian exhibition.

#### SUGGESTIONS BY CHAIRMAN CHAMPION.

Chairman Champion offered the following suggestions to the Auxiliary Committee in order to expedite the work:

I would respectfully suggest the appointment of an Advisory Committee of ladies, who will have charge of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and advise with the several chairmen and members of the Auxiliary Committee.

And further, that the chairman of this meeting (Mrs. Munson) and the Advisory Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary, appoint suitable persons to act as chairmen of the following committees; and that the chairmen be empowered to complete the committees by the appointment of additional ladies, who will engage actively in the work of soliciting exhibits and arrange for gathering and displaying the same:

Class 1—Relics and heirlooms, historical and otherwise, relating to the early men and times of the West Branch Valley, prior to 1840.

Class 2—Rare and valuable articles of use and ornament, from our own and foreign lands, jewelry, plate, etc.

Class 3—Work of art, paintings, portraits, engravings, sketches, photographs, prints, etc.

Class 4—Ancient, rare, valuable and historical documents, papers, books, bindings, Bibles, etc.

Class 5—Articles showing the improvements in the domestic, social and religious life of the people.

Class 6—Rare, old and new china, glass, porcelain, vases, dishes, bric-a-brac

Class 7—a. Ancient, curious and historical articles of dress, prior to 1850, including laces, linens, needle work, etc. b. Since 1850, including modern embroideries, hand made laces, etc.

Class 8—Antique furniture, furnishings, spinning wheels, clocks, cutlery, spoons and souvenir spoons, etc.

Class 12—Family collections, relating to the early families of the West Branch.

Class 15—G. A. R., civic, social, religious and scientific societies, exhibits.

Class 16—Displays from the Fatherlands: a, Germany; b, Ireland; c, England and Scotland; e, Sweden and Norway.

The work of the committee will be largely to solicit articles for exhibition, see that they are delivered to the building at the proper time and arrange them for exhibition. The young ladies of the city can undoubtedly be impressed into the service of the several committees to act as solicitors.

The work of the several committees could be much lightened by districting the city and reporting the articles in each district to the proper chairman, who can then make a proper disposition of them when received.

It is the desire and intention of the committee and the Board of Managers to make the display a comparative one, rather than one wholly devoted to antiquities, and the ladies are asked to work with this end in view. We do not desire to confine it to things ancient relating only to the immediate county, but rather to cover the whole field of the antique, the rare, the historic, the curious and the interesting—ancient and modern—home and foreign.

I desire to assure the ladies who may engage in this patriotic task, that everything will be done that can be done to insure the safe keeping and prompt return of every article entrusted in our care.

I can only ask that every lady will go away from here feeling herself a committee of one to do her share toward making the antiquarian display of the Lycoming County Centennial a pronounced success.

The ladies acted promptly, and from this time on the work of preparation was conducted with celerity and dispatch. Having taken hold of the matter, there was a will and a determination to succeed shown by all, and the magnificent success which followed their combined efforts clearly demonstrated what can be accomplished when there is organization and unity of purpose.

#### WARD MEETINGS AND SUB-COMMITTEES.

Meetings in nearly all the wards were promptly called to take action, and they were generally well attended. The committee for the First Ward met at the residence of the chairman, Miss Jennie Crawford, and organized for work. The meeting was a most interesting one. The ward was divided into sections and each lady assigned to a particular one.



The committee for the Second Ward met at the house of Mrs. J. V. Brown, and after appointing Miss Alice Bubb secretary, the following ladies were appointed to make a house to house canvass in search of relics: Miss N. T. Bubb, Miss Emma Watson, Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Barrie Gamble, Mrs. Robert Faries, Miss Nellie Page, Miss Anna Slate, Mrs. Julius A. Herold, Mrs. B. H. Detwiler, Mrs. C. A. Lyon, Miss Mary Lundy, Miss Swartz, Mrs. C. C. Beeber, Miss Margaret Gamble and Miss Kitty Watson.

The committee for the Third Ward met at the residence of Mrs. Eugene B. Campbell and organized by electing Mrs. George D. Nutt secretary, and the following ladies were appointed to solicit articles for the antiquarian display: Misses Amy Sallade, Sallie and Margaret Updegraff, Ida Zercher, Florence Gleim, Mame Field, Jennie Hyman, Tillie and Kate Hagenbuch, Mary Young, the Misses Weddigen, Miss Hill, and Mrs. H. R. Laird.

The committee for the Fourth Ward met in the parlor of the Park Hotel and organized for work. Each member of the committee evinced much enthusiasm, and they resolved to perform their part of the work promptly.

A similar meeting in the Fifth Ward was called at the residence of Mrs. William Emery, and organized by electing Mrs. F. E. Embick chairman, and Mrs. H. C. Parsons secretary. The ward was districted and the following sub-committees appointed: Mrs. Charles Bartles, Mrs. Addison Candor, Misses Stiltz and Parsons, to have charge of the district lying between Park and Maynard Streets and Fourth and the river; Mrs. A. P. Perley, Mrs. J. B. Emery, Mrs. Walton Slate and Mrs. Frank Clapp, the district lying between Maynard



and Campbell Streets and Fourth Street and the river; Mrs. Harriet Olmstead, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Franz Deedmeyer and Mrs. Fred Schweiker, the district lying between Walnut and Campbell Streets and Fourth Street and the river; Misses Brown, Rowley and Lou Deemer, the district lying between Walnut and Locust Streets and Fourth Street and the river; Mrs. N. L. Johnson, Mrs. Ezra Canfield, Misses Embick and Mary Eder, the district lying between Locust and Centre Streets and Fourth Street and the river; Mrs. William G. Elliot, Mrs. Howard Cheney, Mrs. A. D. Hermance and Miss Heilman, the district lying between Centre and Elmira Streets and Fourth Street and the river; Mrs. Joseph E. Austrian, Misses Elliot and Allen, the district lying between Elmira and Hepburn Streets and Fourth Street and the river.

Mrs. William Howard, chairman, called a meeting in the Sixth Ward at her house, and an organization was effected. The following young ladies were selected to act as solicitors: Misses Olive Foresman, Josie Mudge, Maud McDonald, M. Bernice Millspaugh, Birdie Chapman, Ida Van Fleet, Lottie Bailey, Effie Byers and Anna Watson.

A meeting of the committee of the Seventh Ward was held at the house of the chairman, Mrs. A. W. King, and Mrs. C. V. L. McMinn was selected as secretary. A sub-committee on house to house solicitation was appointed, consisting of Misses Florence Wilson, Emma Cupp, Maggie Smith, Josie Wilson, Hattie Straub, Laura Toner, Gertie Quigley, Retta Funston, Nannie Cupp, Bertha Blair, Anna Case, Madge Nichols and Mary Brown.

The ladies of the Eighth Ward held a meeting at the request of the chairman, Mrs. E. J. Gray, at the

Seminary, and organized by appointing Mrs. Louis Schneider secretary. Among those present were Mrs. J. B. Dayton, Mrs. Charles V. Runkle, Mrs. L. C. Ayres, Mrs. James Derr, Mrs. Charlotte Slate, Mrs. George W. Parsons, Mrs. Lewis McDowell and Mrs. Louis Schneider. The following young ladies were designated to make a thorough canvass of the ward for articles of interest for the exhibition: Misses Carrie Young, Helen Runkle, Marcia Parsons, Caroline Beck, Blanche Sprague, Mary Reider, Mabel Taylor, Daisy Mills and Bessie Chatham. The ward was divided into sections for the purpose of facilitating the work.

Mrs. Gilroy called a meeting of the committee of the Ninth Ward, at her residence on East Third Street. Mrs. Levi and Mrs. Isaac Weil were requested to assist the committee, and the following young ladies were appointed to solicit articles for exhibition: Misses Rubie Thomas, Edith Johnston, Stella Watson, Lizzie Miller and Bertha Levi.

In the Tenth Ward a meeting of the committee was called at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. H. G. McCormick, and Miss Sarah Linn was appointed secretary. The following sub-committee was selected to canvass the ward: Misses Brown, Kavanaugh, Updegraff, Ruth Foresman, Martha McCormick and Florence Payne.

A meeting of the ladies composing the committee in the Eleventh Ward was held at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. H. S. Mosser, and Mrs. R. H. Bussler acted as secretary. The following sub-committee on solicitation was appointed: Misses Mame Nicely, Laura Updegraff, Helen Mosser, Blanche Campbell, Grace Bovee, Margaret Updegraff, Anna Courson, Mabel Thomas, Maggie Caldwell and Kate Meyers.

The Twelfth Ward committee held a meeting at the house of the chairman, Mrs. H. W. Watson, and Mrs. Ransom served as secretary. The following young ladies were appointed to make a canvass of the ward for relics: Misses Mabel Duble, Mame Updegraff, Sophia Eschenbach, Grace McVickar, Bessie Elliot, Blanche Quiggle, Elsie Wilkinson, Margaret Thompson, Laura Payne, Lottie Laedlein, Lucy Levan and Maud Otto.

#### ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

On the 17th of May a meeting of the above committee was held at the house of the chairman, Mrs. Munson, and was well attended by the ladies, every ward in the city and the South Side being represented. The reports of the several ward chairmen showed that the work was progressing finely and that the results were most gratifying. Chairman Champion was present and answered such questions as the ladies asked in regard to the work, and thanked them for the great interest they had shown in the work.

#### BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

South Williamsport—The Ladies' Auxiliary of South Williamsport held a very enthusiastic meeting at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. William Sweeley. After electing Miss Alvina Koch Secretary, the following ladies were appointed to serve in the different wards:

First Ward—Mrs. William Crooks, chairman; Mrs. Rickert, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sam Bastian, Mrs. Shale, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. August Koch, Mrs. Mitterer, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Sower, Mrs. Samuel Wise, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Al. Luther, Mrs. McGraw, Mrs. Ellinger, Mrs. Frank Pierce, Mrs. Deloy, Mrs. Percival Weigel.

Second Ward—Mrs. A. E. Scholl, chairman; Mrs. Bannen, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Diener, Mrs. Zerbey, Mrs. Plank, Mrs. Kutz, Mrs. Schooley, Mrs. Walter E. Ritter, Mrs. Thomas Jarrett, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. J. W. Milnor, Mrs. C. Achenbach, Mrs. J. H. Riale, Mrs. Rathmell, Mrs. Eck, Mrs. Strayley, Mrs. J. E. Heilman, Mrs. J. Mohl, Mrs. Steinbacher, Mrs. Harman, Mrs. Hunter.

Third Ward—Mrs. William Rickert, chairman; Mrs. Charlotte Plankenborn, Mrs. Charles Schneider, Mrs. Shempp, Mrs. Tarman, Mrs. Joseph Bostley, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. George Luppert, Mrs. Charles Plankenborn, Mrs. Kerlin, Mrs. Valentine Luppert, Mrs. Clarke McCuen, Mrs. Kaiser, Mrs. Evelhair, Mrs. Woodmansee, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Trafford, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Fryer, Mrs. William Kriger.

Following are the names of the ladies composing the auxiliary committees in the other boroughs of the county:

DuBoistown—Mrs. Will Whitehead, chairman; Mrs. A. B. Harrison, Mrs. Fred Lannert, Mrs. Jerre. Donley.

Salladasburg—Mrs. A. D. Olds, Mrs. A. N. Missimer, Mrs. F. W. Fetter.

Montgomery—Miss Gertie Henderson, Mrs. W. D. Shollenberger, Mrs. Herbert Houston, chairman; Miss Minnie Menges.

Hughesville—Mrs. J. K. Rishel, Mrs. DeWitt Bodine, Miss Cornelia Hill, Mrs. W. H. Warn, secretary.

Montoursville—Miss Rebecca Griggs, chairman; Martha B. Cole, Mary Williams, Jennie Petriken, Mollie Griffiths, Bertha Burrows, Clara Konkle.

Muncy—Miss May Clapp, chairman; Mrs. J. Roan

Barr, Miss Amy Musser, Mrs. Dr. J. R. Rankin, Mrs. Ida Van B. Walton, Mrs. L. S. Smith, Mrs. T. B. Painter, Miss Sue Shoemaker, Mrs. M. J. Levan, Mrs. A. W. Gibson, Mrs. A. H. Gudykunst, Mrs. H. V. Peterman, Miss Sarah Wallis.

Picture Rocks—Mrs. Walter Beck, chairman; Mrs. C. W. Burrows, Mrs. W. H. Little, Mrs. J. D. Musgrave, Mrs. C. W. Longbay, Mrs. W. H. Blaike, Mrs. Samuel Barrett, Miss Jennie Melhuish, Edith Krause, Ella Beck and Daisie Weaver.

The ladies' auxiliary of Jersey Shore and Porter Township held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Carrie B. Sides, in Jersey Shore, and discussed the work with Chairman Champion, who was present. The meeting was a very satisfactory one. Jersey Shore and Porter Township promised a most valuable and interesting exhibit. The Porter Township committee was composed of Mrs. M. P. Hepburn, chairman; Miss Delia Martin, Miss Mattie Martin and Mrs. McClure Junod. The committee for Jersey Shore Borough was composed of the following: Mrs. Carrie B. Sides, chairman of borough auxiliary; Mrs. J. Frank Gray, secretary; First Ward, Miss Mary A. Martin and Miss Jennie Muir; Second Ward, Mrs. W. R. Peoples, Miss M. Don Fuller, Miss M. Bear and Mrs. Frank Trump; Third Ward, Miss Jennie Grier, Maud Dravenstadt and Mrs. J. B. McIntyre. The several ward committees were ready to make a canvass of their respective districts.

The ladies of the Hughesville auxiliary antiquarian committee met at the house of the chairman, Mrs. J. K. Rishel, May 9th, for the purpose of organization. The following ladies were present: Mrs. DeWitt Bodine, Mrs. James K. Boak, Mrs. William H. Warn and



Miss Cornelia Hill. Mrs. Warn was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, when the following sub-committees were appointed for the purpose of soliciting articles for exhibition: From James K. Boak's to Park Street, Misses Venie Sprout and Mame Kaupp; Park to Cemetery, Miss Margaret Seel, Mrs. Wm. Fague; Cemetery to Academy, Misses Anna Brenholtz and Ella Swartz; Academy to Water, Misses Maggie Fague and Fannie Stevenson; Water to Walnut, Misses Agnes Springer and Kate Brumgard; Walnut to the upper end of the town, Misses Mary Kutz and Alta Buck. The chairman said to the ladies: "Let us bring out our old silver, china, glass, furniture and wearing apparel prior to 1850, including linen, laces, etc. As all the towns and boroughs of the county are making an effort to make a display that will do them credit, surely Hughesville must not be found wanting."

#### SPECIAL TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

In order to still further perfect the organization, Chairman Champion appointed the following township committees for the purpose of looking after antiquarian exhibits in the various districts in the county:

Anthony—David Kiess, Henry Hower, Miss Ruby Williamson, Miss Ella Ulmer, Miss Nettie S. Delker.

Armstrong—Henry Zartman, Henry P. Decker, George M. Parker. Bastress—Matthias Stopper.

Brady—S. P. Shafter, McCall Platt, D. P. Waltman, Miss Clara Reeser, Miss Belle Fritz.

Brown—W. E. Delaney, M. D., G. A. Gamble, J. H. Miller, Matthias Tomb, Jeff Gamble.

Cascade—W. J. McNamee, James Logue, Ella Kinsley, Hannah Kelley, James McLaughlin.

Cogan House—Dr. J. W. Ritter, Miss Mary Whittig, Mame Wood, Mrs. Henry Christ. Advisory member, Abraham Meyer, member Antiquarian Committee.

Cummings—J. G. Wolf, John Carson, Michael Bonnell, George A. Ramsey, Mayberrie S. Eldon.



Clinton—Hervey Smith, Michael Sechler, Herbert Thomas, Miss Kate Eger, Mrs. John Bair, Mrs. John Hellman, Mrs. C. R. Lilley.

Eldred—Mrs. A. F. Wilson, Miss Sue Heim, Mrs. M. T. Milnor, Mrs. F. C. Kiess, Mrs. Pierson Waltz, Mrs. Byron Wilson.

Lower Fairfield—W. T. Sherman, Dr. Charles Lyon, George Belles, Eli Budd, J. B. Bardo, Wilson Person, Harry Rakestraw, John Cleese.

Upper Fairfield—J. C. Budd, Dr. J. W. Van Horn, Charles Rothfuss, A. A. Winter, Harvey Reeder, J. F. Drick.

Franklin—Pierson Spring, E. E. Renn, T. B. Raper, Mary Smith, Tillie Flock, Sallie Vandine, A. G. Ritter.

Gamble—H. M. Lowe, Matthew Hall, David Steiger, Adam Straley, Isaac Southard, Peter Lush.

Hepburn—Jacob Helm, B. G. Bovee, Charles Beidelspacher, Mrs. J. George Becht, Miss Mell Collins, Miss Sallie Ball.

Jackson—T. H. Maitland, Levi Miller, A. B. Secrist.

Jordan—E. E. Boudman, C. H. Berger, T. R. Everett.

Lewis—Robert Innes, Furman Field, J. C. Neyhart, Charles Heylman, L. S. Wise, John Noon, Joseph Fillinger.

Limestone—John Engler, Frank Welshans, Peter S. Denworth, Warren Clark, Dr. A. T. Welker.

Loyalsock—First Precinct—Elizabeth Bird, Annie Collins, Stella Fulmer, Ella Wilson, Margaret Myers. Second Precinct—Peter Glosser, Jonathan Neff, Frank Lowe, Frank Lundy, Clarence Wheeland, Arthur Wilson.

Lycoming—John S. Hays, Valentine Stiber, J. A. Bulach.

Old Lycoming—L. A. Pidcoe, Edward Jamison, John Good.

McIntyre—Mrs. D. C. Flanagan, Mrs. W. K. Heylman, Mrs. Woodruff, Jennie Conoly, Ida Rogers.

McHenry—O. N. Campbell, D. E. Hostrander, Timothy Splan, Luther Callahan, E. R. Bonnell.

McNett—E. W. McNett, J. W. McIlwain, W. H. Parsons.

Mifflin—Chris Seigle, George Hyde.

Mill Creek—George Lipp, E. G. Kleese, Dolph Gortner, Maurice Nevel, Abner Hall.

Moreland—David Rishel, S. B. Derr, W. F. Madison.

Muncy Township—Miss Susan Saul, Miss Susan Halmes, Mrs. John S. Kirk, Mrs. Peter Belles, Miss Hannah Webster, Miss Sue Mendenhall, Miss Edith Good.

Muncy Creek—F. C. Heilman, C. D. Eldred, H. D. Gold, B. F. Johnson, J. Harvey Dimm, Domer Vanderbilt.

Nippenose—Mrs. George L. Sanderson, Mrs. G. W. Crane, Mrs. Christ Bubb, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mrs. William Wright.

Penn—Alvin Opp, Milton Poust, Elias Reese.

Piatt—C. B. Riddell, A. B. Artman, W. T. Pepperman, Dr. B. A. Young, Joseph Gray.

Porter—Mrs. M. P. Hepburn, Miss Delia Martin, Mrs. McClure Junod, Miss Mattie Martin, Miss Martha Martin.

Plunkett's Creek—James Ball, James Warn, Julius Lewis, Nathaniel Johnson, Levi Hill.

Pine—Stephen Rogers, O. J. Graham, George P. Lowe, Henry English.

Susquehanna—Robert Gibson, William Riddell, James Barnfield.

Shrewsbury—George W. Knox, G. W. Taylor, Wilson Corson.

Washington—Samuel Sedam, William Schooley, John Coats, S. L. Mull, G. C. Hagenbuch.

Wolf—E. W. Michael, George Steck, A. J. Kahler, C. W. Person, James K. Boak, Frank Rynearson.

Watson—Enoch Tomb, Joseph Hartranft, J. W. Ulmer.

Woodward—William Stewart, William Cowden, Thomas Hughes, Dr. B. M. Yost, Joseph Kiess.

#### COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION.

Mrs. C. LaRue Munson, chairman of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, announced the following sub-committees to assist in the classification and arrangement of the different articles in the antiquarian building:

Class 1. Relics and heirlooms—historical and otherwise—relating to the early men and times of this valley, prior to 1840—Mrs. Robert Faries, Mrs. John A. Gamble, Mrs. J. Sturdivant, Mrs. W. E. Mohr, Muncy; Miss Anna Carpenter, Jersey Shore; Mrs. A. B. Henderson, Montgomery; Mrs. DeWitt Bodine, Hughesville.

Class 2. Rare and valuable articles of use and ornament from our own and foreign lands—Mrs. Martha C. White, Mrs. J. V. Brown, Mrs. Helen A. Piper, Miss Henrietta Lyon, Mrs. J. Frank Gray, Jersey Shore; Mrs. T. A. Boak, Hughesville; Mrs. Dr. H. M. Essick, Picture Rocks.

Class 3. Works of art, portraits, paintings, engravings, sketches, photographs, prints, etc.—Mrs. D. M. Peck, Mrs. A. D. Hermance, Mrs. C. E. Hicks, Miss Lizzie Logan, Mrs. Jeremiah Kelley, Hughesville; Miss Ida Koch, South Williamsport; Mrs. John S. Tomb, Jersey Shore.

Class 4. Ancient, rare, valuable and historical docu-

ments, papers, books, bibles, bindings, etc.—Mrs. A. D. Lundy, Mrs. J. E. Dayton, Miss Geddes, Miss Lizzie Dickson, Miss Martha Schuyler, Muncy; Mrs. S. W. Furst, Jersey Shore; Mrs. L. I. Meyer, Montoursville.

Class 5. Articles showing the improvement in the domestic, social and religious life of the people—Mrs. Mary A. Ransom, Mrs. Margaret McVicar, Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn, Miss May Lundy, Mrs. W. H. Wagner, Antes Fort; Mrs. Robert Innes, Bodines; Mrs. Dr. Charles Schneider, South Williamsport.

Class 5, b. Agriculture, etc., James Thomas, Williamsport; Hervey Smith, Clinton Township; Abner Fague, Picture Rocks; Charles Riddell, Larry's Creek; W. H. Wagner, Antes Fort; John Engler, Limestone; C. W. Williamson, Salladasburg; Robert Wood, White Pine.

Class 6. Rare old china, glass, porcelain, vases, dishes, bric-a-brac, etc.—Mrs. J. R. T. Ryan, Mrs. William Norris, Mrs. F. E. Embick, Mrs. T. L. Painter, Mrs. W. E. Sprague, Mrs. H. B. Humes, Jersey Shore; Miss Alice Bubb, Mrs. Samuel Rogers, Muncy.

Class 7. Ancient, curious and historical articles of wearing apparel, prior to 1850, embracing linens, laces, embroideries, etc.—Miss Mary Lowe, Miss Susan Haines, Pennsdale; Miss Emily Lyon, Miss Mary Purdy, Mrs. C. W. Lilley, Montgomery; Mrs. James B. Krause, Mrs. J. W. Sweely, Mrs. B. E. Staples, Jersey Shore.

Class 8, a. Antique furniture—A. H. Heilman, Williamsport; W. Coleman Hall, Hartley Hall; Howard Wallis, Muncy; J. K. Rissel, Hughesville; Frank Trump, Jersey Shore.

Class 8, b. Antique furnishings, clocks, cutlery, etc.

—Mrs. William B. Updegraff, Mrs. D. A. Howe, Mrs. William G. Elliot, Mrs. Henry Rawle, Mrs. William Mendenhall, Montoursville; Mrs. P. D. Bricker, Jersey Shore, Miss Wilkinson.

Class 9. Indian relics, pottery, etc.—Joseph H. McMinn, Williamsport; J. M. M. Gerner, Muncy; Dudley A. Martin, DuBoistown; C. V. L. McMinn, Newberry.

Class 10, a. Collections of birds and animals—August Koch, South Williamsport; Charles H. Eldon, Boyd Rothrock, Louis Aurand, Williamsport; Fred. Kramer, Loyalsock Township; Adam Carothers, Newberry.

Class 10, b. Minerals, woods, plants, fossils, etc.—Abraham Meyer, Cogan House; John Lawshe, Williamsport; Robert Brownlee, Ralston; Wilson Butz, Williamsport.

Class 11. Coins, medals, stamps, badges, etc.—Henry Metzger, W. N. Jones, A. Neimeyer, W. A. McCart, Williamsport; W. F. Carpenter, Jersey Shore; Jere Kelley, Hughesville; W. E. Mohr, Muncy.

Class 12. Family collections relating to the early pioneer families—Miss Annie Lyon, Mrs. George Parsons, Mrs. Eleanor Bennett, Mrs. F. J. Burrows, Miss Nellie Gamble, Mrs. Julia R. Harris, Jersey Shore; Mrs. Dr. George G. Wood, Muncy.

Class 13. Relics of the wars, 1754 to 1865, hunting knives, old rifles, powder horns, etc.—James B. Denworth, D. B. Dykens and John H. Grant.

14. No committee appointed.

Class 15. G. A. R., N. G. P., civic, religious and scientific societies, etc., exhibits—W. E. Sprague, Col. J. B. Coryell, William Mendenhall, Rev. W. H. Graff, J. W. Fleming.

Class 16. Displays of articles brought from the Fatherland—(a) German, B. F. Gutge, Charles Krimm, W. C. Siess; (b) Irish, Martin O'Hehir, M. J. Costello, Edward Phillips.

Class 17. Displays of ancient and modern goods by merchants and manufacturers—Hugh MacDonald, L. I. Meyer, George H. Rogers, D. W. Shollenberger, Hiram M. Ulman.

Class 18. Contrasted display by wheelmen—George M. Robinson, J. W. Bowman, George Zercher.

Class 19. Schools, text books, old records, etc.—J. George Becht, Muncy; Dr. S. Transeau, Williamsport; Prof. F. W. Robbins, Muncy; Miss M. Lou Parker, Jersey Shore; Prof. J. G. Dundore, Hughesville; J. C. Harman, Montgomery; C. W. Scott, W. W. Kelchner, Williamsport.

#### COMMITTEE ON BUILDING AND DECORATION.

Committee on Arrangements of Building and General Display—A. S. Wagner, chairman; James B. Krause, C. J. Reilly, Dr. S. S. Koser, Dr. E. B. Campbell, W. C. Gilmore, F. Deedmeyer, F. P. Cummings, L. C. Gates, R. A. Housel.

Committee on Decorations—Howard Lyon, chairman; W. W. Achenbach, R. Flem Allen, John B. Embick, W. P. Bradley, C. T. McClarin, Max Harris, Carl Neimeyer, John W. Budd, Frank O. Emery, James A. Pugh, W. E. Ransom. Ladies' Auxiliary: Mrs. James N. Kline, Mrs. Dr. S. S. Koser, Mrs. Brua C. Keefer, Mrs. Roscoe Huff, Mrs. V. W. Quigel, Miss Eleanor Allen, Miss Edith Van Dusen, Miss Margaret Embick, Miss Georgiana Rowley, Miss Lou Deemer, Miss Sadie Pratt, Miss Grace McVicker, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Edith Bennington and Miss Vanetta Wagner.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SOLICITORS.

In a circular addressed to the Antiquarian Committee, Chairman Champion enclosed the following information for the guidance of sub-committees in soliciting articles for the antiquarian display:

1. The display will open July 1 and close not later than July 10, at which time all exhibits may be removed, but exhibits will be cared for until removed or returned to owner.

2. The committee will be prepared to receive exhibits on and after June 20, at the building, corner Pine and Fifth streets, Williamsport, and will return all articles promptly after close of display, or keep them until called for, as requested.

3. Articles will be received, tagged and receipted for at the building and at designated places in the several boroughs of the county, and will be carefully guarded night and day, and fully insured.

4. All valuable articles, and those likely to be damaged in any manner, will be exhibited in sealed show cases, and all articles will receive careful attention and the best possible care.

5. Be sure and have exhibitors give date and history of exhibits so far as possible, and to accompany exhibits with lists and history of each article, and when possible have them prepare small display cards. The committee will have the cards rewritten when necessary.

6. Use great care in the selection of exhibits, and when in doubt, refer the matter to the chairman of the Antiquarian Committee. Get articles of interest in themselves by reason of age or of association. Accept no large or bulky article without the advice of the committee. When an article is likely to be duplicated make a note of it, and report for further advice. Let every article add to the value or beauty of our display.

7. Obtain information as to how and where articles can be delivered to when wanted—whether they will be brought or forwarded by the owner direct to Williamsport, or to the nearest receiving place, or whether it will be necessary for the committee to call for them. Avoid this so far as possible, except where the committee can arrange to have them called for.

8. Keep accurate lists and report all articles with their date and history to the chairman of the Antiquarian Committee from time to time. Ask exhibitors to furnish articles promptly upon receipt of notice, either at building or at nearest borough, where receiving stations will be opened during the last week of June. If addresses of intending exhibitors are furnished the chairman a card notifying them of time and place for forwarding exhibits will be sent in proper season.

9. The committee will bear the expense of packing and transportation both ways for all exhibits accepted.



## OPENING DAY ANNOUNCED.

At a meeting of the chairmen and secretaries of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., June 12th, over which Mrs. Munson presided, it was announced that in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Champion, it was decided to open the exhibition with an informal reception under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, on Monday evening, July 1, 1895.

Encouraging reports were received from all the wards and boroughs, and the outlook for a fine exhibition was flattering. Miss Clapp, chairman of the Muncy committee, reported a very successful canvass, and that Muncy would make their exhibit a borough display—exhibit the whole of it together as from Muncy.

A special committee, consisting of Mrs. H. W. Watson, chairman; Miss Gassoway, of the Seminary; Miss Sallie Linn, Mrs. B. S. Bentley, Miss Annie Doeblcr, Miss Alice Bubb, Miss Bessie Parsons, Mrs. E. J. Gray, Mrs. William Norris, Mrs. James B. Coryell, Mrs. Latimer Beck, Mrs. Margaret Embick, were chosen to arrange for the special historical features during the exposition.

The meeting then adjourned.

## CENTENNIAL HALL.

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### Opening and Reception by the Ladies—Magnificent Display of Antiquities.

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In accordance with the announcement made by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, the doors of Centennial Hall were thrown open promptly at 7 o'clock P. M., July 1, 1895, and the great exhibition was inaugurated by an informal reception. The ladies were on hand in force to welcome all who came and show them the wonderful display of rare and valuable relics of "Ye Olden Time," which they had assisted in gathering and arranging in the space of a few weeks.

There was a large attendance, and the spectacle which met the gaze of the visitors was most interesting. The vast hall, adorned with gay and appropriate decorations, flags and bunting, presented a scene that was almost bewildering. Under the blaze of many arc lights, which illuminated the interior of the vast building with the brilliancy of day, the almost countless number of relics, souvenirs and heirlooms, valuable to their owners on account of their association with those of an almost forgotten past, appeared to splendid advantage and enraptured the throng of visitors which swept through the aisles of the capacious building, while the Lettan & Chappell full orchestra discoursed sweet music. The exhibit, in its variety and beauty, exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and on every hand were heard such exclamations as—"how

beautiful!" "I never expected to see such a fine array;" "where did the ladies get all these curious relics?"

The successful opening was a proud evening for the ladies of the Auxiliary Committee and their friends, and they were the recipients of many congratulations and unbounded praise. It was a great triumph. For weeks, from early morn till late at night, they had labored to make the exhibition a success; all interested gave a helping hand from the gray-haired matron to the merry misses in their teens, and they now beheld the culmination of their hopes in an exhibit which was not only dazzling to the eye but instructive to the mind, and of sufficient variety and attractiveness to captivate the most critical and command admiration. The doubters and cynics were silenced; the envious were put to flight; the "stand-backs" were amazed and saw that they had made a mistake in withholding their aid and sympathy, and they were now anxious to join the happy throng and aid by contributing new attractions. It was, indeed, a proud occasion for those who had toiled to make the event in honor of the county and their ancestors the crowning glory of the celebration.

The delighted visitors carried the news of the beauty and magnificence of the exhibition to their friends outside, and from this time on to the close the hall was crowded, and many times during the day and evening the throng was so great as to render a visit uncomfortable, and prevent a careful examination of the relics. To record the name and history of every article placed on exhibition, and by whom, is almost impossible, on account of the short time there was to receive and arrange the specimens, but in the following pages an effort will be made to give as full a list as possible.

Out of the forty-two townships in the county exhibits

were received from the following, which are given in alphabetical order:

#### TOWNSHIP EXHIBITS.

Armstrong—H. D. Sortman, bone card, made by himself at Yorktown during the rebellion; Indian brick; black marble; marble core from the Mosquito Valley quarries; pair of old English forceps found at siege of Yorktown; sickle 150 years old.

Bastress—Mrs. John Keller, book printed in 1675, "Glorious Rome."

Peter Harris, Life of Christ, 1706; lamp, 117 years; sadirons, 209 years; spinning wheel, 173 years.

Margaret Dietrich, two pewter plates from Germany.

M. Stopper, Howe sewing machine, first sewing machine brought to Williamsport, sold for \$125; German Latin dictionary.

Brady—S. P. Shaffer, German bake kettle; old ox yoke; flax hatchel; two sabres; two canteens; spurs; satchel; bear trap; sugar bowl; shell case, with a collection of silver and copper coins and United States fractional currency; Confederate money and bonds; collection of bullets from the late war; two rings from the wreck of the Cumberland, sunk by the rebel ram Merrimack; old Bull's-eye watch with repair card of Jacob Mussina, 1830, in it; silver teaspoons; corps badge made from the root of an apple tree struck by one of Lee's shells; pair of snow shoes.

Cogan House—Mrs. Charles H. Naylor, tailor's iron; pinking iron and sheet iron lamp and basket. These articles were brought from Scotland and are all over 100 years old.

Cornelius Garrison, geography, 1814; gold dollar, 1851.

William Love, griddle, 125 years old; arithmetic, 1788.

Adda Crist, picture of an old church.

George Moyer, bread basket, used by Grandmother Fessler, of Williamsport, over 100 years old.

Mrs. William Gorham, coffee kettle, 200 years old, German.

Mrs. Joseph Gorham, stone ink-stand nearly 200 years.

A. F. Wood, his father's book of examples used in 1808, at the age of fifteen; slate used in Wood family before the Revolution.

Mrs. Reuben Hillyard, book sent from the front by her son Charles, title, "A Good Soldier."

Mrs. Pautot, homespun linen.

William Zinc, revolver, sword and scabbard and belt (his own), used during the late war; bone relics made in the army; grubbing hoe 93 years.

Mrs. J. P. Mecum, clogs worn in 1850, when she came from England.

Mrs. Jacob Weigle, press board over 75 years old.

Mrs. C. Ayres, butter jar used by Grandmother Caldwell, over 100 years old; pewter tea pot, nearly 200 years old; two pewter plates; fan made from turkey feathers; linen towel made in 1771 by Miss Mary White; home-made towels, 1821 and 1841; shell comb, 65 years old.

Miss Jennie Guillamme, pair of sabots, made in France.

George Wittig, flint-lock gun of Revolutionary fame.

Annie Wittig, grandmother's silk shoulder shawl, over 100 years old.

Dr. England, letter descriptive of the battle of Murfreesboro; knapsack and coffee pot; earthen coffee pot.

C. Harman, order for public road from Washington Township to Jersey Shore.

Henry Ross, Indian relics.

Charles Smead, canteen, cup and fork; star out of the flag; a pass. All used in the late war.

Mrs. D. McKane, glass decanter.

Mrs. S. Stryker, two linen towels.

Mrs. Ambrose Wood, Indian relics.

Charles Wood, English shilling, 1817, and old copper penny.

Miss Mame Wood, candlestick and snuffers; pair of shears brought from England; piece of wood from a Virginia battlefield.

Jacob C. Reigle, Revolutionary gun.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kinley, canteen, 1863-1865; iron baking pan; two Confederate cannon balls; four Minnie balls; pair of shell and fuse holders, C. S. A.; horse pistol, war of 1812; early hand saw; two Indian relics; copy of Webster County (Kingston) Gazette, January 4, 1800; brass andirons and candlestick; English-German Choral.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Helper, sheep shears; shovel and tongs; brass candlestick and snuffers; three pewter plates; two log cabin plates, 1840; three old-fashioned butter plates.

Miss Lizzie Cooper, linen towel.

Miss Mamie Meyer, linen towel.

J. J. Cooper, quartz crystal.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Connolly, silk vest and linen towel; book of poems, Dublin, 1767; pewter milk pitcher; powder horn; set of spoons.

Walter Connolly, old watch made at Dublin.

R. R. Brewer, walnut chest of drawers with initials, "A. B." 1747, cut in it (Abby Boone), sister of Daniel Boone.

M. D. Sculley, improved cant hook, combination hatchet, pipe, etc.; hoof trimmer; fish spear.

H. M. Brooks, five skeins of home-made woolen yarn.

Cup & Neyhart, Trout Run, turned specimens of native woods.

Charles Ardell, copy of Lycoming Gazette, January 29, 1807, second oldest in the building.

Abram Meyer, cedar case made with an ax and pocket knife; granite from Washington Monument, Big Round Top and Devil's Den; cipher code and signal badge; fuse holder and rings; hand-made nails; six coins and medals; ten mineral specimens, rare; natural crystal of aluminum; thirty-seven quartz crystals; five pieces of massive quartz, from Tioga and Lycoming, one piece containing gold, silver, copper, zinc and lead. Ten Indian relics, with spalls. Four Revolutionary and Gettysburg relics. Geological Exhibit: Educational, glacial, fossil, lithological, mineral and diagrams pertaining to the same. Copy of the Lycoming Gazette, 1807. Framed Smithsonian and Russian acknowledgments of service rendered by Mr. Meyer. Eight sketches and papers obtained in the rebellion; autograph album, sketch book and blue prints of signal



stations erected under the direction of Mr. Meyer during the rebellion, a very interesting exhibit. Twenty-six specimens of rocks and twelve plates of clay and shales. Fifty-four pieces prepared native woods; twelve transverse sections of wood; seventeen pieces of bark; eighteen transverse sections of bark; piece of birch burl. Twenty-four cards of native grasses. Framed acknowledgments of specimens of flagging stone, U. S. Department of Mines and Mining. Photograph of Geological formation. Book of tracts, 1800; "American Dispensary," 1806; old ink-stand and sand box, used prior to 1848; stamp used in sealing with wafers; short sword, used in the German Revolution, 1848; old spectacles; daguerreotype of Mr. Meyer; colored marble from the Capitol at Washington.

Lewis Briggs Halstead, two pieces of artistic molding in iron, cast by Jacob Halstead in 1830; carved powder horn; iron tea kettle from Ireland; O. U. A. regalia, used by exhibitor in New York City, 1848-1850.

W. S. English, old bayonet, 1772-1776.

Joseph F. Reeder, two pairs of old-style crane hooks; old powder horn; flax heckle; old-style lamp; iron candlestick.

Daniel Schoch, iron kettle brought from Germany in 1842; pewter plate; old-style chased watch, brought from England.

Eldred—Edward Kiess, old German horse pistol; flint-lock gun, very old, and brought from Germany by the first Bloomingrove settlers.

F. C. Kiess, quaint hymnbook, 1708; book, 1783; German Testament, 1781; German book, 1742; Mitchell's Map of Pennsylvania, 1830; Gardiner, brought from Germany, 1804; hand-woven bed-spread; patch-work quilt; sun glass.

Mrs. P. F. Waltz, silk shawl of "Ye Olden Times."

Adam Finkbinder, hand bellows; fat lamp; old German history of "True Religion;" old-fashioned apple peeler; reaping sickle.

T. A. Blaker, hand card and heckle.

Amos Wilson, spoon molds.

S. L. Casner, book, Persecution of the Quakers.

Mrs. Mary Klump, old German Bible; Cobb's, Pike's and German arithmetics; German book, 1772; singing book, 1779.

Mrs. A. F. Wilson, piece of wood from Crown Point; hook and ring; old-fashioned chair; flint-lock gun.

Mrs. J. F. Derone, German birth certificate; old-fashioned tea canister and padlock.

Byron Wilson, militia captain's sword; letters patent, 1795, and parchment indenture to his grandfather for the farm on which he now lives, 1800.

Mrs. Frank Chaapel, bread dish 110 years old.

Mrs. Catharine Plank, three German books.

Eph. Shaffer, German zither, 132 years old.

H. E. Elsmenenger, eleven different kinds of Columbian postage stamps, ranging in denomination from one cent to fifty.

Mrs. Chauncey Chappell, coffee mill, 125 years old.

C. D. Heim, piano made 75 years ago by John Gross for his brother



Joseph, who is now 87 years old. The case is made of cherry and walnut and the keys yet send forth sweet tones when touched. He gave it to his granddaughter, Miss Susie Heim, who prizes it highly as a keepsake. The home-made instrument occupied a position of honor among the modern pianos, and on account of its age and unique appearance attracted much attention.

Fairfield—Mrs. Harvey Reeder, tea pot, over 125 years; toaster, 125 years; sword used in the Revolution; looking glass, very old.

Miss Abbie Budd, side saddle, 125 years old; two copper urn-shaped kettles from Germany, 200 years; two china cups, 102 years.

Upper Fairfield—Merrick Oborn, four large wooden spoons; wooden swingling knife, made by exhibitor.

Mrs. John Klees, cushion; powder horn, with the name of Gen. John Burrows cut on it.

Sarah Pentz, tinder box, marked "P. P." (Peter Pentz), her great great grandfather, a noted Indian fighter and Revolutionary scout of this section; also gun barrel, supposed to have belonged to him.

John Keher, German Bible.

Mrs. Phoebe Tallman, pewter plate, 120 years.

Gamble—M. H. Lowe, picture frame made while in front of Petersburg, in the fall of 1864; Indian skinning stone, found on Saddle Hill, by Henry Southard, 1810; tin cup carried through the war by M. H. Lowe, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; hymn book, got at Alexandria, spring of 1864; needle case carried through the war; inlaid box, made while in hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland; parchment deed, 1792, to Henry Southard; hymn book printed in 1706; "A View of Hammond's General Hospital;" Military Tactics, used by Captain J. Salter Lowe; two volumes of "The Universal Gazette," printed in 1800; piece of petrified elk horn, found in the middle of a rock on the Well Mountain, Gamble Township; pair of spectacles, 140 years old, owned by Jacob Swartz; Confederate money; lead ore.

Jenette Eston, chair 142 years old.

Mrs. Harman Van Horn, Bible dated 1756.

Joseph Ulmer, Rose Valley, German Testament printed in 1686.

Hepburn—Harvey Stiger, pair of shackles; wooden spring from old stage coach.

James McGowen, old French army musket, brought and used by Jacob Schofield, one of General Lafayette's men, and used by his son William in the war of 1812; wooden mortar and pestle, used for grinding corn; old pewter plate; Franklin Almanac, 1789; tinder box; Memoirs of Hannah Schofield, 1820.

D. C. Ulmer, old flint-lock gun; long tin dinner horn; tin sausage stuffer; lard lamp with hook.

Mrs. J. Dangel, Bunyon's "Holy War," German, 1795; Schatzkasten, printed in 1668; Lehrbucher fur die Jugend.

Mrs. Jacob Bidelsbacher, German Kirchen Gesang Buch, 1775; German Bible, 1736.

Jacob Heim, linen pillow case; old picture; flax break, block and knife; two heckles; three bunches of flax; home-made sausage stuffer; four pieces home-made tape; straw box, 75 years old; fork from Germany in 1804; old land warrant and article of agreement.

Mrs. Daniel Brucklacher, spinet, once owned by the family of Judge Anthony, made prior to 1795, and now in the possession of Mrs. William Emery, granddaughter; shovel and tongs.

Jacob Ball, straw bee hive and bread basket, each 150 years old.

Fred Shaffer, distaff and spindle.

Charles F. Ulmer, two pieces of hand-spun and woven linen cloth, made by Miss Elizabeth Shaffer.

Gottlieb Heim, piece of bagging twill pants cloth; three skeins of flax, linen and thread 70 years old; lard lamp; candlestick with figure of deer on it.

J. B. Lutz, clock, 125 years old.

S. H. Burr, small spinning wheel with bone trimmings, brought from England.

C. F. Ulmer, two lard lamps; straw basket; German hand-ax; fluid lamp; two pewter dishes; Latin Bible, 1715; German book, 1685; German herb book, 300 years old.

Mrs. Jennie Ball Wright, sausage grinder, made by George Ball, and one of the first in the community.

William Shaffer, pair of bellows; tea pot; German reaping sickle and scythe; German Bible, 1711; two lard lamps and snuffers; old German shoemaker's hammer; French medal.

Mrs. John A. Frey, German bake kettle; lard lamp; wedding cake 59 years old.

Lewis—Mrs. C. C. Heylman, dress, skirt, waist, collar and pin, handkerchief, reticule, all old-fashioned; straw bread basket one hundred years old.

G. W. King, Trout Run, snuff box. very old.

Limestone—John Beirs, sword belonging to John Beirs, used in the Revolutionary war.

Houston Weidler, Rauchtown, screw used for hoisting mill stones in the first mill in Nippenose Valley; piece of petrified hickory; piece of marble from the tomb of Washington's mother.

E. G. Showers, Rauchtown, handkerchief.

J. W. Group, Rauchtown, Hawkin's rifle; two Johnson's dictionaries, 1756.

Paul Bussler, Collomsville, rifle, 1713; buttons from George Washington's coat; Indian tomahawk.

Mrs. Cora Showers, Rauchtown, old Bull's-eye silver watch.

Lizzie Chattem, Rauchtown, kettle 300 years old.

M. G. Smith, powder horn of Michael Grove, brother of Peter Grove, the great Indian fighter, 110 years old.

Mrs. M. J. Fravel, Rauchtown, old Bible.

J. H. Gramling, Collomsville, shaving cup, very old.

Dr A. T. Welker, Collomsville, eight old deeds, etc.

Joseph Kilner, Collomsville, Barlow knife, 1760 on handle.

Loyalsock—Carl Krugstaed, large silver beer mug, with lid, 1708, presented as a wedding gift in Germany.

J. W. Kimball, gun made by Smith Kimball in Williamsport.

W. G. McMurry, lard lamp, 100 years.

Frank Koch, two Indian skeletons, together with iron tomahawk, scalping knife, two-quart brass kettle, beads, small open brass bells, two curious shaped glass bottles, brass crucifix and signet ring, wire bracelets, medal, box vermilion. These articles were found by Mr. Koch about three feet under ground when excavating a cellar at Sand Hill, near the Limestone Hotel, in 1894.

Miss Elizabeth Shale, small oak chest brought from Germany, 1804, by Frederick Shale, one of the original Economites, who left the party on arriving in America because they determined on celibacy; two cloth purses, brought from Germany in 1804.

Fred L. Kramer, taxidermist, fine collection of stuffed native birds, squirrels rabbits, etc., about fifty specimens.

Joseph Schuyler, small log cabin bottle used in the first Harrison campaign.

McHenry—Thomas Baker, of Jersey Mills, two copper coins, English money. Value, four cents, and two cents, respectively.

Muncy Township—Jacob Rodgers, sun-dial, marked "Samuel Rodgers, 1802;" pitcher belonging to the early Rodgers family.

Mrs. Jane Webster, lacquered box; lacquered bowl; china bowl and coconut fibre quilt from the Sandwich Islands.

Miss Julia Butler, commission from Governor Snyder to John Butler; book containing the names of Annie Clifford, Rachel Pole, Jane Hood and Mary Butler; daguerreotypes of John and Mary Butler; large pitcher brought from Canada. It had been sent from England, among other things, to encourage the settlers. Indian beaded hunting bag, presented to her mother by an Indian visitor near Halls, 100 years ago; beaded bag; old blue china platter.

Thomas Robb, several Indian relics.

Eliza Lauchle, china pitcher and plate, very old.

Miss Jane Eves, Brazilian coin; pair of beaded moccasins; china platter, 100 years.

Mrs. Frank Ort, old coins.

Mrs. Sarah E. Whitacre, queer vegetable dish; grape leaf dish; plate, once owned by John Adlum, deputy surveyor general of the province; manuscript journal of James Kiteley, first schoolmaster in Lycoming County, and early Quaker preacher at Pennsdale; photograph of the old Simpson homestead; parchment document of 1781; history of Scotland, 1728; old Euclid, belonging to Benjamin Simpson; coin scale, belonging to Benjamin Simpson; collection of almanacs, Franklin's, owned by James Kiteley, 1761; book, 1776.

Mrs. John Swank, coin detector.

Mrs. Peter Narber, a quaint old pitcher.

Mrs. Rose Swartz, china sugar bowl, very old.

Miss Mary Whitacre, Quaker coffee pot.

Miss Annie Artley, bed warmer; green plate, descended from the Adlum family.

Miss Susan R. Saul, daguerreotype of Susan Butler Saul; Washington pickle plates, from the set presented by Washington to his step-daughter, Nellie Curtis Lee, and taken from the Lee homestead at Arlington, the balance of the set being in the museum at Washington; home-made woolen coverlet, woven by Lowmiller, at Muncy; hand woven linen tablecloth; homespun linen sheet; \$2.00 Continental money

Miss Sue M. Mendenhall, black letter English Bible, printed at London, 1613, containing family record of Carltons and Mendenhalls from 1650; ancient needle book; declaration of anti-slavery convention, 1833; President Jefferson's message, March 4, 1805, printed on silk handkerchief.

Miss Lilly Mendenhall, silk skirt, made from the wedding dress of Lydia Carlton Mendenhall, who raised, spun and wove the silk, and sent it to London to be colored and woven.

Miss Susan L. Haines daguerreotype of Thomas Haines, 1812, who lived to be 100 years old; portrait of Mary Haines Kiteley; portrait of Mercy Ellis, a noted Quaker preacher and philanthropist; sampler of Rachel Ellis, 1800; shell from the Sea of Tiberias; sampler worked by Mary Ecroyd, 1834; sampler, "An Emblem of Love;" stone from the Bridge of Sighs, Venice.

William Ellis Haines, portrait of Reuben Haines.

James Ecroyd, book of John Adlum's.

Miss Belle Ort, Indian relic.

Pennsdale Y. W. C. T. U., photograph of Y. W. C. T. U. Hall, built by the young ladies.

Mrs. Kirk Russel, sugar bowl and cream cup, over 100 years.

Mrs. E. W. Warner, book printed by Benjamin Franklin, Deborah Kiteley's book.

Miss Sarah Ecroyd, L. T. L. banner.

Miss Carrie Kirk, large acorn-shaped earthen jar, used for keeping fruit by covering it with bladder and burying it in the ground; very old and curious.

Muncy Creek—Mrs. Elisha Younkin, law book, London, 1703. This was the first exhibit placed in the hands of the chairman.

Nippenose—Colonel George Washington Crane, oil portrait of Washington; two leather covered arm chairs; box containing decanter and glasses; lamp; brass knocker. These articles belonged to General Gosler, of York, Pa., a member of Washington's staff, and at whose residence Washington was a frequent guest, and were all used by him. Musket and bayonet used in Mexican war; long handle brass warming pan; Mrs. Crane's wedding dress, slippers and bonnet, which she also wore at the celebration of their golden wedding. Colonel Crane's sword used in the Mexican war; mounted head of deer killed by Colonel Crane in Nippenose bottom.

Pine—Stephen Rogers, bear skull, labeled "first settler;" elk horn,

found eighteen inches under ground; "Pilgrim's Progress," 1805; "Paradise Lost," 1837; "Reader," 1823; "History of the Quakers," 1770; William Penn Grammar, 1815; Key to Grammar, 1823; Arithmetic, 1826; Blue Laws, 1833; Testament, 1825.

John Meyers, old flint-lock rifle.

Robert N. Carson, sabre, relic of the French and Indian war.

O. J. Graham, Oregon Hill, double-barreled flint-lock gun, very rare; old-fashioned razor, made by a blacksmith, with wooden handles; silver 25 cent piece, 1818; George the Second penny, 1797; Spanish silver coin, 1776; copper coin, 1787, rare coins.

Washington—Mrs. George Dewald, Elimsport, vegetable table set, consisting of a six-sided central tureen, round which were arranged four covered and two open smaller dishes, each piece independent, but the whole fitting together, making centerpiece. It was very odd and attracted much attention. Handkerchief fifty years old; coverlet.

Wolf—Mrs. George Sterner, large German painted pipe; pewter soup tureen, over one hundred years old.

Frank Rynearson, small wooden mortar and pestle; pitcher; small wooden bucket and butter ladle, which once belonged to Joseph Webster; homespun linen; wooden cuff buttons; large Indian skinner and ceremonial stone.

#### BOROUGH—HUGHESVILLE.

Miss Jack, collection of 114 souvenir spoons, of great variety and interest. Among them was one in honor of Pennsylvania's "War Governor," Andrew G. Curtin. There were a number of other articles, but as the book containing the list was not returned, although repeated requests were made, they cannot be given, nor the names of the contributors stated.

#### JERSEY SHORE.

Mrs. Jane Knox Russell, old picture; book of poems published at Carlisle in 1805, containing the names of subscribers, many of whom belonged to old Lycoming families.

Mrs. C. E. King, sugar bowl, 1804; trammel brought from Ireland.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, jug from Germany.

Mrs. Elsie Wilson, Life of John Flavel.

Mrs. Patterson, shoe buckles; Japanese sword; two portraits.

Mrs. J. N. Slonaker, old pitcher, spoon and dish.

Mrs. W. R. Peoples, British Review; two volumes of Dr. Joseph Priestley's Lectures.

Miss Rebecca Garman, old dish; flax and mug from Germany; glass mug; silk lace shawl; needle book; towel; table cloth; very old clock.

Miss M. Quigley, Romance of The Forest; works of Thomas Payne.

Rev. J. T. Gladhill, Dr. Priestley's Tracts; Works of John Thompson, early edition; Looking Unto Jesus, early edition.

Daniel Smith, curious pipe.

Miss Hannah Turk, home-made coverlet.



Mrs. John Gallagher, two old-fashioned caps; bridal dress of Eliza Gallagher.

Mrs. John Blackwell, gold locket.

Mrs. C. Glover, tea canister; razor.

Mrs. Albert Poust, pewter plate.

Miss Jennie Grier, baby dress.

Mrs. Hannah Bacon, old linen; gaiters.

Miss Margaret Calvert, life preserver; flint-lock gun; saddle-bags.

Mrs. W. F. Smith, currency picture.

Mrs. John Mowry, old platter.

Mrs. Morrison, old spoon.

Mrs. M. Parker, picture.

Joseph Dingler, gold button.

The Misses Carpenter, old book.

Mrs. H. H. Martin, Revolutionary cartridge box; sampler; horn spoon; four old silver spoons; Empire dress pattern; flax; saddle-bags; old-fashioned vest; baby dress; cap; two old time silk veils; embroidered shawl; lace net armlets and mitts; silk apron; bead reticule; shell card case; oil calico quilt; hand linen counterpane; home-made coverlet; linen sheets; linen tablecloth; linen shirt; fan; straw bread basket; hand cards; foot warmer; bead purse; cloak clasps; snuff box; bellows; bowl; old time dress; breastpin; collar and under sleeves; Bible; Old Medical Work; Dictionary; Arithmetic; Book of Sermons; Life of George Washington; Hewitt's Tables; Works of Lawrence Sterne.

Mrs. John S. Tomb, two old-fashioned waists; Masonic apron; sampler; embroidery.

Mrs. Robert McCullough, picture and plate.

Miss Eveline Humpton, cup and saucer; linen pillow and tablecloth.

Mrs. Robert H. Grier, portrait of Rev. John Grier.

Miss Mannie Slonaker, portrait.

Mrs. Henry Morlock, pewter platter; straw bee hive.

Mrs. E. D. Trump, old-fashioned waffle iron.

Mrs. S. Sample, paper weight; scarf.

Mrs. Catharine Keyser, bottle; heckle, brought up the river in a keel boat.

Robert McMullin, handkerchief, 1688.

Harry H. Martin and John S. Humes, 148 arrow heads, 18 tomahawk heads and two specimens of Indian pottery.

Mrs. Susannah P. Gilbert, old-fashioned earthenware tea pot which belonged to Mrs. Catharine Marshall, of Mifflin Township, who was her grandmother. It is over one hundred years old.

#### MUNCY.

Dr. William Hayes, \$1,000 and \$500 Confederate bonds; Richmond Enquirer, 1864, at \$50.00 per year; Rebel envelopes found at Fort Sumter; \$17.00 in Confederate money, taken from the pocket of Jeff Davis at the time of capture; diploma signed by "Stonewall" Jackson.



Mrs. George Stoltz, snuff box; pair of old-fashioned spectacles; old wedding veil; plate with Franklin maxims.

Dr. G. G. Wood, Indian corn pounder; cannon ball found at Fort Muncy, made of wrought iron; Pringle on Diseases of the Army, 1753, London, carried through the Revolution by Dr. James Davidson, surgeon of the Fifth Continental Battalion.

J. M. Bowman, Jr., paper printed at Vicksburg during the siege, 1863, on the blank side of common wall paper, the day before the surrender; very curious.

Mrs. Margaret Edwards, inaugural address; samplers.

Mrs. Thomas Clapp, Taufschein, (German birth certificate).

John Winters, old certificate of birth.

Robert Robb, four parchment deeds of the seventeenth century; two commissions to Robert Robb as justice of the peace in Colonial times; old letter from Governor Mifflin to Robert Robb, Esq., 1795; Laws of Penn, 1700.

Mrs. Thomas Painter, parchment deed; bead reticule.

Mrs. J. Roan Barr, bureau cover; pocket-book; needle-book; heir-looms of Samuel Wallis.

Mrs. M. J. Levan, old-fashioned bonnet; book of fashions, very early; parchment deed, last century; old book; hand woven bed spread; bed curtains; sampler; letter and sampler of muslin; group of Muncy boys, taken during the war; Bible 325 years old; portraits of Col. Willam Cooke and Jacob Cooke.

Mrs. Robert K. Reeder, pewter plate; old hand bellows.

Mrs. William Smith, small pewter plate.

Mrs. C. C. Clapp, neckerchief, velvet reticule and old velvet purse; Taufschein; tomahawk found at Fort Muncy.

Mrs. O. McCarty, piece of bull's-eye glass.

N. D. Green, old Geography, 200 years old; pewter plate; Iron candle stand six feet high, with arms for three candles.

Miss Crouse, \$8.00 state money; pewter plate; china plate 150 years old; china cup and saucer, very old.

Mrs. Samuel Sprout, Testament 200 years old; came from Holland; table-spoon 150 years old.

Mrs. H. Cable, salt cellar 150 years old.

Mrs. J. Brewer, home woven coverlet.

Mrs. F. W. Robbins, tea pot 150 years old; old-fashioned cups and saucers.

Mrs. L. E. Schuyler, old-fashioned blue plate, very pretty.

Mrs. Gudykunst, old silver dessert and tea spoons; carpet bag 90 years old.

Mrs. Corson, mallet made from ship Augusta, which was under water a hundred years.

Mrs. Fannie H. Petrikin, large old-fashioned bonnet; silver tankard; two linen shirts with ruffles; three old-fashioned caps; pair white wedding slippers worn by Mary Hollingsworth; grandmother's satin slippers.

Miss Mary Painter, cap 80 years old; two china fruit dishes, very old.

Mrs. W. P. I. Painter, small trunk 300 years old; old marriage confirmation and baptismal certificates.

Mrs. D. B. Dykins, cup and saucer; two plates, old china.

Mrs. C. Bodine, old earthenware sugar bowl and cream pot; pewter coffee pot.

Mrs. John Stauffer, old brass candlestick and snuffers.

Mrs. Downing, old china tea pot and sugar bowl.

Miss Sarah Edwards, old-fashioned parasol.

Miss S. Bruner, old smoothing iron.

Mrs. Reltner, brass smoothing iron; brass lantern.

Miss S. Shoemaker, linen towel, spun and woven by her great great grandmother.

Mrs. John Sheridan, old time fluting iron.

Miss Sarah Wallis, long-handled warming pan; small oil portrait of Dr. Samuel Wallis; five daguerreotypes, viz: Gen. Hugh Brady (son of Capt. John Brady), and wife, nee Miss Sarah Wallis, at 27, a woman of surpassing loveliness; Dr. Samuel Wallis, Hannah Wallis, son and daughter, Samuel Wallis, Lydia Hollingsworth, wife of Samuel Wallis, the pioneer.

Miss McCarty, high shell comb.

Miss Catharine Harp, old brass tea-kettle; German wooden horn, 150 years old; silver knee buckles, 200 years old.

Miss Amy Musser, very old church stove for warming feet.

F. W. Robbins, Indian knife sheath; tobacco pouch and pair of moccasins. These articles were taken from Indians killed at the battle of the Big Horn, at the time of the Custer massacre, by a member of Reno's command. Property of Mrs. J. C. Fetterhoof, of North Platte, Neb. Curious ornamented brass box  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ , commemorating a victory of Frederick the Great; brass candlestick, snuffers and tray, very old; piece of molding from a passenger car that carried Lincoln's body to Springfield; pair of Buffalo horns, weathered, or as found on the plains, and a pair of the same polished; buffalo vertebra; old brass horse pistol.

B. W. Harris, small oil portrait of his grandfather, Benjamin Harris.

E. F. Hyler, "The Nettie," a little schooner fore and aft rigged, made by a one armed man with a pen knife.

Mrs. J. M. M. Gerner, home-made linen, embroidered towel.

Judge C. D. Eldred, pane of bull's-eye glass, made at Eagles Mere at the beginning of the century, by the Englishman Lewis.

Daniel S. Ritter, collection of paper money in a frame, ranging in denomination from three cents to fifty, all original issues; large frame containing from 50 cents to a \$1,000, original issues of greenbacks and treasury notes; gold coins from the octagonal \$50 gold piece, minted at San Francisco, (very rare), and 25 cent gold piece made at the same place, up through the several issues of gold coin of the United States, including the thin ones, face value over \$500; all the silver dollars, and minor silver coins; large copper cents and the half cents; and many rare foreign coins, mint proofs, etc. This collection was made up largely of new coins, and the series were usually unbroken. It contained about all of the most valuable of American coins and num-

bered about one thousand pieces, valued at several thousand dollars, and were selected from Mr. Ritter's large and valuable collection.

Mr. Ritter gave the exhibit his personal attention each day and took great pleasure in explaining the merits of his exhibit to interested spectators. This was one of the most interesting, and by far the most valuable, exhibit at the exposition.

B. K. Johnson, two Confederate bonds, \$1,000 each; four \$500 each, and one blank, and report to Treasurer of Confederate States for \$1,892.

#### MONTGOMERY.

L. C. Kinsey, old copy of Lycoming Gazette; portrait of John Kinsey. Mrs. Cal. Mackey, book of Lorenzo Dow; Bible, 1771.

Joseph McCormick, "Confession of Faith;" early history of the United States.

William Sechler, weaver's reel and cane, very old.

Mrs. Thomas McWilliams, old black handle knife, with short blade.

Orin Hoof, old sword, carried through the Revolutionary war.

Ed. Menges, sword, sheath and straps used in the war of 1812.

Pierce Fowler, old German Bible; straw basket; manuscript book, "Record of Voyage from Cape Henlopen to Gibraltar in 1732," by Thomas Coatan.

John Piatt, sword with initials "D. E."

J. L. Miller, sword, date July 4, 1776, used in the Revolution.

Mrs. A. S. Rhodes, dough trough, candlestick and pewter plate, 100 years.

T. L. Phlegar, automatic seat lock, patented.

W. D. Meyers, old-fashioned lard lamp.

William Stoflin, tomahawk found on the battle-field of Gettysburg.

Mrs. C. R. Lilly, embroidered apron and silk wedding dress, 245 years each; quilt, 104; sampler, 92.

#### PICTURE ROCKS.

J. P. Little, old pocket knife.

Mrs. Simon Musgrave, silk campaign handkerchief.

Joseph Little, pair of scales; old Bible.

Mrs. Sarah Evans, old Bible.

Peter Vanderbilt, curious quilt; saddle and rump bags; two old Bibles; old-fashioned coffee mill.

Mrs. C. M. Longbay, set andirons and tongs; pewter plate.

Charles Little, two books; fork handle; Wade club. This club was used by Nelson E. Wade when he murdered the McBrides to get their hoarded gold and silver, near Williamsport, in 1873. Wade was hanged November 6, 1873.

Mrs. Kennedy, sword used in the Mexican war.

William Rodgers, Rocky Mountain elk skin; cannon ball; Indian meat stone.

W. W. Beck, bomb shell; three volumes of Descriptive Geography, accompanied by a volume of copper plates; book.

G. W. Moynieux, pair of socks and spinning stick. The socks were knit by an aged lady, who carded and spun the wool with the spinning stick alone, which is simply a small stick with one end partially burned.

J. Wesley Little (studio in New York), four water colors, and one oil landscape.

Herbert Arnold, pair of Canadian snow shoes.

Mrs. G. D. Sprout, three photographs of Picture Rocks.

#### MONTTOURSVILLE.

Mrs. S. Mendenhall, Bible; scales for weighing gold; fruit dishes; cream jug; feather from "Old Abe;" two samplers; piece of homespun silk.

Miss Rosa Steinhelper, old blue tureen and gravy bowl; linen towel; lard lamp-

Mrs. J. M. Snyder, old blue tea pot, sugar bowl and creamer.

Miss Nellie Smith, large palm leaf brought from California.

Mr. A. Dieffenbaugh, old silver watch.

Mrs. N. B. Harman, horse pistol.

Mrs. William Hall, silver pen and holder; ivory pen holder.

Miss Minnie Sypher, German lamp.

Charles Clees, apple parer, very old.

Miss Clara Konkle, alarm clock; chair, 150 years.

W. W. Champion, law book, 1792; piece of cement from magazine of Fort Augusta, Sunbury, built in 1756, by Colonel Clapham, an English engineer, to protect the frontier.

Miss Janet Petrikin, pair undersleeves; emery box; wall pocket; child's lace cap; Geography, 1788; dish; Quaker bonnet; spectacles; writing desk; trunk; two samplers; shawl; reticule; two pictures of the Hollingsworths.

Mrs. John Heiny, cup and saucer.

Mrs. M. Sweely, pewter plate; log cabin plate; stock collar; shawl; turkey plate; quilt.

Mrs. L. Nichols, log cabin; glass dish and small plate.

Mrs. B. Fowler, old silver spoons.

Mrs. M. Rowe, coffee pot.

Charles Lundy, coverlet.

Mrs. W. Judson, plate, coffee pot and pitcher.

Miss H. Unangst, shawl.

Mrs. F. R. Konkle, silver spoons.

Mrs. Dr. Konkle, first shoes worn by her father.

Mrs. George Brass, book dated January, 1821; Revolutionary commission.

Mrs. I. F. Stetler, tea table cover, table cloth, sampler, linen towel and German lamp.

Mrs. Paulhamus, plate; sampler; portraits of Gen. John Burrows, Mrs. Burrows.

Miss Mary Williams, pewter soup dish, tea pot, blue tureen; her grandmother's wedding slippers; knife; cradle, 100 years old.

Mrs. S. Bennett, papers, 106 years old; queue.

Miss Jennie Lucas, marble Bible.

Miss A. Novensky, jar brought from Russia, 75 years old.

Mrs. Dr. Lyon, watch; Judge Anthony's arm chair.

Miss Jennie Else, earthen jar, 1820.

Mrs. W. Allen, tray, cup and saucer; powder horn; tongs; Britannia tea set (five pieces); blue bowl; three brass candlesticks, very old.

Mrs. James Fisher, jewel casket brought from France, 150 years old.

Mr. Mott, two brass candlesticks.

Mrs. Collins Hall, old iron kettle.

Mrs. Will Fisher, book.

George Burrows, powder horn, which belonged to Gen. John Burrows.

Mrs. Lena Robbins, bowl and tea canister.

Mrs. K. A. Huston, pewter platter, 150 years old.

Mrs. W. Stugart, pepper box and old book.

Mrs. M. McEwen, pewter soup dish.

Mrs. S. S. Blackwell, pocketbook.

Mrs. George Hall, old book.

Mrs. James Bennett, old pitcher.

Miss Sarah Sunderland, bread basket.

Mrs. Daniel Reeder, lantern, old.

Mrs. Mary Peters, lamp, very old.

Mrs. Henry Peters, shawl.

Mrs. John Bower, salt cellar.

Charles C. Mayr, needlework picture, brought from Germany.

Mrs. George Hyde, iron kettle, 150 years old.

Miss Rebecca Griggs, card basket, Japanese pickles, wood chop sticks, two embroidered black silk aprons, two embroidered scarfs, two shawls, green and drab, and large black silk veil. Blue stone ware, seven pieces; bronze pitcher; picture of William Rodgers; bead watch guard; lamp mat; seven pieces of china; very old purse.

Michael Hofer, ivory tipped spinning wheel, brought from England, and used for spinning flax.

James Rishel, two medicine bottles and crucible.

Mrs. James Harding, lace pillow, pins and bobbins, with piece of lace in construction, brought from England by Mr. Harding's mother.

G. H. Wolliver, shoes; stocks; four old papers; girdle.

H. W. Petrikin, blunderbuss, or short barrel, large mouthed gun, used in the Mexican war.

#### SALLADASBURG.

Elmer Thomas, spoon, 100 years old.

John G. Seigle, curved sword or rapier, with date 1414, of Flemish make, and supposed to have been used in the last crusade.

Jacob Metzger, pipe 110 years old, from Wurtemberg, Germany; ladies' lantern, 90 years old.

Mrs. Elmer Thomas, spoon, 100 years old.

Maggie Smith, doll, 50 years.

F. W. Fetter, tablecloth, 50 years; homespun linen towel, 60 years;



album, from Germany, 69 years; Taufschein of Henry Newcomer, 93 years.

Rollin McClarin, pounded iron spoon, purchased by T. C. Longan, in 1831; Mitchel's Traveler's Guide of the United States, 65 years.

Mrs. Rosencrans, Indian war club, found in 1890; stock, 75 years.

Mrs. Emma Williamson, smoothing iron, bought in England in 1807, and brought to America in 1837, by Phoebe Bethel.

Mrs. W. W. Reese, tea-spoon made of coin silver 96 years ago, by Hannah Stover, grandmother of Mrs. Reese.

Mrs. John Confair, pair of gloves, 100 years.

Mr. Russell, newspaper, with an account of Lee's surrender.

Nettie Gildersleeve, papers, 33 years old.

#### SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT.

Mrs. John Hunt, bureau scarf, belt buckle and cullender, all over 100 years.

Mrs. Daniel Thomas, Bible bag and bonnet brush.

Mrs. Thomas Kutz, large platter, over 100 years.

Mrs. A. E. Scholl, mortar and pestle; three Indian pictures; old Bible.

Mrs. Frederick Beiter, zinc plate 100 years.

Mrs. M. C. Schlech, pieced quilt, 150 years.

Mrs. H. Jarrett, knife, 200 years.

Mrs. H. C. Whitaker, china plate, 80 years; doughnut cutter, 107 years.

Mrs. John Kuntz, tea canister, 90 years.

Mrs. L. H. Brady, pair of snuffers.

Mrs. Agnes Grief, old thimble.

Mrs. David Jones, old pitcher.

Mrs. E. M. Fishler, piece of rare lace.

Mrs. William Sweely, tea pot, 150 years old; two table-spoons; five cups, very old; deeds and other aged papers; ruffled shirt front and baby cap.

Mrs. Ella Strunk, silk shawl.

Miss Anna Bentley, silk saque and night cap.

Miss Sallie Lloyd, of Angelica, N. Y., painted quilt; doll baby; pair of old-fashioned stays.

Mrs. E. S. Watson, plate, 90 years; Masonic apron, 150 years.

Earnest Page, small working engine, made by himself.

Mrs. Lewis Schmouder, pewter plate, 120 years.

Mrs. W. R. Mulligan, sugar bowl, very curious; brought from Ireland; more than 100 years old.

Mrs. Hiram Bardo, pitcher, 125 years; knapsack.

Mrs. Hugh Miller, picture of two quails, 100 years.

Mrs. A. E. Middleton, coverlet, 75; two spoons, 125 years.

Mrs. W. H. Fillman, linen tablecloth; two linen towels; two pieces drawn work; small tin cup.

Mrs. S. J. Turner, linen apron, 80 years.

Mrs. Francis Miller, Cicero's Oration, 1792.



Miss Libbie Van Dyke, old Bible, 100 years.

Mrs. P. Hain, old chest; photograph.

Mrs. John McDonough, photograph; sugar bowl; two sugar spoons; vegetable dish; tin lantern; packet bell, a triangular piece of steel about three feet long, mounted on a frame and struck with a hammer.

Mrs. S. Calvert, plate, old.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Esslingler, copy of Lycoming Gazette, dated 1810; pewter plate.

Mrs. Henry Kolbe, tea pot, two forks, knife and spoon, all very old.

Mrs. Johnston, German prayer book; shoe horn.

Mrs. Charles Wise, copper kettle.

Mrs. John Jarrett, dish tub.

Mrs. Clarence Miller, California red wood; wreath of sea moss.

Mrs. John Baskin, two water color portraits.

Mrs. Jacob Fillman, three dresses, 100 years; two handkerchiefs; old style high comb.

Miss Lydia Wise, chimney lard lamp.

Mrs. W. H. George, lard lamp.

Mrs. Samuel Wise, pitcher, 150 years.

Miss Sallie Weigle, china cup.

Miss Amminda Weigle, cup and saucer, 150 years.

Mrs. W. G. Edkins, old-time infant dress.

Mrs. Daniel Weigel, china plate; book, The Leviathans; letter dated October 14, 1786.

Mrs. Christian Sump, linen table cover, towel and apron.

Miss Lizzie McGhee, bottle, 125 years.

Mrs. J. C. Fry, brass candlestick from Wales.

Mrs. Kate Kramer, pair of pitchers from Ireland, 150 years.

Mrs. Valentine Luppert, pewter soup tureen and plate from Germany, 110 years; towel, 60 years old.

Mrs. Michael Welker, coffee mill, 115 years; platter.

Mrs. G. W. Groom, butter bowl made from a hickory knot; brass candlestick, 60 years.

Mrs. Charlotte Plankenhorn, very old platter.

Mrs. J. L. Burke, bottle used as a canteen in the late war.

Mrs. Mary Lambert, wooden article made in a French prison by a life convict, 115 years.

Mrs. C. A. McQuay, soup tureen brought from Brazil 125 years ago.

Mrs. E. G. Rice, child's crocheted dress.

Mrs. Catharine Schlegan, towel made in Germany 188 years ago; apron, 70 years.

Mrs. A. Bostley, colored coverlet.

Mrs. John Van Sickle, blue platter; old doll baby.

Mrs. Thomas Trafford, brass cullender, 200 years.

Mrs. W. S. Evans, brass candlestick.

Mrs. D. P. Billman, sampler, 80 years.

Mrs. Kate Ertle, tablecloth, 60 years.

Mrs. John Kerlin, towel and centre-piece, made in 1824.

Mrs. George Beagly, tea pot, 150 years; pearl-handle razor, 200 years; linen sheet and sash.

- Mrs. Lauris Larson, Swedish spice box; wine bottle, 90 years.  
 Miss Alice Shultz, plate, 90 years.  
 Mrs. Edward Shannon, china pitcher, 200 years.  
 Mrs. Octave Lezzotte, tea cup, brought from Canada 150 years ago.  
 Mrs. Jerry Mishoe, cream pitcher, brought from Ireland 95 years ago.  
 Mrs. Daniel Kusbe, mug, 100 years old.  
 Mrs. Charles Johnston, Swedish bonnet.  
 Mrs. Samuel Harman, coverlet; prayer book.  
 Mr. E. S. Phillips, rifle, which belonged to the Anteses.  
 Mrs. George Bonner, pair of antlers and griddle.  
 Mrs. Otto Schleibner, beer mug and corks.  
 Mrs. Philip Steinbacher, pair of scissors, 150 years.  
 D. K. Overheiser and Hayes McEwen, old Cremona violin, 1601, captured by Knapp's battery in Virginia.  
 Mrs. Charles Taylor, looking-glass, pitcher and piece of turf from Ireland.  
 Mrs. Francis Hammerstein, picture of George Washington and wife.  
 Mrs. John Johnson, shawl brought from Sweden 70 years ago.  
 Mrs. J. S. Koltz, two old dishes.  
 Henry K. Schade, two dresses worn seventy-one years ago by Mrs. Knoke; her wedding cloak.  
 Mrs. W. D. Crooks, knit quilt.  
 Mrs. Charles Eichbaum, Indian bow and ten arrows; Turkish slippers; Indian moccasins.  
 Miss Rodearmel, silk shawl, 150 years.  
 Mrs. Frederick Schlag, chair, 100 years old.  
 Mrs. Solomon Schneider, clock, 100 years.  
 Mrs. E. S. Phillips, pieced bed quilt, 105 years; tea-kettle; old stand; History of the Bible, abridged.  
 Mrs. C. H. Hand, book of Common Prayer.  
 G. D. Shatto, miniature nail machine in perfect working order, with tools, nail kettle and perfectly formed nails, made on the machine. The machine is 3x5 inches, made by the exhibitor by hand.  
 Lawrence Keller, book, 110 years old; yarn reel.  
 Miss Lulu McGhee, tumbler and bowl, 55 years old.  
 D. V. Smith, display of scenic photographs, 25 local; picture of Michael G. Smith, living grandson of Michael Grove, of Indian fame.  
 Mrs. Emma Smith, cream pitcher, 58 years old.  
 Mrs. Willard Wise, two books and paper.  
 August Koch, the well-known taxidermist and authority on the native birds of America, exhibited the following mounted specimens, casts, etc., from his collection, which is one of the finest and largest private collections of the kind in the United States:  
 Case of animals, containing prairie wolf, Texas wild cat, Texas wild pig or peccary, raccoon, badger, fox, opossum, vargable and wood hare, prairie dog, western and southern fox; squirrels, our common black, gray and pine, The palm squirrel of Ceylon, India, especially, was a noteworthy specimen. Fish otters, cub bear, fishes, turtles, alligators and snakes, some as mounted specimens and others as plaster casts, which casts are cast in plaster from the natural specimens and artisti-

cally colored to reproduce the tints of the living specimens. Good casts generally surpass the stuffed or mounted specimens of this class in natural appearance.

The stuffed specimens of the latter class consisted of different sizes of alligators from six inches to six feet; Florida gopher and a number of other species of turtles, fishes and snakes. The casts represented fishes, snakes, lizards and fruit.

Of the fishes, casts of various German carp, gar-pike and needle fish of Florida; mountain trout and other fish from Pennsylvania were especially noteworthy.

The collection of snakes, both mounted and casted, comprised the following species: Rattle-snake (black and yellow), blowing viper (expanded and at rest), milk and garter snakes, copperhead, black-snake (7 feet), water snake, moccasin and coral snake of Florida; the latter is a small snake rarely over two feet in length, but of a beautiful appearance, ornamented with rings of scarlet, deep yellow and glassy blue-black encircling the body.

#### NEWBERRY-WILLIAMSPORT.

Miss Laura Updegraff, deeds 100 years old and over; butter knife of the McBrides, who were murdered by Wade.

Miss Mame Nicely, spoon, 100 years old, carried all through the late war.

Andrew Meyers, hymn book, belonging to his Grandmother Hicks; compass, candlestick and letter, very old.

Robert Caldwell, old watch and chain; Bible, very old.

Miss Jennette Campbell, tea pot; two old machine cases; candlestick, tray and snuffers; sugar bowl and cream pitcher; cup and saucer; cake cover, all over 100 years; melodeon 185 years old; a mirror, once the property of Prince Charles, the Pretender.

Mrs. G. H. Slear, cream pitcher, 78 years.

Mrs. C. E. Cassidy, pair of fire tongs.

N. T. Riley, old *Lycoming Gazette*.

Miss Annie Toner, tea pot, 150 years old.

Mrs. Hughlett, spoon carried through the late war.

Mrs. James Shuler, tidy worked by her grandmother in 1839.

D. C. Barnhart, anchor for boat owned by Valentine King; lard lamp.

Mrs. F. M. Fisher, four pieces of china, 125 years; candle molds; cream pitcher; cup and saucer, all very old.

Mrs. E. Lamm, sewing machine, one of the first; plate 115 years; old melodeon.

E. E. Ebert, small canal boat, made by hand with a jack-knife.

L. Mahaffey, cane over 100 years; almanacs 1803, 1805, 1811.

Mrs. Fred. Oberfell, account ledger, 1795.

Mrs. G. D. Leonard, andirons belonging to Mrs. Leonard's great grandfather.

Miss Pearl Good, spinning wheel and table belonging to Miss Letitia Sutton, daughter of Amariah Sutton.

Mrs. A. H. Antrim, earthen dish, 80 years; bed quilt, 115 years; two glass dishes 85 years; clock, 1839.

Mrs. S. Border, cup and saucer, 125 years; towel, 80 years.

Mrs. J. Blackwell, scissors from England, 100 years.

Mrs. Henry Laubach, sword used in the war of 1812.

C. W. Davis, Indian hatchet from a battle-field in Maryland.

Mrs. L. Fisher, German plate over 100 years.

Mrs. L. Johnston, tea set presented as a wedding gift to Sheriff Cummings; clock 100 years old; old picture.

Mrs. A. Fisher, plate 125 years old.

A. B. Kast, horse pistol, 1821; small pistol; flint steel and celt. Property of Robert Persun.

Benjamin Shoulder, John Arndt's Book of Sermons, Germany, seventeenth century.

C. W. Kennley, two large iron ladles, small ladle and large fork, all over 100 years; knife and fork from Germany, 127 years.

Mrs. B. Oaks, pepper box, 95 years; card case, 85 years.

R. H. Bussler, collection of almanacs, 1825 to 1895, formerly the property of Jacob Thompson, of Long Reach.

Harry K. Grubb, collection of fractional currency in frame.

George Mergner, photograph holder of 2,100 pieces of wood, made by hand with a penknife.

Isaac M. Grier, desk used as Williamsport's first post-office by S. E. Grier, who was appointed August 12, 1799.

Mrs. A. Berry, gun, haversack, spectacles and case, over 100 years.

G. W. Youngman, Esq., portraits of Samuel and Susanna Ludwig, 86 years old; Taufschein of Susanna Warman, 1788, and Anna Eliza Ludwig, 1718; portrait of ——— Youngman, 200 years old.

Mrs. A. P. Youngman, sampler made by Elizabeth Youngman in 1827.

Adam Carothers, four mounted deer heads on shields, very fine specimens, killed by himself; two sets of mounted antlers; Prussian sabre and bayonet, 150 years old.

Neil Murnane, large stone tomahawk, found at Newberry.

Mrs. Al. Kast, old-fashioned rocking chair entirely covered with 2,000 postage stamps of various kinds.

Mrs. P. Bacon, homespun towel, pillow case, linen sheet, sampler and lace cap and comb, all very old.

Mr. B. Poutzman piece of stringer, with strap rail, of the old strap railroad, that ran from Williamsport to Ralston, now the N. C. R. W. It was found after the June flood, 1889, on Third Street, just west of Hepburn. Property of John DeWolf, Corning, N. Y. Also flint-lock musket carried through the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars by his great great grandfather.

Mrs. Ploff, two canes and a battle ax.

Mrs. K. S. Williams, pair of spectacles, 190 years; spinning wheel and chair, 90 years.

Mrs. L. M. Fisher, tin lantern, 75 years old; trunk that Wade got the money from after murdering Mr. and Mrs. McBride.

J. W. Berry, waffle iron; sash, belt and sword used in the civil war; two commissions in the eighteenth century.

C. V. L. McMinn, quadrant, made in London, 1784, used on a sailing vessel for fifty years and subsequently presented to the father of exhibitor.

Pair of snuffers, purchased by exhibitor at a vendue of the effects of Mrs. Rachel Clarke, a granddaughter of John Sutton, the founder of Newberry. The snuffers were made 75 years ago.

Cup and saucer, blue china and quaint pattern; were a wedding present of fifty years ago, and in 1880 presented to Charles C. McMinn, a son of exhibitor.

Silver tea-spoon, a wedding gift to the grandmother of Mrs. McMinn, and a souvenir in the family almost 100 years.

Steel plate engraving, Washington at the age of thirty, returning from a hunt; a rare picture, from the fact that few duplicates are to be found.

Scrap book, made and bound more than fifty years ago by the father of Mrs. McMinn, and containing a collection of rare pictures.

Vegetable ivory nuts, loaned for exhibition by Charles C. McMinn.

Three pair spectacles—one pair made with steel frames of the pattern of 100 years ago, and used in the family of John Sutton, the founder of Newberry. One pair brass frames, made almost 100 years ago and worn by the father of Catharine Wheeler, who died at the age of 86, in 1893. One pair of silver frame spectacles of the style of 1850.

Exhibit of three books printed in 1784, 1798 and 1802; one German Bible, one book of psalms, and one of justice's book of forms, etc.

# WILLIAMSPORT.

W. B. Stuart, collection of Indian arrow heads; sabre, picked up after the battle of Gettysburg.

Mrs. G. H. Muir, pewter platter, 197 years.

Mrs. Augusta Demarest, hand-made lace, 150 years; bowl from Holland, 145 years.

Mrs. Lewis Biehl, cup and saucer, plate, cream pitcher and tea pot, 60 years old; shovel and tongs, 75 years old; sugar bowl, 60 years old.

Mrs. W. Wolf, bed spread containing stars and stripes and American Eagle, made in 1855; cream pitcher and plate, 160 years old; glass tumbler, 103 years.

Mrs. Katherine Follmer, home-made linen tablecloth, 60 years; fancy pitcher, very old; portrait; infant's clothes, worn 43 years ago.

Mrs. William Seitz, silk quilt and hair wreath.

Mrs. Andrew Morrison, collection of old newspapers.

Mrs. E. M. Bates, two quilts, one made by the granddaughter of, the other by the great great granddaughter of Williamsport's first postmaster; basket, owned by daughter of, and picture of Williamsport's first postmaster.

Mrs. Isaac Weil, collection of Confederate and state bank bills.

Mrs. George Sobers, pepper box, 105 years old; Bible, printed in 1810,



and carried through the war of 1812; Bible taken from the house where Lee surrendered.

Mrs. Thomas Goehrig, picture, 103 years.

Mrs. McCoy, pewter tea pot, 150 years.

Mrs. S. S. Marquette, pair of hand-made linen pillow shams, 150 years old.

Andrew Morrison, one-third of a Continental dollar issued by the state of Maryland in 1780; fac-simile of the expunged resolution, as it appears on the records of the Senate, March 28, 1834; also Mr. Benton's resolution passed by the Senate, January 16, 1837; small piece of rock in the shape of a Keystone brought from the ruins of Solomon's Temple, Jerusalem; a bond of the Susquehanna River and North and West Branch Telegraph Company, No. 316, for \$25, signed by A. C. Goell, president; T. O. Van Alen, treasurer, and George M. Leslie, secretary. This was for the first telegraph line built through Williamsport.

James S. Wood, the Yorkshire rose.

Mrs. Charles E. Cole, Britannia tea set, three pieces; portrait of boy in oil, life size; coat of arms painted on wood; old-fashioned dress and trousers; handkerchief, 125 years; blue pitcher; cradle quilt, a very interesting collection, as a whole.

W. C. Hall, picture of William Henry Harrison, 1813.

Repasz Band, oil portrait of Daniel Repasz, founder of the band; frame containing photographs of the present members of the band.

Mrs. J. V. Brown, Chilcat blanket; straw bottle; bone dish; Indian pipe; two horn spoons; beaver's head. These articles were made by Alaskan Indians. Wooden tooth worn by an Alaskan Indian in the upper life. Spanish card receiver, 150 years; Mexican hair brush and Spanish picture.

W. H. Miller, old Bible; cane; reticule; cone.

Mrs. N. B. Wilson, soup tureen.

Mrs. J. Meyers, three pictures; Ten Commandments, framed.

Mrs. H. C. Hall, piece of linen, 105 years.

Mrs. Hendricks, cup, saucer and pitcher used by her grandmother, over 100 years old.

Mrs. James McVicker, picture, 1708.

Mrs. Patrick McFadden, alligator skin tanned in this city.

J. M. Ficks, miniature centre table, made of 512 pieces with a pocket knife.

J. T. Keen, small trick bureau made with penknife from cigar boxes and put together with pins and ornamented with pin heads. A very curious piece of handicraft.

Mrs. Henry Metzger, picture painted by Sophia Hess, 1870; two pictures painted by Sophia Niemeyer, and collection of stamps; old revolver, shell and dress.

Mrs. M. P. Walters, table cover, "house wife," and plate.

T. J. Brook, one bottle 100 years, and one 85 years.

Mrs. George Weaver, plate, 115 years.

Mrs. Cornelia Starkweather, pitcher, 75 years; cane, 50 years; Indian powder horn, 1776.

F. N. Page, three portraits, grandmother, father and mother.



Mrs. E. E. Knapp, four cups and plate, over 100 years; brooch, 60 years; necklace, gold beads, 150 years; war club used by Cheyenne Indians, South Dakota; shinny stick used in play between old and young Santee Indians; Indian tobacco pouch; Indian curios.

Mrs. G. D. Nutt, two old books.

Mrs. W. V. Emery, one cup and plate; Shaker bonnet, 70 years old.

Mrs. P. H. Praster, pictures of Neil Dow and Frances Willard.

Mrs. L. A. Southwick, artist, four pictures, twelve sketches and seven drawing books.

Mrs. J. H. McMinn, one Harrison cup and plate.

John F. Eder, advertisement of first stage line between Northumberland and Bellefonte, 1845.

Mrs. W. B. Updegraff, applique lace, very old; platter, 63 years old; cup and saucer and tea pot, 55 years; two cut-glass wine glasses, 63 years; breastpin, from England; steel from North of Ireland, 100 years; portrait of Ralph Elliot, painted by John Francis, 1830.

William A. Noll, sugar bowl, 150 years, buried during the Wyoming massacre; picture drawn by a man who was afterwards hanged as a rebel spy, 1864; print of the battle of Gettysburg.

Wendell Stopper, key to old jail, Williamsport.

J. G. Sheets, History of the Early Martyrs, in German.

M. K. Speakman, History of the Quakers.

Joseph G. Piatt, land warrant, signed by Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania's first Governor under the Commonwealth.

Jane W. Huling, oil painting of Jane Vanderbilt Woodward.

Mrs. ——— Emerson, hair flowers; old plate.

H. K. Bricker, pair of shoes taken at the battle of Fredericksburg; quilt, fifty years.

Mrs. W. P. McBride, tripod.

Miss Minnie Koch, quaint bottle, used in the time of Frederick the Great; pastel portrait of August Koch, Jr.; oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. August Koch, Sr.; copper wash basin.

Mrs. W. McDonald, fairy slipper found in coal pit 140 feet under ground, in Scotland; horse hair bracelet.

Jacob Hess, key to old county jail.

A. D. Knapp, frame of currency.

Ferd. Weddigen, frame of currency; passport; piece of California red wood; laurel root, resembling a stork; slag from Scranton Steel Mills; money bag; balances for weighing coin.

Moses Ulman & Sons, large silver plate with Hebrew designs and letters, made at Jerusalem in 1755.

Mrs. E. J. Gray, Corean screen; Japanese ancestral tablet; Japanese bronze candlestick; Japanese bronze bouquet holder; cane from battleship Lawrence; red lacquered tray; Japanese short sword and sheath; Japanese work bag; Corean devil, made of straw; Corean seal; Chinese sword.

Mrs. Hyman A. Slate, sampler; samples of lace stitches; pair of party slippers; infant's shoes; lace bertha; rag doll, all very old.

C. C. Hart, display of photographs; design in ornamental pen work;

clock and bracket made by himself; American Eagle, pen work, 4x6 feet in size.

Mrs. C. H. Slate, two spoons, 1780, owned by Hon. William Hepburn, Lycoming County's first judge; neckerchief and wedding veil of Crecy Hepburn Simmons, used at her marriage to F. P. Simmons, 1824.

Mrs. F. Samson, three rare Hebrew books.

Charles L. Eyer, *The Good Samaritan*, issued at New Berlin, Union County, 1848.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Huling, *Lycoming Gazette* of Wednesday, December 13, 1826.

Henry Metzger, German prayer book, 128 years; History of the Persecution of the Christians, German; corner stone box and contents, taken from St. Mark's Lutheran Church in 1895.

L. D. Jewett, cane made from wood of ship Constitution; candlestick brought over in the Mayflower, by Elder Brewster, Mr. Jewett being a lineal descendant on his mother's side.

Rev. Charles J. Yoeckel, a Quaker marriage certificate, November 4, 1738, on parchment; loaned by Michael Huffman, Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Sarah Sigafos, hymn book, containing John Wesley's autograph; Irish embroidery; picture, "Blind Behsarius," has been in the family 253 years.

C. F. Snyder, red-headed cactus from St. Kitts; cadet suit on school ship; piece of mahogany wood from St. Kitts.

G. C. Wyland, meat fork, 1728; cane made from P. R. R. car that carried the Krupp gun to Chicago, and wrecked in 1893.

Mrs. M. J. Ganoung, quilt; pair of old-fashioned scales.

Mrs. J. R. Hazlett, quilt; large landscape in gold frame.

Mrs. David H. Shale, old-fashioned chair.

Rev. A. E. Wood, German mug; old-fashioned lamp.

Mrs. M. E. Neece, crayon picture.

Mrs. Abram Bobst, sugar bowl from Germany, 97 years old.

Mrs. Jennie B. Askey, baby dress, 78 years old, made in Australia.

Mrs. H. A. Bubb, cake dish, 86 years old.

Miss Mary Shorkley, flint-lock gun, property of Charles Shorkley.

Joseph Losch, Indian war dress; picture, 1807.

Mrs. Jennie Cheston, W. C. T. U. banner; portrait of "Mother" Musina; picture of Temperance Temple in Chicago.

H. Lipp, warming pan, 125 years.

Mrs. H. S. Williams, lard lamp, 125 years; cradle spread, 120 years.

Mrs. Mary Koons, trammel, 200 years; pair of brass candlesticks, 105 years; coffee pot, 65 years; tin canteen, 76 years; tureen, 51 years old.

G. R. Kemmerle, copies of *Lycoming Gazette*, dated June 2 and 9, 1813.

Mrs. Theresa Johns, small vase brought over in the Mayflower by the ancestors of Mrs. Johns; lining from George Washington's carriage.

Dr. M. G. Coleman, pair of brass candlesticks from Glasgow, Scotland, 110 years.

Mrs. D. W. Fogleman, sugar bowl and tea pot, 75 years.

Mrs. William Updegraff, pair of glasses, 1776; lard oil lamp; Bull's-

eye watch, 125 years; linen pillow case, hand woven, 100 years old; five leather fire buckets used in 1817; portrait of Ralph Elliot.

Walter Danley, sugar bowl, and fire tongs, 95 years.

Mrs. George Weaver, picture; linen sheet, wedding dress, chemisette, wedding chemise, skirt, green dress and hat, worn by Mary Heisley in 1820; wedding slippers, chintz dress, 53 years old; book, bottle, two caps.

Roscoe Huff, two music books, 1803 and 1826.

Mrs. M. G. Repasz, picture of Repasz band.

Mrs. J. P. Hoagland, two medals and clasp, belonging to James Hunter; piece of silk; beer mug.

Mrs. George Croll, brass mortar.

F. B. Pursell, plate; piece of money.

J. G. Douty, lance and razor, 145 years old.

Charles Steiger, drum and sticks used during the late war.

Mrs. Dr. Logan, miniature knee buckle, shoe buckle; crazy Jane baby cape; jug 90 years old; telescope given to Dr. Logan by a sea captain thirty years ago; small ivory box, 63 years old.

Maj. H. S. Lucas, collection of gold, silver and copper coins, of various denominations, in two neat frames; curious diamond willow cane, from Bozeman, Montana, cut in 1862 by his brother; coat, sword, sash and belt, worn by Major Lucas in the late war; portrait in oil of Rev. Tobias Pinkham, father of Mrs. Lucas, taken in 1828; Mr. Pinkham was in Williamsport in 1842; candlesticks owned by mother of Mrs. Lucas in 1824, very old.

Mrs. E. Schneider, pewter tea set, 65 years old, brought from Germany.

Mrs. F. E. Gleim, large painting of Mr. Gleim's father.

Mrs. Wilson Butz, half dozen linen napkins; barred linen tablecloth, both 85 years; cut glass pitcher, 75 years; bronze pitcher, 100 years old; collection of minerals.

Mrs. William Ball, snuff box, 140 years; letter written in 1815.

Mrs. James Russell, picture of Russell Inn, the first house built in Williamsport, and where the court once sat; portrait of Mr. Russell; old sewing machine.

Miss Mary O. Eder, china tray; plate and vase; picture of Magdalene; deer picture, painted by Miss Eder; book 200 years old.

Mrs. Peter Slyder, towel 75 years old.

Colonel F. E. Embick, sword and scabbard, with chain belt, in case, used by himself in the rebellion; portrait of his father; two cups and saucers, gravy tureens, soup tureen, two plates, platter and coffee pot, rare old china.

Andy Rhoads, frying pan and pot, 75 years old.

Mrs. Louisa Young, rose piece and two vases from California, 100 years; tea pot and sugar bowl.

Mrs. J. A. Olmstead, frame of coins, rare; tea pot, turkey platter, two plates, two candlesticks, pitcher; fireman's hat and bucket; early sewing machine; beaver's tail; Indian knife, rosary, bow and arrow and spear; tongs; work basket, tobacco box and scarf; baby cap, Liberty bell; shell comb, 200 years old; slippers, purse and currency; four glass

pens, piece of copper; spinning wheel; two chairs; candle molds; picture, all very ancient.

Mr. Hiram H. Monroe, linen sheet, linen trousers, book, coin, buckle, ramrod, tea canister, pewter tea pot, piece of Jumbo's ear, wrench, battle ax, cork ink-stand, cap, linen purse, silk purse, shawl and snuff box; black thorn cane.

Mrs. A. E. Kunze, pitcher, pipe, infant's cap, pair of stockings, apron and three shoulder shawls; very old.

Miss Rosalie Higgins, shell comb; fan, 48 years; cape, 60 years.

Mrs. A. P. Perley, sampler, whale's tooth and old-fashioned clock.

W. C. Dickson, Indian relics and ornaments; three old books; very old satchel.

Mrs. J. L. Gassaway, chop plate, coffee cup and saucer; tea cup and saucer, plate, bread plate, comb and brush tray; three square plates, all hand painted china; bonbonniere; oil painting.

Mrs. J. P. Finley, profiles of Mr. J. P. Finley's mother and grandmother; cream pitcher; pair of andirons; turkey plate, all very old.

Mrs. John Horlacher, cup, saucer and pitcher, 126 years.

Martin Harmon, sword used in the Revolution.

Miss Marguerite Sipes, gentleman's waistcoat, made in 1800.

C. Martz, walnut cane, 100 years old.

J. J. Guthrie, cup and saucer, 200 years; blue china bowl, 78 years; pewter plate, used by Thomas J. P. Guthrie in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Edward Phillips, shawl from Bavaria, 102 years old.

Maggie Wood, small picture, 189 years old.

Mrs. William Sloatman, plate and saucer from Germany, 107 years old.

Mrs. Fred Shautz, platter and soup tureen, 103 years old; Ulster County Gazette, printed in 1700.

Mrs. Emma Whitman, meerscham pipe, knife and fork; pair of spectacles, 200 years old; two pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Hahn, 100 years old; parasol, 35 years.

Mrs. Joseph Moore, waiter 98 years; sugar bowl, from Germany, 200 years; piece of petrified wood, 106 years; pair of candle snuffers, 125 years; piece of crystal from "Stonewall Jackson's" cave in Virginia.

Miss Lyde Williams, tea kettle and bottle, 165 years old.

Mr. James T. Ort, pair of candlesticks.

#### THE BENJAMIN FAMILY.

Mrs. N. S. Ross, pair of andirons, 150 years old; large tray, 175 years; brass candlestick and snuffers, 125 years; old lock, 125 years; cream pitcher and stand, very old; Bible dated 1793. Mrs. Ross, the owner of these articles, is a descendant of the historic Benjamin\* family.

\*In the autumn of 1777 the Benjamin and Brown families were living on what is now known as the "Puckley farm," Loyalsock. A band of Indians appeared and the two Benjamin brothers, who were sons-in-law of Mr. Brown, fled with their families to his cabin. The Indians

Henry Metzger, collection of coins, 430 pieces, very fine; three pictures of the buildings at the Centennial of 1876; Dawson and Easton car coupler.

Israel Sanders, carpenter's rule, 203 years.

Mrs. George W. Parsons, cradle in which A. Boyd Cummings, donor of Brandon Park, was rocked; pitcher, 130 years old.

C. S. Smith, two silver spoons, over 100 years; Encyclopedia, four volumes, 1825; cup and saucer, 125 years.

Mrs. Ed. Thompson, brass candlesticks, 103 years old.

Mrs. William Hepburn, reticule and sampler, 116 years.

Mrs. Hantz, sword carried by a body guard of Napoleon the First; Martin Luther medal, coined in 1817; 1856 penny, one of the four coined.

Mrs. W. H. Fittler, solid brass kettle, over 150 years old.

Mrs. S. Romig, quilt four generations old; quilt, 80 years.

Mrs. J. D. Gibson, Lycoming Gazette for 1826; solid silver tea pot and sugar tongs, 85 years; German silver spoon, over 100 years; set of solid silver table-spoons, 75 years; shinplaster used in 1774.

Mrs. Jennie Kinley, tea pot, 75 years.

Mrs. S. E. Carskadden, iron kettle, 110 years.

Mrs. Fred C. Staib, curious handkerchief, brought from Germany.

Mrs. F. S. Sallada, piece of Washington's mother's monument; four petrified shells; three pieces of petrified wood; bayonet picked up near Fredericksburg; sword used in the Revolutionary war; large collection of curios.

Mrs. Laura Stuart, portrait painted by herself; two vases, 73 years old.

Mrs. William Staddon, piece of a log taken from one of the first houses in Williamsport; pitcher, over 100 years.

Mrs. T. P. S. Wilson, Homer's Iliad, 175 years; vase, 103 years; pair of ear-rings; sugar bowl, over 100 years; picture, 100 years; book, 60 years.

Mrs. George Sobers, Tree of Life, 70 years; pickle dish, 73 years; two plates, 103 years; tureen, 70 years; looking-glass, 148 years.

laid siege to it, and failing to induce the inmates to come forth, set fire to the building. The Benjamin brothers and their wives came out, when one of the brothers was killed. Brown, his wife and daughter remained inside and were burned to death. Three of the Benjamin brothers—William, Nathan and Ezekiel—and a small sister were carried into captivity. In a short time the brothers were released, but the sister spent her life among the Indians. William, who was born in New Jersey August 23, 1767, returned to Loyalsock and lived with friends. He studied surveying with William Ellis and followed that profession for many years, living a part of the time in Williamsport. In 1805 he was employed to run the division line between Lycoming and Tioga Counties. He married Ann Smith and they had a son and a daughter. William Benjamin purchased a portion of what is known as the "Crownover farm," at Loyalsock, and there he died in 1830. Mrs. Ross, who is a descendant, owns the old Bible which contains the records of the family.



Mrs. G. H. Minor, book on Theology, 1826.

Mrs. James Thomas, gridiron, 145 years.

Mrs. John Piatt, apron designed and embroidered fifty years ago; gold-headed cane presented to ex-Sheriff John Piatt by his sons on the 25th anniversary of his marriage, and carried by him to the day of his death; also his photograph.

Mrs. Joseph Anderson, tea pot, the property of the Wagner family 200 years ago, of Hagerstown, Md.

Hugh Gilmore, German Bible, 1737.

Mrs. Henry C. Parsons, portrait of Judge William Hepburn.

J. G. Weisheit, picture of Frederick Von Schiller, and his book of poems; several war pictures and china.

Mrs. Daniel Hartman, two plates, and cane, 100 years; watch holder, very old; spice mortar and pestle.

Mrs. Jacob Hite, plate 100 years; oil painting on tin.

Alfred L. Rank, parasol, 77 years old; rocking chair, 99 years; bed spread, 92 years; picture of the central part of the city of Williamsport as it appeared in 1840.

Mrs. W. N. Jones, Capt. W. N. Jones' uniform, sword and accouterments, worn in the late war; large collection of Masonic and Grand Army badges; Confederate bonds.

Mrs. L. Walters, doll baby and clothes, 155 years.

Mrs. John Good, Lord Chesterfield's Book of Maxims.

Dr. J. Stickel, platter; four old plates, saucer and table, all very old.

#### COLLECTION OF BEES, HIVES, ETC.

F. W. Lighton, old time straw bee hive; modern glass front bee hive, containing a swarm of bees. A very fine collection of butterflies, moths, with chrysalides and larvae, centipedes, etc. This collection contained some very rare specimens. Also a collection of shells, cones, etc., about 300 specimens all told.

Flax heckle, 1767; cup, 112 years old; plate, 200 years old; powder horn used in the Revolutionary war; two buttons, 150 years old, worn by his great great grandfather.

Henry Waters, natural growth of birch wood or buhrl; two war pictures; two pine cones from Oregon and sequoi cone from the Yosemite Valley.

Mrs. Dr. Louis Schnelder, powder horn, fife, card case, sampler and belt; salt box, candlestick and watch; album and portrait; all very old.

C. A. Stokes, portrait of Anthony Stokes, painted by William Cox Ellis, whose body servant "Tony" Stokes was. The portrait had been shot through by an anti-Abolitionist.

Mrs. Moses Ulman, ear rings and box, 150 years; old watch and chain; old silver tea spoon; embroidered linen towel.

Lilly Everland, plate, 113 years old.

Mrs. R. A. Hoffnagle, three cups and saucer, 110 years.

M. D. Hotchkiss, historic cane.

Phil Zealor, old-fashioned clock.



Mrs. C. O. Mutehart, hand-woven coverlet, 58 years; bread basket and shirt, each 65 years.

Miss May Purdue, saddle-bags used by old Dr. Purdue 75 years ago; iron cooking pot, 200 years old; turnkey and lancet, 85 years old.

Miss Margaret Alice Good, wash bowl and pitcher, 175 years old; china plate; silk shawl and embroidered linen spread.

Mrs. Charles F. W. Flock, old-fashioned black bonnet.

Mrs. J. A. Beeber, Columbus plate; lace reticule.

Jacob A. Hane, piece of curious wood.

John E. Jones, landscape picture, made of moss, very curious; German table, 140 years old.

Harry Green, two old time pictures of John Stabb and his grandfather.

Mrs. H. H. Meginness, collection of nine large photographs, mounted on cardboard, representing scenes in Williamsport during the great flood of 1865. A curious and interesting exhibit, as a reminder of that time.

#### REMARKABLE VIOLINS.

A. G. Lindley, violin, Antonius Stradivarius Cremonenti Faciebat Anno, 1742. The tone and condition of workmanship are something marvelous. This violin can be traced back to Prof. John Beyer, of Kerchheim Volanden, Bavaria. After his death it came in possession of his son, George Beyer. After his death in the year 1840, it was left to John Beyer, born in the town of Standabel, Bavaria, in 1807. He became a musician of no little fame, and about 1855 he migrated to New York City. After his death in 1877 he bequeathed the violin to his son, F. Beyer, the leader and composer of music, born in Weider Schrocite. He died in Bridgeport, Conn., January 4, 1895, at the age of 61 years. He was the leader of the Bridgeport Philharmonic Band, the Wheeler & Wilson Band, and Howe Band. A few days before his death he left the violin to his grandson, Fred. Lindley, of Williamsport, son of A. G. Lindley.

Walter Shooter, violin brought by him from England in 1886. This violin was purchased by Dr. Arthur Kershaw's father when a boy. The doctor was vicar of St. Peter's Church, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England. After his death his wife presented the violin to William Shooter, uncle of Walter Shooter. He used it forty years, and then it descended to Samuel Shooter, and at his death descended to his oldest grandson, Howard Shooter, son of Walter Shooter, of Williamsport. It is over 160 years old. Also a whip, tobacco box, and coverlet, all very old.

H. W. Lentz, two portraits of his father, George W. Lentz, at 35 and 60 years.

S. T. Foresman, portrait of S. T. McCormick, Sr., Esq.

Savings Institution, portrait of Maj. James H. Perkins.

John G. Reading, portrait of Robert P. Allen, Esq.

Mrs. Dr. Cheney, oil portrait of Judge Samuel Linn, late distinguished member of the bar.

Ulman Brothers, portrait of Henry Ulman.

Mrs. George Cohick, fifty-nine pieces of rare old china, heirlooms from 150 to 300 years old; a splendid exhibit, as many of the pieces were exceedingly fine.

James B. Krause, prisoner's shackles, filed so as to effect an escape; found in the woods at Vallamont.

Annie E. Caldwell, photograph of A. Boyd Cummings; large spinning wheel.

H. L. Beck, oil painting of John B. Beck.

John Tallman, portrait of John Tallman, Sr.

Mrs. F. H. Bonnell, two pictures, 60 years old; portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doeblor; chair made by Kit Carson, 93 years ago.

Mrs. W. H. Holloway, half dozen silver spoons, given to her when five years old; four salt spoons; four glasses in wooden case and cup and saucer from Ireland; four salt cellars, 90 years old; Bible, 1806; cup plate and saucer, 90 years old; looking-glass, over 100 years old; small cross made from Charter oak; lace collar and undersleeves; two oil paintings, 65 years old, of Newport, R. I.; vest, 90 years old; engraving, 1839; Persian shawl; music book, 1834.

Mrs. M. C. Gosline, snuff box, 84 years old; war newspaper of 1863, in frame.

Mrs. G. L. Bailey, high shell comb, 48 years old.

Mrs. O. A. Reading, Bible, 1812; silk shawl worn by her great great grandmother.

Mrs. L. D. Hedges, pair of tongs, 103 years.

Mrs. Helen Kline, dish that belonged to the founder of Newberry; paste pot once the property of Richard Webb, 120 years; picture, 112 years.

Mrs. C. E. Russell, two rings, two plates, knife, four pictures; Meginness' first History of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna.

Mrs. S. D. Moorehead, table over 100 years; sword and gun used in the Revolution; shell comb.

C. L. Lincoln, glass dish, 115 years, from Germany; plate, 85 years old; quilt, 68 years, made by Mrs. Lincoln's mother when she was 17 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, book and music book, taken from a burning building the time of the Rebellion.

Justin L. Hill, table 100 years old.

Mrs. O. F. Riley, deer head.

Mrs. August Pursell, sampler.

C. Jones, picture painted at New Haven, Conn., 1791.

E. S. Carmer, Bible, 82 years old; watch chain over 100 years.

Mrs. Herman Hinckley, crib about 100 years.

Charles Buhse, 1064 High Street, clock, 130 years old.

V. E. Mussina, old letter.

Mrs. G. W. Page, pair brass candlesticks, 60 years; amber candlestick, 100 years.

J. Adam Weaver, letter seal, 200 years.

Mrs. Charles A. Quiggle, clock 120 years old; has been in the Lenhart family for several generations.

Dr. J. P. Haag, bowl once the property of Judge Hepburn; clock, 110 years old.

Mrs. Henry Kettler, rolling pin, potato masher and small rolling pin, all 60 years old.

Peter Epley, looking-glass on which the sun photographed, or etched, geranium stalks, which stood between the glass and the sun, two unusually warm days in June, 1895; very distinct and very curious.

G. W. Croll, portrait of Judge Apollos Woodward.

Mrs. Mary A. Vantilda, Bible 109 years old.

Mrs. C. A. Eveleth, silver butter dish; came from England at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. J. Newcomer, two German scythes, 125 years old; pair of fire tongs, from Germany.

L. B. Heilhecker, pewter plate and dish, 120 years; made in London and used on shipboard.

Mrs. D. A. Moore, Bible, 164 years old; Hymnal, 1824.

James Gibson, book printed in Gaelic, or old Irish; bound in goat skin; said to have been written in the time of St. Patrick.

Mrs. J. Champ Brown, half dozen cups and saucers, and two plates, 68 years; cup and saucer, 100 years; spinning wheel and needle case, 90 years.

— Sioux Indian knife and sheath; tobacco pouch and spear; sheet, spun and woven by her grandmother, 100 years ago; vinaigrette, 200 years old.

Mrs. Hubler, sugar bowl and tea pot, 130 years old.

Miss Mame Betts, thimble 80 years old, worn by her grandmother.

N. Y. Jones, knife and fork made by his great grandfather, 150 years old, and in constant use since.

G. W. Phillips, quilting frames made 90 years ago by Joseph Antes, son of Col. Henry Antes, of Antes Fort; copy of Paradise Lost, 1804.

Mrs. J. A. Hane, two pictures, 137 years old.

Mrs. Dr. N. A. Hubbard, spinning wheel, the property of her great grandmother.

Mrs. W. H. Bankhart, tea kettle and candlestick.

Mrs. William Kay, two plates from England, 87 years old.

Samuel Weaver, silver dollar, 1798.

Mrs. John Wenner, china plate.

Mrs. Abe Metzger, book, German, very old.

G. C. Campbell, book and sword.

Mrs. E. F. Whitman, old chair; two pieces homespun linen.

Mrs. E. H. Kellar, two caps, shoes, set of buttons, tea pot, set of tin-ware, all very old.

Mrs. W. S. Gundrum, coat, 70 years old; belongs to Mr. Thomas Elliott.

Mr. James Russell, sugar bowl and French five francs.

Mrs. J. H. Reed, eleven spoons in case; belonged to the Russell family.

Mrs. Rev. George C. Foley, German Bible, 1720.

Mrs. J. W. Good, pitcher, cup and saucer, punch bowl and ladle from England; over 100 years.

Mrs. Jacob Steinhilper, German Bible, over 100 years old.

John Good, ladies' hat, trimmed 1826.

Miss Margaret Embick, cane from battle-ground of Tippecanoe, 1840; drinking cup carried through war of 1812 by Abram Doebler.

George Bubbs, Louisa Street, picture.

F. E. Beck, clock, 1841.

S. L. Youngman, Esq., certificate of birth and baptism (German), of Amella Antes, born in Nippenose Township, October 6, 1795.

Miss Kate Sane, old quilt.

Mrs. Dr. E. B. Campbell, silver thimble case, and Mrs. Dr. Thomas Lyon's wedding dress. Portraits of Dr. Charles Lyon, Mrs. W. Biddle, a daughter of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania under the Penns, loaned by descendants.

Mrs. Thomas Lyon, portraits of Edward G. Lyon and wife, father and mother of Dr. Thomas Lyon; linen sheet 150 years old, glasses from Germany 125 years, and button 101 years old.

W. W. Achenbach, Esq., Brown's Catechism, published at Milton in 1800, containing the names of the early settlers of White Deer Valley; art work of Williamsport, part 1.

H. B. Freis, spoon molds made 1714, in Alsace-Lorraine; six spoons made by himself.

Miss May McClure, lace wedding veil.

Mrs. T. Smith, pair of old scissors brought from Germany.

Mrs. Page, German hymn book, 70 years old; six pewter plates, 80 years.

Mrs. Adam Beiter, pair of candlesticks, 76 years.

Mrs. Mary Blackstone, tea pot, 106 years old; Bible, 105 years old.

Mrs. Mary Slaughter, Bible, 116 years.

Mrs. H. R. Fleming, pitcher, 109 years.

Mrs. J. D. Kline, three plates, 98 years.

Mrs. D. Wolf, three keys of the old court house.

Mrs. W. C. Nichols, pitcher, 120 years.

Mrs. John L. Trapp, pitcher, 75 years old.

Mrs. M. F. Eyerly, necklace, 125 years old; pen-holder, 75 years; petrified peach, 125 years old; two money boxes, 120 years; old looking-glass, idol, vase, candlestick; skull and wing bones of bird; picture.

G. H. Muir, two rare old books.

Miss M. P. Dougal, brass fender, 192 years old; thermometer, barometer and psychrometer; belonged to Dr. Priestly.

Mrs. H. B. Andrus, spinning wheel, 112 years old.

Daniel Hartman, portrait of Henry Hartman, his father.

Grace Hofnagle, picture of the Tun Tavern, Philadelphia.

#### EXHIBIT OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Boyd P. Rothrock, taxidermist, 39 East Third Street, one pair hybrid squirrels, mounted on natural tree; one black squirrel, male; one gray squirrel, male; one English hare, male; group of four cedar birds, males and females; one ruffed grouse, male; one woodcock, male; one Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, male; one Virginia rail, male; one wood

duck, male; one green winged teal, young male; one hooded merganser, male; one lesser scaup duck, male; one pigeon hawk, male. These specimens were all taken in Lycoming County, with the exception of the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse and English hare.

Mrs. W. P. McBride, looking-glass, 200 years old, belonged to John Sutton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, bed warming pan.

Mrs. A. H. Towner, book of poems published in 1795; oil painting over 50 years old; shells and fossils from Arkansas; stones taken from the bottom of hot springs, Arkansas; hand-made linen tablecloth and towels, 90 years old.

Dr. John Senn, hand-made Swiss shawl from Canton St. Gallen; platter 63 years old.

Mrs. Jennie Ade, picture owned by Governor Packer's mother.

Mrs. F. W. Toner, five solid silver tea-spoons, 95 years old; linen table cloth same age.

Mrs. D. R. Stover, pitcher, over 100 years.

Mrs. C. E. Runnells, chair that belonged to the Tomb family, first settlers of Jersey Shore, 160 years; cream pitcher 100 years.

Mrs. J. M. Welch, sword used in the war of 1812 and Mexican war; large blue platter, 125 years old.

Mrs. George Bubb, East Third Street, sugar bowl, cup and saucer, and three plates, owned by General John Burrows; old clock.

Mr. John B. Coryell, General John Burrows' sword, 95 years.

P. D. Davis, copper tea kettle, over 200 years old.

Ella Redfield, vegetable dish, 133 years; platter, 133; two sugar bowls and tea pot, 200 years; bread bag, very old.

J. Paul Suess, collection of United States fractional currency, ranging in denomination from three cents to fifty, artistically displayed and beautifully framed. All of this currency had been in circulation. It attracted much attention and reminded many of war times.

Mrs. Dr. N. L. Johnson, ancient hock cup.

Mrs. Oscar Breithut, tea pot, 65 years.

Mrs. Jane Yeagle, pair of brass candlesticks, 110 years, from Ireland; old knife.

Mrs. McNamee, piece of "ould sod" turf from Ireland.

Mrs. H. W. Sipe, ladies' old-fashioned dress.

Mrs. J. F. Streiby, old clock and quilt.

Mrs. Henry Martin, rosary; two baskets made of ornamental candy from Italy; Turkish stand cover; two glasses, 110 years; picture, 75 years.

Miss Martha Gamble, sampler.

Miss Annie McClure, portraits of Judge William Hepburn and wife.

Mrs. J. W. Hays, cream pitcher and pepper box, 75 years; tea cup, 200 years old.

S. K. Ohmit, meat platter and pitcher; two vegetable dishes, two plates; four dinner plates, 100 years; tea pot, 125 years; German hymnal, 1770.

A. J. Quigley, German Bible, printed in 1691, and bound in ox hide, with the hair on.



Mrs. M. T. Bennett, Bible, book of Sermons, grammar; coffee pot; picture; bonnet, age not given.

F. W. Straley, plate, saucer and cup, old.

J. F. Straley, spinning wheel and plate.

C. M. Straley, white cape, sugar bowl, cup and saucer; tin bowl; two thimbles; clock, and three books.

Mrs. H. B. Brobst, two sugar bowls, china pitcher, five saucers, six cups, five plates and tea pot; German Bible; all very old.

E. I. Hepburn, cup, saucer and old dress, 100 years.

H. J. Neuschafer, chair, 111 years; bayonet from Gettysburg battlefield, dug up in 1881; gun made in 1711 and used in Prussian army.

Mrs. Hyman A. Slate, bowl and pitcher, water bucket, and wash bowl; shell comb; watch; looking-glass; half dozen silver spoons, family heirlooms.

Mrs. H. M. Kupp, china bowl, sugar bowl; toast dish and tea pot, very old.

E. L. Taber, old time chair.

Mrs. Charles, Gleim, coverlet, 69 years; platter, 99 years.

Mrs. M. S. Jetter, portrait of Jennie Lind, painted in 1851; large painting, "The Last Supper," 1845; picture, "Washington's Farewell;" portrait of Washington, 1835; portrait of General Taylor, 1844; portrait of General Scott, 1844; "Wisdom and Power," 1859. These pictures were painted by C. L. Lawrence, father of Mrs. Jetter, a former resident of this city. They formed a very attractive exhibit.

Mrs. F. J. Burrows, sugar tongs and tea pot belonging to Maj. Charles Lowe.

Mrs. Emanuel Andrews, cream pitcher, 100 years; six plates, cake plate, five cups and six saucers, 88 years old; picture, 100 years old; bird's nest; thirty pieces of fine embroidery, worked by exhibitor.

#### SWORD OF CAMPBELL.

George C. Campbell, sword and scabbard carried by Gen. William Campbell at the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780. When General Campbell died the sword passed into the hands of his daughter Sarah, who married Gen. Francis Preston, of Kentucky. At her death in 1846 the sword became the property of James Campbell, great uncle of the present owner, to whom it descended through several hands. It was exhibited in the collection of John F. Meginness.

Miss Fannie Pollock, History of Moderation, printed in 1600.

Mrs. William Howard, two oil paintings of Admiral Puget (for whom Puget Sound was named) and Lady Puget, the latter with a Gainsborough hat on, by More, London; ivory miniature of Admiral Puget; solid silver tobacco and snuff box; lace veil, hand made, 80 years ago; calash; two curtains, dressing gown and lace cap, made in England 68 years ago.

Mrs. R. M. Bailey, one coffee set.

J. K. Crawford, piano, formerly owned by Judge Anthony, the first piano brought to Williamsport; small square table, owned by his father,



William Crawford, around which a family of eight were raised; bottle and book; portrait of William Crawford, Sr., who died at 92.

G. Weisheit, two German prints; old blue pitcher; old-fashioned clock.

Mrs. Ella Schreer, mug 319 years old.

Mrs. T. J. Funston, Atlas, 1834; tortoise shell comb, 75 years; coffee pot, 100 years; picture, 75 years.

Mrs. E. Shorkley, cane made from whalebone; porcupine; fish skeleton.

Charles Elmer Wilson, hunting ax, 1767; button molds in use before the Revolution.

Mrs. George Wood, sideboard, once owned by Judge Anthony; cream pitcher, 95 years old.

Mrs. R. H. Faries, from a lady in Philadelphia, small United States flag, found in the hand of a dead drummer boy on the first Bull Run battle field; silver tankard, very old, used by Washington and Lafayette.

Mrs. Frank Lewis, oil portrait of Daniel Bruchlacher, one of the early settlers of Bloomingrove.

Richard Dye, cup and saucer, 101 years old; hunting ax, 112; patchwork quilt, 105; quilt 75 years old.

Willard Burch, knife; large silver medal found on Bald Eagle Mountain; medical book.

Mrs. W. E. Crane, lace veil, very old.

Mrs. F. Mankey, book of Maps, 1702; French book, 1688; Shakespeare, 1777; book, 1769.

Miss Emma Spencer, old-fashioned cape.

Mrs. Charles Tepel, set of doll dishes, 92 years old; cup and saucer, 92 years; six solid silver spoons, 65 years old.

Capt. Evan Russell, photographs of Williamsport's police force, framed; seventeen members.

Mrs. W. J. C. Greevy, picture 125 years old; belonged to Grandmother Jennings.

H. Lentz, plane, 300 years old; in use in Germany for 250 years.

H. H. Showers, powder can and bullet case; canteen used in the civil war.

C. G. Crone, old Ulster County Gazette.

J. E. Shaw, almanacs, 1802 to 1821.

Mrs. John Millsbaugh, pair of brass candlesticks; butter ladle; two vases, cup, saucer and plate; pitcher, cup and plate; modern Indian utensils; long stem red stone pipe, with eagle feathers; bow, quiver and arrows.

Geo. H. Park, piano, inlaid with 3,000 pieces of wood, made in London in 1780, and stool.

Mrs. Jane B. Gibson, portraits of Tunison Coryell and wife, John Gibson, and Mrs. Brandon, for whom Brandon Park was named.

Mrs. John W. Carson, four plates from France, over 100 years old; petrified cactus from the Colorado desert.

Mrs. E. J. Merrick, ring; book published in 1738; desk.

Mrs. Kate E. Purvis, autograph letter of Horace Greeley to T. Coryell, November 7, 1859; volumes 2, 6 and 7 of the Spectator, edition 1793, London, in original binding.

Miss Lizzie Logan, 410 Third Avenue, curious old book entitled, The American Revolution; contains signatures of David and James Logan. At least a century old.

Mrs. J. A. Fiedler, plush brush for smoothing silk hats, made in Germany more than a hundred years ago. It belonged to her father, Emanuel Brown, and he could trace it back to his grandfather.

Miss Maud Mitchell, candlesticks, 100 years old; book of Latin poems, 1620; book, 1700; silver spoon, 90 years; cream pitcher, 113 years; bed curtains over 100 years.

Mrs. A. Moore, clock, 120 years old; muffler, 120 years old; was the property of Mrs. Moore's great grandmother.

Mrs. L. Villinger, clock, 65 years old; sugar box, 78 years old; made by hand in Baden, Germany.

Mrs. Homer Martin, prayer book, 1717; was the property of Mrs. Martin's great great grandmother, from England; peck measure, hand made, by P. Kase, during the Revolutionary war.

M. B. Wolf, coverlet, 118 years old, made by his great grandmother.

Mrs. G. L. Kramer, warming pan, 150 years old; was the property of Mrs. Robert Maffet, who brought it from Ireland.

Miss Emma Arrowsmith, spinning wheel; two books, 1805; clock, over 100 years old; was the property of Miss Arrowsmith's great grandfather.

Mrs. J. B. Leiter, sleigh bells 100 years old; sugar bowl, 150 years; cup, saucer and plate, 60 years; waist, 150 years; property of Mrs. Leiter's great grandmother.

Mrs. C. E. Barrett, picture, 200 years old; salt spoon; wedding slipper and dress waist; carding wool; Demorest sewing machine, early make.

Mrs. Louisa Logan, vegetable tureen, platter, plate and small platter, 80 years.

Mrs. H. D. Boyer, quilt, 1847; pitcher and plate, over 100 years old.

Col. L. G. Huling, chair, 83 years old; Bible, piece of linen and fire-board, 57 years old; was the property of Mrs. Margaret Ross Huling, granddaughter of Michael Ross, the founder; cradle, 51 years old, property of James H. Huling, great grandson of Michael Ross.

Mrs. M. Reinhold Baker, Boston Gazette, printed March 12, 1770, the morning after the Boston massacre.

Mrs. William Wuster, two silver forks from the Army Sanitary Hospital, Washington, D. C., used during the civil war.

Mrs. William Corter, clock made in 1793, by Seth Thomas, at Plymouth, Conn.; draw knife, 107 years old.

Mrs. John Hurr, framed picture.

Mrs. Geo. Walter, two wool carders; shingle maker's knife, 85 years old, from Bloomingrove.

Mrs. Rose Wilson, tin pepper box, 102 years old; brought to this

country by William Schofield, 80 years ago, who was a soldier under Napoleon.

Joseph E. Spaeth, German beer mug, 50 years old.

Mrs. Jacob Heilhecker, five silver tea-spoons and silver table-spoons, 109 years old.

George Roeder, Testament, 1714; book of sermons, 1758.

Mrs. Thomas Reidy, plate, owned by the McBride family, who were murdered by Nelson E. Wade.

Isaac Konkle, three volumes of cyclopedia, 1784; cup, saucer, plate and glass dish, 70 years old; two vases, 60 years.

Calvin Stutzman, iron cake tureen; tea pot, 105 years old.

Mrs. Frank Corter, quilt, 70 years; two baby hoods, worn in 1810; record of school work, 70 years ago; two vases, over 100 years old.

W. J. Casner, cake of lava from Mt. Vesuvius, containing coin placed in it while warm; box of Indian arrow heads, and skinner; box of Rocky Mountain minerals.

Mrs. John Breen, musket, 50 years old.

Mrs. Mary Vohl, hand-knit counterpane, made in Germany, quite old.

Miss Lulu Kahler, wedding waist, 150 years old.

Mrs. S. M. Green, pewter plate; band-box and coverlet, 66 years old.

Mrs. William A. Merkley, small tin lantern (ladies) from Germany.

Mrs. D. Garvey, silk rock spun shawl, used by her great grandmother to wrap her infant daughter, during the French invasion of Ireland, in 1798, 120 years old.

A. J. Whitton, rolling pin, 100 years old; English Forester regalia, 60 years; two English vases, 70 years.

Mrs. John Shipe, earthenware pie plate, 1818.

William Richards, English china ornament; English shawl, 99 years.

Mrs. H. W. Watson, silver shoe buckles worn by her grandfather; two china cups and saucers; two silver candlesticks; two coverlets, very old.

Charles Melhorn, samples of wood engraving by himself.

#### HOPKINSON COLLECTION.

Mrs. W. F. Hopkinson, large silver coffee urn; pair of silver candlesticks; three autograph letters from John C. Calhoun to Mr. Hopkinson's grandfather; seventeen pieces of rare and valuable laces of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—French, Venetian, Italian and Irish. These laces were mounted by experts and exhibited at the Loan Exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1893. They are valued at over \$1,000. Silver cross; sardine fork; asparagus fork; sugar spoons, snuff box and spectacles. All heirlooms of Francis Hopkinson.

Also seven copies of oil paintings, viz: 1. Thomas Hopkinson, judge of the admiralty under George IV.; 2. Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson; 3.

Francis Hopkinson,\* signer of the Declaration of Independence; 4. Mrs. Francis Hopkinson; 5. Judge Joseph Hopkinson,† author of "Hail Columbia;" 6. Mrs. Joseph Hopkinson; 7. Mrs. John Morgan, sister of Francis Hopkinson. Large oil painting by Mrs. Joseph Hopkinson.

(Mr. William Francis Hopkinson, assistant engineer Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Williamsport, is a direct descendant of Francis Hopkinson, the signer.)

Mrs. C. C. Walker, sugar bowl, over 100 years old.

Mrs. J. W. Shay, cup and saucer belonging to her great grandmother.

Mrs. G. L. Stahlnecker, cup, saucer and pitcher, belonging to her great grandmother, over 100 years old.

H. A. Pardo, handkerchief, over 100 years old.

Mrs. Isaiah Lunt, pitcher 145 years old, belonged to her great grandmother, in England.

Mrs. L. F. Moore, rocking chair, 110 years old; formerly owned by Mrs. John Clark, one of the early settlers in Nippenose Valley; rocking chair caught on Main Street, Jersey Shore, in flood of 1865.

Mrs. Jacob Hite, hand-woven coverlet.

Mrs. Wesley Maggs, coin spoon, over 100 years old.

Mrs. L. Slear, two old-fashioned quilts.

Mrs. Jacob R. Crosley, chair, 150 years old.

Mrs. Lizzie Leutze, two temperance banners.

Mrs. Peter Slyder, sampler.

Mrs. Henry L. Beck, bronze bust of Benjamin Franklin, on pedestal.

J. C. Hill, Esq., large needle worked pocket-book, carried by his grandfather through the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Theodore Hess, baptismal veil, 150 years old; lace shawl, presented by Queen Amelia, wife of Louis Phillippe, King of France, to her steward.

Julius Handloser, cap and gown, 150 years old.

L. V. Moyer, lock, 110 years old, made by hand in Germany.

Henry Balts, two old German books.

\*Francis Hopkinson, born in Pennsylvania in 1738; was a delegate in Congress from New Jersey (1776-77) and signed the Declaration of Independence; he did much by his writings to promote liberty and was noted for his wit and satire; author of the famous song, "Battle of the Kegs." Held an appointment for many years in the loan office and succeeded George Ross as judge of the admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania; appointed by Washington judge of the district court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and died May 9, 1791.

†Joseph Hopkinson, born in Philadelphia November 12, 1770; was graduated from Nassau Hall and Yale; studied law and became eminent at the bar; appointed by John Quincy Adams judge of the district court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; served in Congress from 1815 to 1819; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837; published many interesting addresses and wrote the song, "Hail Columbia." Died in Philadelphia, January 15, 1842.

George Zercher, large drinking horn, (ox-horn), silver mounted, and used by Turn Verein singing section, made in 1866, and valued at \$75.

F. B. Gutge, cane, 1789; first issue of New York Sun, Sept. 3, 1833; small quarter sheet.

William Langgans, reel made in Germany in 1702; lard lamp, 1770.

Samuel F. Follmer, bowl, 109 years old.

Wilson Butz, collection of mineral specimens exhibited at World's Fair.

Mrs. William Eves, Lycoming Gazette of August 4, 1819.

Mrs. A. Morrison, Indian pipe and moccasins, bow and arrows, portrait of Indian chief; portrait of Thomas Morrison.

Mrs. Bennett Leitz, sugar bowl, 75 years old; musket used in the Mexican war; sugar bowl that once belonged to Martha Washington.

C. V. Runkle, ancient Egyptian embroidery, necklace and slippers.

Mrs. J. H. Dickson, vase; worsted flowers.

J. H. Levergood, German hymn book, 1764; German Bible, 104 years.

Mrs. Frank Long, Confederate money, five pieces shinplaster, twenty-two pieces.

Mrs. W. D. Engle and Mrs. S. J. Aurand, piece of fancy work, 1789.

Rebecca Chambers, three-piece tea set and plate, 90 years old.

W. H. Waltz, large clasp-bound German Bible, 1531, 365 years old; oldest Bible in the collection.

Mrs. James Dove, framed autograph letter of George Washington, 1799.

Miss Annie Porter, rolling pin, 75 years old; cake griddle, 140 years old.

Mrs. Fred. Heether, spinning wheel; waffle iron, over 100 years old.

Miss M. D. Woodward, large painting executed by her in Holland in 1894, entitled "The Sheep Fold;" Dutch coffee-pot, 150 years old; silver candlestick, 105.

Mrs. Mary Moltz, sampler, 1702; wedding dress.

R. E. Kracht, shell comb, 76 years old; old book.

Mrs. George S. Maxwell, two whale teeth, captured by sailors on board the United States frigate Constitution.

Fred. Welker, crayon, "Pharaoh's Horses."

Mrs. W. F. Henry, a doctor's lance, from Ireland, 150 years old.

Mrs. J. N. Furman, home-made linen towel; drawn work; coffee mill, 80 years old.

Mrs. F. Borland, spectacles, 150 years.

Miss Rose E. Wolf, old Bible.

Mrs. M. D. Fry, handkerchief bag; dressing case and comb.

Mrs. T. B. Strasser, lard lamp; stair basket, over 100 years old.

Mrs. J. S. Smyth, chapeau, epaulettes and sword belonging to Maj. James Perkins; book, forks, spoon and two plates, over 200 years old.

Mrs. D. Curns, Bible; silhouette; sewing machine; hymn book, all old.

Miss Sarah Blanchard, tea pot, 100 years old.

C. M. Reeder, two old books.

Mrs. Jane Allison, clock over 100 years.

Mrs. Mary Boone, pewter plate.



T. M. Miles, desk, table, two chairs and rocker; bureau, 85 years old; tea bag, tea canister and bread tray, 60 years old; shawl, 75 years old; iron pot, 90 years old.

E. M. Bates, case of seeds in bottles; frame of old city bonds.

J. W. Hobart, two dolls; plate, 200 years old; book, 143 years old.

Mrs. J. A. Gamble, roast pig platter, 144 years old; chair, 75 years old.

Mrs. T. Beck, old clock and flint-lock gun.

Mrs. S. Q. Mingle, picture.

J. P. Boush, sword and belt.

Mrs. Roscoe Huff, lantern 100 years old; pitcher plowed up on the Grier farm after the Revolutionary war; sugar loaf.

Mr. A. W. Page, wedding coat, hat and vest, belonging to the late Abram Page.

Mr. J. P. Toner, Indian shirt, made out of antelope skin.

Mrs. J. G. Stonesifer, chair 150 years old.

Mrs. E. R. Paulin, gun over 100 years old; Bible, 1836; dictionary, 1828; ruffled wedding shirt of George T. Wolcott, 1839; towel and basket, 100 years old.

William J. Moyer, Jr., razor and strop, 102 years.

Miss Kate Everly, three water colors; flowers.

Mrs. John Griggs, Japanese lacquered tray; small Japanese cap; platter, 75 years.

Lewis C. Neuschafer, Maryland Journal, framed; pair shoes, made in 1857, and went through three great floods.

Mrs. A. D. Hermance, linen spread, flax grown in a field where the Mulberry Street school house now stands, in 1810; spun by Agnes Stebb, nee Vanderbilt, and embroidered by her great niece.

Mrs. T. Conner, blonde wig.

J. W. Wertman, portrait of Daniel Webster.

Mrs. A. S. Wagner, straw basket.

Miss Emma McKinney, milk heater and milk can to carry to fields, made in Germany, over 100 years old.

W. Augustine Ford, beautiful and lifelike bust of Henry Clay, sculptured by himself in white marble in 1857. Now owned by Mrs. William G. Elliot.

Mrs. S. Gage, hoopskirt.

Mrs. Jacob Maxwell, hoopskirt.

W. A. Manly, portrait of James K. Polk.

Mrs. M. Levi, ornament 155 years old.

Mrs. James W. Donaldson, tea pot and sugar bowl, over 100 years old.

Mrs. Dr. Jenkins, cup and saucer, 158 years old.

Mrs. John Moore, sugar bowl, turkey plate and pitcher, 150 years old, formerly owned by Mrs. Jordan, mother of Judge Jordan; mitts worn by Miss Mary Jordan at her wedding, 90 years ago; night cap, 75 years old.

Mrs. M. A. Hagan, kettle 197 years old; plate that belonged to Roger B. Taney, 150 years old.

Mrs. W. K. Brocious, coal slippers made by a blind man; plate, cup and saucer of George Packer.

Mrs. Charles Bruner, Bible brought from Germany, the property of General Bruner.



M. P. Crosthwaite, candlestick used in Bellefonte court house, before the placing of oil or gas in the office of the recorder of deeds.

Benjamin Greenzweigh, spinning wheel, 125 years old.

Mrs. Henry Corter, plate, 150 years old; breastpin, 250 years old; cup. All came from Germany.

Mrs. E. Dalton, whisk holder, 1801; baby dress, worn by Charles L. Pass, 75 years old; quilt, 100 years old, made from an old-fashioned dress skirt.

Mrs. Barbara C. Douglass, sugar bowl, snuff box and bowl, 200 years old; brought from Scotland.

Mrs. M. Q. Jamison, jelly dish; has been in use 110 years in Germany, and ten years in Lycoming County.

Mrs. T. S. Clark, baby dress, tablecloth.

Mrs. E. S. Smith, hair trunk.

Mrs. Charles Huston, book and picture.

Mrs. James E. Fry, picture 100 years old, owned by the Hoffman family.

Mrs. Samuel Elliot, linen, 100 years old; shell plate, 50 years old; two books; candlestick, 100 years; tea pot and cream pitcher, 125 years old.

Mrs. John Hartman, sadiron; hymn book, 151 years old.

Mrs. Sarah Hayes Payne, comb, 64 years old; bureau and toilet covers, made in 1830.

Mrs. Emily Dodd, Indian whips; tobacco pouch and moccasins. These articles were obtained on the frontier by Capt. George A. Dodd, a native of Lycoming County, the greatest cavalry captain in the service at the present time; Japanese tea pot; foot stove, or warmer.

W. G. Rathmell, large oil painting of Othello; done by himself.

Mrs. Eder Donell, saucer, 100 years old; chair, 75 years old.

Mr. Parazette Hopkins, large chair, the first piece of furniture aboard the steamer Maryland, used to ferry cars from Havre-de-Grace to Perryville, before the bridge was built.

C. S. Lilley, Bible printed in 1832.

Mrs. H. L. Gilmore, two leather fire-buckets.

Mrs. Ed. Coolbaugh, comb, mug and cup.

Mrs. Samuel Coder, chair and quilt, 150 years old; two old leather fire-buckets.

D. K. Brownell, German song book, 1770; Gesetere, 1806; two New Testaments, 1790 and 1810; Masonic handkerchief, 1785; towel, 1783.

Charles Sautters, rolling pin, 1793.

Charles Bartlett, Indian skull and four bones, thirty-two arrow points, scalper, celt, paint box, two stone tomahawks, soap stone, pottery, stone axe, spear head, scraper, wampum, hammer stone and clay pottery; petrified wood; fossil coal plant; army belt buckle, powder pistol; star fish; old books.

Mrs. S. Beaver, fat lamp, made over 100 years ago, by Jacob Krause, at Limerick, Montgomery County, Pa.

Mrs. Samuel Finning, German book, printed in 1848.

Mrs. A. T. Bower, The Life and Travels of Samuel Browne, 1712.

Mrs. Hannah Updegraff, two glass dishes and salt cellar, ancient.

Mrs. S. Mattee, large eight day clock.

Mrs. George Slate, large eight day clock, which belonged to Judge William Hepburn.

William H. Sloan, sash, six bull's-eye lights, from the original Harris House, on Sand Hill, 125 years old. This sash is still in use in the third house.

Miss Emma Rice, thirty-four pieces of hand painted china. This china was placed in contrast with the china of "ye olden days."

Mrs. E. A. Hill, small hair trunk, brought from the Scottish Highlands in 1600.

Mrs. Mary C. Ransom, secretary and book case; two volumes Sacred Biography, 1794; arithmetic; Shakespeare, 1823; three volumes Lord Byron, 1825; three volumes Robert Burns, 1824; Pilgrim's Progress, 1821; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Bucolicon Liber.

Miss Marion G. Ruch, portrait of Mercy Hepburn Power, one of the five young ladies who started the first Sunday school in Williamsport; two samplers, very old.

Mrs. S. A. Runkle, plate, three cups and saucers; creamer; three small plates.

Howard Lyon, cake turner used in the Lyon family for several generations; chair used by Edward Grundy Lyon.

Hon. O. H. Reighard, portrait of Hon. John A. Gamble.

Mrs. C. J. Cummings, Indian shirt and moccasins; magic mirror; clock; dress; sponge box; picture; bouquet holder; minerals.

Charles Duffy, Sr., green plaid costume; candelabra; oil portraits; currency in frame.

Mrs. Hannah Askey, infant's long dress.

J. D. McGannon, lithograph of the fastest express train in the world.

Mrs. Brian O'Connor, cream pitcher from Ireland, very old.

Mrs. Carl Tewell, prayer book, 1717; Murray's Grammar, 1809; catechism, 1717; embroidered chamois cape and colored coverlet, hand woven; Masonic handkerchief.

Riley W. Allen, Bible, 97 years; tracts, 50 years.

Mrs. George Straub, three-legged kettle, used for melting lead, 150 years old.

Mrs. Reuben Elliott, bread plate, 100 years old; plate, cup and saucer, 75 years.

Wilson George, bellows, 150 years old; three pieces of blue china, 75 years old; set of dishes and sugar bowl, 100 years.

Mrs. Frank Wagner, crape shawl, 150 years.

Mrs. Abraham Bouchard, portrait 50 years old; large home-made rug.

Mrs. Henry Nast, sampler; pipe from Germany, 75 years.

Mrs. H. T. Crawford, pair of polished steer horns, six feet six inches.

Mrs. Belle Casebeer, Quaker bonnet.

Mrs. William E. Page, quilt, 70 years old; half dozen hand-made spoons, 110 years old.

Miss Cora Page, small bureau, 70 years.

Mrs. John Vollmer, tea pot, 110 years old; pitcher, 80 years.

Mrs. Thomas Johnson, wash bowl and pitcher, 75 years old.

Mrs. D. S. Hall, portrait of Thomas McElrath; pitcher, 150 years.

Mrs. H. P. Keyte, nine hand-painted china dishes, 50 years old; four pieces of decorated china, 84 years; pitcher, 105 years.

Mrs. T. F. Gahan, tureen, 113 years; two plates, 100 years; baby dress.

Mrs. E. Pidcoe, pewter platter, 125 years; pitcher, 65 years; meat dish, 75 years; homespun linen tablecloth; pair homespun linen pillow cases; two pair of stockings, 70 years.

Mrs. E. Focht, soup tureen, 150 years.

Mrs. Sarah Hicks, five silver spoons, 100 years old.

Mrs. John Hartman, two glass candlesticks, 75 years old; wedding dress, 110 years; lard lamp, 52 years; spider, 110 years.

Mrs. A. M. Ort, tea kettle used before the Revolutionary war; trammel and hook, 125 years; shawl, 95 years.

Mrs. Mary Jetter, three instruments used by C. Lawrence in the first brass band in Williamsport, 1831; jug, very old; two patterns used for stamping on cloth, 1840; plaster cast, Christ taken from the Cross, 1824.

Mrs. John Herrer, picture, 150 years.

Mrs. Kate Fessler, platter and two plates, 110 years.

Mrs. M. Weller, coverlet, 53 years; silhouette.

Mrs. E. DeHass, cream pitcher, 100 years; card receiver, 75 years.

Mrs. J. F. Smith, quilt, quilted with homespun thread, 75 years ago.

Mrs. Col. Charles Duffy, Sr., hat, 1800; frame of fractional currency, war issue; three portraits; brown bear robe; shell fan; opera glass; cup and saucer; small pitcher; centennial spoon; Roman comb; shell basket; coral; petrified cedar; nugget of silver; horse-shoe; German book; crucifix; two cameos; Sporting Magazine; Public Ledger; Alaskan pipe; two frames of coin; two centennial candlesticks, 77 years old; desk, 128 years.

Reuben Dunkleberger, Bible, 1700.

Mrs. Melick, sampler, 1824.

Mrs. John Sassaman, tea pot, cup and saucer, 108 years.

Mrs. E. Brewer, largest newspaper ever printed, England, 1859; sampler, 1818.

Mrs. James Starr, two Waverly Novels, early edition; Irish Bible, 1680; Homer's Iliad, 1790; two cut glass bouquet holders; six table and one tea-spoon, very old; pin cushion.

Mrs. A. Hunt, two chairs made in Camp Convalescent, Virginia; shell picked up during the battle of Bull Run.

Mrs. W. M. Wallace, nine spoons, 200 years old; hair trunk, 95 years.

Mrs. J. Tolen, dress, bonnet and apron, brought from Germany.

Ferdinand Dittmar, book of designs.

Mrs. H. M. Lomison, candlestick and snuffers, very old; pewter plate, 1772; small platter, 110 years; tea caddy, 105 years, from Holland.

Mrs. Malcom McMillan, two pictures, "Beautiful Saint," "Beautiful Sinner," brought from Scotland, 48 years ago.

Mrs. C. E. Beugler, warming pan from Scotland, 100 years; sugar bowl from Ireland, 100 years.

Dr. L. M. Otto, two sets of surgical instruments; German Bible, 1765.

Mrs. L. Bender, book from Germany, 1757.

Mrs. M. E. Harris, coffee mill, 75 years.

Mrs. John Bader, rocking chair, 75 years.

Mrs. J. Steinhilper, cane, 57 years old.

Mrs. C. C. Rice, glass goblet, 43 years.

Mrs. J. E. Rothfuss, French book, 100 years; two German books, 1786, 1790.

Mrs. G. J. Klette, chair, 50 years.

Mrs. N. C. Keefer, dish, 65 years.

William H. Keefer, pair of glasses from France, 300 years old.

Mrs. Mary R. Bennett, cream pitcher, 65 years; looking-glass, 75 years; coffee mill and flat-iron.

Mrs. Martin Weasner, knife made in 1760; glass bottle from Centennial, 1876.

Miss Elizabeth Gramlich, rolling pin, 100 years.

Mrs. Fred Metzger, shawl, 88 years.

Mrs. P. L. Koons, Life of Joseph, 1794; coverlet, 100 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, smoothing iron, 100 years.

Mrs. C. Schiesley, cup and saucer.

C. M. Reeder, jewelry in glass case, and letter seals, 100 years.

William Slack, case of war relics; frame of G. A. R. badges; case of Knight Templar badges; knapsack, carried as a member of Company A, 133d P. V.

Miss Wilson, brass mortar, brass candlestick and glass candlestick; flax heckle; cream pitcher; baby cap; embroidered alphabet; bread basket, all very ancient.

J. R. Hyman, table, work basket and iron stand, 150 years.

Robert Pott, saddle-bags used in 1812; book, 1619; lock and key, 250 years.

Mrs. E. Remington, small marble stand, cut from Mosquito Valley black marble, by John Desmond, of Newberry.

Mrs. T. G. Lowery, two hand-painted plates, 150 years; hair curler, 200 years; pair of fire tongs.

Mrs. G. W. Anderson, brass candlestick, from Scotland.

Eveneden Brothers, palms and plants for decorative purposes.

William H. Burge, violin, 125 years old, used by Ole Bull.

T. C. Trayer, German Bible; two profiles; wedding veil; bead necklace; shopping bag; sampler; valentine; child's dress and cap; lady's cap and handkerchief; linen and linen thread; dress waist; shell comb; saw; mail battle shirt. These articles are all very old.

W. S. Chappell, six old-fashioned silver watches of various styles.

Misses Pollock, large old-fashioned platter.

G. H. Sallade, silk dress, over 100 years; worn at Washington's receptions.

Mrs. W. W. Shank, silver spoon, over 100 years; belonged to the Harris family, at Loyalsock; cup and saucer from Japan, used by the common people.

Mrs. F. C. Cowden, book, first one published by the M. E. Church, relating to its doctrines.

Mrs. Reuben Stonesifer, German Bible, 1747, and read through fifteen times by the owner; rolling pin, 200 years, from Germany.

Mrs. Dr. G. C. Burnley, coverlet over 100 years old.

Mrs. Francis A. Bishop, picture; wall paper design, 110 years; chair, 130 years; made in Germany.

Mrs. William Hartzell, cradle which has been in use for three generations.

Miss Rebecca Datesman, gold pencil; baby's cap and stockings; plate, cup and saucer; meat platter, 150 years.

W. E. Callin, sextant, 60 years; two candlesticks, 125 years.

J. C. Bassom, picture of Williamsport, 1854.

H. A. Tolhelm, Indian bracelet.

William Volkmar, German Bible, 1672.

Mrs. B. Levy, pewter plate from Germany, 150 years; silk shawl, 150 years.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, silk quilt, containing a patch from each state in the Union.

George D. Post, passport from York, Pa., to anywhere; discharge from Williamsport Guards, 1838; two framed portraits; German Bible.

Mrs. William Valiquett, cup, 175 years.

J. C. Brown, five cups and saucers, very old.

John R. Laird, violin, 110 years; paper pitcher, made out of redeemed and macerated greenbacks.

Mrs. A. E. Howard, bed spread.

William A. Ford, Italian marble door block.

James Russell, small desk, without legs, used for many years in the Russell Inn, the first house built in Williamsport.

J. Wesley Miles, three school books studied by himself when twelve years old; school Philosophy, 1805; child's shoe, 50 years; bread dish, 60 years; high chair; portraits of his father and grandfather.

Dr. E. J. Gray, school globe for teaching temperance.

Mrs. Henry White, copper tea pot and bell, very old; portrait of the late John White; captain's commission to Hugh White, April 19, 1776; portrait of the late Henry White; bonnet box; bonnet and shoes worn by Mrs. Catharine Anthony, 50 years ago; white knit quilt, containing 600 pieces; piano cover; slippers from Paris Exposition; Roman lamp; shawl, 80 years old; crape shawl and vest from Tanglers, Africa.

G. Bert Repasz, keyed bugle; baton used by Daniel Repasz, founder of the Repasz Band; silk banner.



## RELIC OF ETHAN ALLEN.

George Russell, desk, said to have once been the property of the celebrated Gen. Ethan Allen.\*

George B. Lelter, three spoons.

Mrs. W. G. Elliot, crape shawl.

William C. Sless, stiletto, 1795.

Fred R. Miller, copy of Martin Luther's Catechism, 1688; sampler, 1753.

Mrs. M. Botts, coffee pot, 70 years.

T. E. Beck, grandfather's clock, 126 years old, and in constant use.

F. P. Cummings, Esq., silver pencil, taken from Jeff. Davis, at the time of his capture, and given to his mother by William E. Kelly, his uncle.

Mrs. Ella Shaffer, sugar bowl and snuffers, 85 years old; sabre and straps found at Gettysburg.

Clevan Dinges, two pieces of silver, one of mica, and two of copper ore.

Miss Katharyn Burrows, Gen. John Burrows' epaulets. When a young man General Burrows was connected with Washington's headquarters as a dispatch rider, and was in the battles of Trenton, Monmouth, Brandywine and Germantown. General Burrows founded and laid out the borough of Montoursville.

Mrs. James P. Herdic, portiere, embroidered by hand on linen and lined with silk; two hundred years old; brought from India by Capt. James Jefferis, her grandfather, commander of the ship Neptune. Solid silver service, five pieces, made out of Spanish coin, in Philadelphia, early in 1800; one Spanish doubloon, 1795; gold cup, bearing Spanish coat of arms, very old; plate from China, 1795. These valuable articles descended from Mrs. Herdic's grandfather, Captain Jefferis, and are treasured as precious heirlooms.

Mrs. Samuel Ayers, Testament carried through the rebellion; two of the first issues of the Muncy Luminary.

Mrs. Flora Shearer, ancient book, bound in wood, which has been in the Shearer family for 200 years.

Mrs. S. A. Van Gilder, skimmer, over 100 years old.

W. B. Durrant, French clock.

Mrs. Isabella G. Stanley, parchment land warrant, signed by Governor Mifflin; Flemish ale mug of the sixteenth century; meerschaum tea pot and creamer; genuine slag-ware vase; tea pot, 125 years; bottle made at Eagles Mere; antique cap and old lace.

Mrs. H. C. Hall, sugar tongs, tray and snuffers, all 80 years.

\*In April, 1786, Col. Ethan Allen came to Wyoming, proposing to settle there and interest himself in establishing a colony of Green Mountain boys. Col. John Franklin contemplated founding a government of his own on the North Branch about this time, with the aid of Allen, but his arrest for treason broke up the scheme, when Allen left and returned to Vermont. It is not improbable, therefore, that Allen may have owned this desk. See Miner's Hist. Wyoming, p. 386.



Mrs. Susan Moss, deed made in 1790; judgment note, 1796; safety-box, made in 1790.

Mrs. Louise Staubach, worsted wreath, made in 1850.

H. Rice & Sons, clothing dummy.

Mrs. James J. Gibson, Bible and book, 1642; bureau made in 1745; three suits of boys' clothes, 50 years old.

Dr. Annis Crawford, child's dress of pink calico.

Miss Ida Murb, tablecloth, 150 years; used only at christenings.

Mrs. A. E. Kunze, German horse-pistol; smuggler's rifle; pipe, 100 years old; three German pipes.

Miss Maud Reeder, blue plate, half dozen cups and saucers, very old.

Mrs. E. Cross, plate with Asiatic scenery, 125 years.

David Eppler, pair of wooden shoes, from Germany.

Miss S. A. Damant, harmonica, or musical glasses and stand, over 100 years.

Mrs. Dr. Louis Schneider, Luther's first catechism, German, 134 years; collection of autographs; sampler; quilt, 85 years old; piece of gray homespun linen, 89 years; German Bible, 238 years; English Bible, 275 years; Laws of Pennsylvania, 105 years; Spanish Medical Works, Nos. 1 and 2; basket, 58 years; wool carders, 100 years; Butler's Hudibras, in German, 1800.

No. 1 Engine Company, portrait of A. Boyd Cummings.

Anna B. Pratt, portrait of Judge William Hepburn.

Mrs. Thomas Millsbaugh, petrified prairie dog; platter, 150 years.

Jennie Crawford, large eight-day corner clock, 125 years; homespun linen towel.

Mrs. Fannie Gilroy, curious crayon portraits of Mr. Van Ness, Mrs. Laura Stuart's father, and Mrs. Dacks, Mrs. Gilroy's mother; two sugar bowls; plate; linen sheets, spread; pitcher.

S. H. Kunes, watch and chain, found at Johnstown three weeks after the inundation. The watch stopped at 5:15 P. M., the hour the flood was at its height.

Mrs. J. W. Hyman, sewing basket, round-top table and iron stand, 150 years old; originally belonged to Mrs. Yost, her grandmother.

Mrs. Marla Moltz, oldest sampler on exhibition; made by her grandmother, Mrs. Albright, at Marietta, in 1702.

Robert Moore, modern English chiming clock, valued at \$650.

Mrs. J. W. Stout, knee buckles, worn by her grandfather; large mirror, broken when sunk in the North Branch at Kipp's Run in 1778, at the time of the Wyoming massacre. Upon their return the mirror was recovered from the water and has been treasured by the descendants ever since.

Daniel Keeler, copper Indian spear-head, five inches long; very fine; six fossil trilobites.

Lewis F. Aurand, Irish pointer retrieving woodcock, showing dog coming out of grain field; black bear; ruby-throated humming-birds, with nest and eggs; Baltimore orioles, with nest; California quail; mallard duck; great blue heron; wood duck; canary in cage.

S. L. Baker, soldier's discharge, June 9, 1788, signed Go. Washington,

countersigned J. Lumleull, individual secretary and registered in the book of the regiment by James Bradford, adjutant.

Col. D. R. Foresman, carbine and sabre, carried by him in the late war; belt taken from the body of L. H. McCormick, killed at the battle of St. Mary's Church, June 13, 1862.

Capt. David Bly, muster rolls and company books, including descriptive list, of Company B, 131st P. V., of which he was an officer.

Dr. L. G. Baker, wedding ring; two "high" tea-spoons of Mary Brindle, over 100 years; silk sampler, made by her daughter, Isabella, in 1818, which contains the names of Margaret Ross, Mary Briner, Henry Brindle and Susan Brindle; pair of scissors, over 100 years; Discipline and Doctrine of the M. E. Church, as adopted at Baltimore Conference in 1792 to which are added the minutes of the General Conference of 1796 at which Bishops Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury presided; case containing archaeological, anthropological, geological, meteorological, mineralogical and zoological specimens.

#### CLINTON COUNTY.

E. A. Pancher, Lock Haven, three packing cases, containing fifty silk banners, covered with firemen and society badges of metal and silk; about 2,500 badges, firemen's hats, belts, trumpets and axes, the hats dating back to 1740; a pair of cutlasses used by Captain Kidd. These were from Mr. Pancher's collection of over 10,000 pieces—100 articles, 300 pieces.

George Crawford, Pine Creek, hat rack and hooks made out of eight full sets of deer horns, from deer killed by owner.

George D. Hess, Beech Creek, long flint-lock gun, used in the war of 1812, and pair of epaulets worn by his grandfather, Capt. George Hess.

John Liggett, fossil tooth of Mastodon, found near Beech Creek.

F. E. Lanks, Chatham's Run, 159 specimens of Indian relics, arrow heads, celts, beads, specimens of pottery, pipes, copper rings and skeleton.

S. H. Kuner Blanchard, two flax heckles; old powder horn and bullet pouch; watch found at Johnstown after the flood.

#### POTTER COUNTY—OLE BULL COLLECTION.

Germania—Dr. Charles Meine, large Swedish Bible, once owned by Ole Bull and used at his settlement at Oleona. It was printed in 1686 and bound in 1694 in heavy boards and calf. Size, 16x12x6 inches. A rare and extremely valuable relic of the great violinist.

Henry Their, collection of Ole Bull account books, papers, etc., used at Oleona.

E. Schwarzenbach, original autograph letter from Ole Bull to friends at Oleona. The epistle overflows with pathos and was intended to buoy up the hopes of the then disheartened colonists in the wilderness at Oleona. The full text of the letter, together with a fac-simile

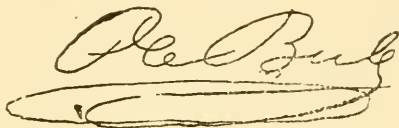
of Mr. Bull's autograph\* (doubtless the first time they ever appeared in print) are given herewith:

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1853.

To Mrs. Anderson, Larson and Luckaw:

Dear Sir:—Mr. Robert Hamilton, who brings you this letter to the colonists at Oleona, comes charged with a quantity of provisions and stores purchased from the net proceeds of the two concerts recently given by me in this city. I have received accounts of the necessities of the colonists which have wrung my heart with sympathy and made me keenly regret that these concerts were not still more productive; they would undoubtedly have been so but for the persevering efforts of the designing men, who are endeavoring to sacrifice the colony and myself, and who reported everywhere that there was no suffering at Oleona and even caused statements to that effect to be inserted in the public press.

I intend to be at Oleona in a few days, accompanied by a few friends, to renew the bonds of fraternity and good feeling which have ever united us, and which it is the hope of my life, can never be broken. Your faithful friend,



These mementoes of the great musician attracted much attention, and were regarded as a most valuable and interesting exhibit.

#### SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Mrs. A. L. Smith, of Forksville, a large number of articles from the West Historical Society of Sullivan County, comprising relics of the Bird, Molineux, Little and Smith families. These families were the first settlers in and about Forksville a hundred years ago. The antiquarian collection was very fine and it is regretted that it is impossible to name the pieces in detail.

A. Logan Grim, Esq., Laporte, Sullivan County, tea-kettle, 140 years old; copper ladle; surgeon's box, used in the Revolutionary war; book on Medical Science, 1792.

Forksville, Allen Little, large brass candlestick.

Sonestown, E. W. Warner, specimen of milk weed and prepared fiber, long, strong and fine, with good color; Continental 12s, 1777; Confederate \$5, 1861.

#### TIOGA COUNTY.

Arthur M. Roy, one of the editors and publishers of *The Agitator*, Wellsboro, copy of the *Lycoming Gazette*, dated January 22, 1807. This is the oldest copy of this paper known to be in existence. It was started at Williamsport in 1801.

D. R. Werline, Liberty, copies of the *Lycoming Gazette* of August 18 and 31, 1814.

\*The editor is indebted to the courtesy of *Pennsylvania Grit* for the use of the autograph of the famous musician.

J. W. Zaffle, Liberty, cow-bell of 1718.

John Folkrod, Liberty, stave canteen with brass hoops, carried by Jacob Folkrod in the Revolutionary war; cream colored silk vest worn in the time of the Revolution; old linen thread and pocket atlas, 1801; silver tea pot, 100 years old; razor, 130 years, and Bible 105 years.

H. H. Goodrich, Tioga Borough—now of Philadelphia Mint—silver shoe buckles worn by the "Hermit of Tioga;" photograph of Hole-in-the-Day, an Indian chief; parchment seal, 1777; dressing stone; bayonet, cartridge box, shells, balls, bullets, etc.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Northumberland Borough—Van Alen & Waples, brass door knocker, from 212 King Street. Was in use there over one hundred years, and was taken from the door by W. W. Champion, Esq.

Mrs. Mary Dockey, Northumberland County, Bible, date of 1760.

Allen C. Miller, Milton, German Bible, 1724.

R. N. Shaw, Clearfield, mounted buffalo head, loaned by Charles H. Eldon.

John Bachert, Tamaqua, distaff used in spinning.

Emporium Novelty Works, Emporium, Cameron County, Jewel coffee mill, exhibited alongside of the oldest coffee mill.

C. A. Rubright, Corning, N. Y., large oil painting of himself as he appeared when released from Andersonville prison, April 28, 1865; weighed 150 pounds when captured and 85½ when released.

County Commissioners, Elk County, photograph of court house and jail.

William Raker, Blue Wing, North Carolina, Confederate money; specimens of native copper and iron ore.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND MECHANICAL EXHIBITS.

The industrial and mechanical exhibit occupied the northern middle aisle of the building, and was interesting as a contrast with the antiquities surrounding it. The articles exhibited are briefly described as follows:

The Wire Buckle Suspender Company had a working exhibit, showing how suspenders were made. Four uniformed young ladies were constantly employed making suspenders, with the name of the purchaser and "Lycoming County Centennial" embroidered on each pair. The booth was handsomely fluted up and the machinery, driven by electricity, could be plainly seen. Several thousand pairs of suspenders were made and sold. The display was arranged and under the direction of C. R. Harris, inventor of the Harris wire buckle.

The Royal Braid Company operated two of their braiding machines, making the braid used by the Suspender Company.

The Demorest Manufacturing Company had a most attractive booth, from which they displayed their famous \$19.50 sewing machines, and the reliable Demorest bicycle. A feature of the exhibit was a wheel ridden by numerous brownies, made from incandescent electric lights,



and a Demorest sewing machine run by an electric motor at a high rate of speed, stitching an endless band of muslin. They gave visitors a souvenir paper knife, one side of the handle containing a log school house dated 1795, and a cut of the High School building with the date, 1895, on the reverse side; a sewing machine and a bicycle. Also a small pin tray representing a bat with expanded wings, with the word "Demorest" on it. The exhibit was arranged by the superintendent, Mr. Hugh McDonald, and was one of the handsomest and most artistic in the building.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company made a fine exhibit of Singer sewing machines and art needle-work done on the Singer. A young lady from the New York offices gave exhibitions of fine and artistic needle-work, embroidering, etc., done on the machine; and also gave away a large number of souvenir hat bands, on which the names of the recipients were embroidered by the operator. The display was under the supervision of L. W. Tallman, the local general agent.

The Lycoming Rubber Company made a handsome display of its manufactured product, together with the rubber in its raw state and various processes of manufacture. An arctic, some two feet in length, and made for exhibition at the Centennial, attracted much attention.

Stearns' Silk Mill exhibited a case containing their handsome black silks, manufactured in this city, and silk in the process of manufacture from the cocoon.

James N. Kline & Company made a very attractive exhibit of fancy hardware, artistically displayed, including guns, revolvers, fishing tackle, etc. This display attracted much attention.

The Williamsport Brick Company exhibited a case containing samples of their various styles and colors of brick.

James Thomas, dealer in agricultural implements, exhibited a papier mache horse, saddled with a ladies' saddle, 125 years old; South Bend chilled plow, nickel-plated handles and beam inlaid with costly woods, and valued at \$150. It was exhibited at the World's Fair; plow with a wooden mold board, etc., made by Stephen Tomlinson about 1840, and now owned by Peter Scott, of Fairfield Township; an ox yoke over 100 years old; large oil painting of a buggy and a pair of trotters.

L. L. Stearns & Sons made an exhibit of fine carpets, rugs and draperies, all canopied by a great Japanese parasol.

L. I. Meyer & Company, Montoursville, display of trousers, overalls and jumpers.

George Harder, an exhibit of modern and ancient guns, revolvers, fishing tackle and sporting goods. Among the ancient guns were some very rare specimens, one being an Arabian match-lock of the sixteenth century.

The Harry K. Smith Hat and Furnishing Company made a fine display of case containing felt and hats in the process of manufacture, from the Dunlap Hat Company. Also a large gray bell-crown high hat, made to represent the one worn by the elder Harrison, and generally called "grandfather's hat."

Fisk, Krimm & Company, music publishers and dealers in musical instruments, exhibited a Matchless Shaw piano.

D. S. Andrus & Company, a fine Sohmer piano, handsome cabinet organ and an electrical piano. The latter attracted much attention by playing popular airs.

Mitchell, Young & Company, dealers in musical instruments, handsome piano.

Seitz Brothers, grocers and dealers in china and glassware, display of fine china and cut glassware.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Olmstead, booth in which a handsome display of their family medicines was made.

J. L. Jackson, large frame containing photographs of furniture designs, made by the Otto Furniture Company.

W. F. Dean, collection of photographs, Williamsport furniture designs.

Levi Houston, Montgomery, frame of photographs of wood-working machinery manufactured by him.

L. E. Jones & Company, new Quaker bonnet from Wilmington, Delaware.

Keystone Lithograph Company, lithograph stone, steel plate, copper plate invitation, wood out, electrotypes, two half tone engravings, steel die, four chalk plates, all in various stages of completion, for the purpose of showing the different kinds of engraving.

The Daily Times, booth displaying matrix and stereotype, showing the modern method of printing on a fast rotary press; case of type, compositor at work, and press, on which cards were printed.

Evening News, booth containing case of type and compositor at work on copy; small job press at work printing cards, etc.

The Sun, booth containing small job press printing cards; case of type with compositor at work; specimens of blank book work, phonograph, etc. During three days of the exhibition The Sun issued a miniature Centennial daily edition, containing items relating to the display, which was edited by George S. Maxwell, and set up and printed in the booth. Also a registry book.

Gazette and Bulletin, an attractive booth containing job press at work printing cards, case of type with compositor at work, specimens of blank book printing and binding; and a large book for the registration of the names of visitors.

Pennsylvania Grit, curious old-fashioned hand printing press, belonging to the Campbell Printing Press Company of New York, from whom it was borrowed. It was built in 1742 by Thomas Draper, of Boston, and is believed to be the oldest press in America. Printers were much interested in it, and many had the pleasure of "pulling" a sheet on it. The old press was exhibited at the World's Fair.

Lewars & Company, a dock-ash range, with modern cooking utensils, which was placed alongside of Mrs. Mary C. Ransom's old time fire place and kitchen, to show the contrast between then and now.



## SPECIAL HISTORICAL EXHIBITS.

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Indian Antiquities—Local Books and Portraits.  
Jesuit Relics—Closing Exercises.

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A space of twenty-three feet was occupied by more than 1,000 typical specimens from the well-known collection of Indian relics belonging to Mr. J. M. M. Gerner, of Muncy. The various objects exhibited were nearly all found along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. They were arranged in thirty-two separate classes, and formed a peculiarly instructive and attractive exhibit of the various articles of stone and baked clay that were used by the aborigines in this part of North America. They represented nearly all the imperishable articles that were used by them in war, hunting, fishing, social games and domestic life before the white man came to possess the new world, and they gave visitors some idea of the state of their civilization. The many more perishable articles made of wood, bone, cane, horn, shell, grass, leather, feathers, etc., and which would also be required to show to what Indian want and ingenuity had advanced, were, of course, all wanting. Chiefly objects of stone and clay are now left to testify of the taste, skill and requirements of the generations of Indians who possessed this valley in prehistoric times. There were only four specimens of copper implements in the exhibit, but these—and the few possessed by other collectors—are enough to prove that native copper was also to some extent in use.

The arrow-heads, spear-heads and lance-heads, the most numerous objects of Indian handiwork, and which also constituted the larger part of this educational exhibit, were neatly arranged on white paper cards, and were selected to represent a variety of patterns, the contrast of size and material, and skill of workmanship, that no doubt surprised and must certainly have delighted all visitors. The grooved stone axe, which, with the exception of the arrow-points and polished celts (deer skinners) and possibly hammer stones, is in this locality the most characteristic and best known of Indian relics, was represented by a number of the finest specimens from the owner's collection, and they showed a marked contrast in point of size and apparent utility. Many a visitor who knew how to handle the sharp-bladed iron axe doubtless wondered of what possible use such stone implements could be for working in wood. A series of pestles, varying in length from less than five to nearly twenty-three inches, with well worn ends, were interesting representations of the corn-crushers, and triturating stones, for which the Indians appeared to have a great deal of use. Maize, in fact, is known to have been a regular article of food with them.

A number of small and beautifully fashioned stone hatchets, with holes drilled in them for handles, were marked "Ceremonial Weapons," and were evidently designed for the purpose that the name indicates. See Fig. 1. Antiquarians say that they were carried by the Indians merely as objects of ornament, or as badges of distinction, and they are therefore named "Ceremonial Weapons." Their lightness and the softness of the material of which most of them are made is against the idea of their having been of any more practical use. Their beautiful finish and elegance of form indicates that much time was spent in making them,

and that they were as highly valued by their original owners as by the antiquarians who now gather them up.

A question that these implements suggest to almost every thoughtful observer is, how did their fabricators drill the holes in them without the use of metal? Mr. Gernerd's specimens show that at least two different methods were employed, as the holes in some are throughout their entire length strictly uniform in diameter, and smooth, while in others of equal length of bore they exhibit annular striae, and are more or less tapering. In many broken and unfinished specimens in his collection he has also shown us that a central core exists, and that in other examples the bottom of the incomplete hole is entirely concave, or cup-shaped. There are certain drill marks that also seem to indicate more than one mode of boring.

To some visitors the most interesting part of this exhibit seemed to be the fine array of tobacco pipes. These were made of soapstone, clay-stone and baked clay. A unique and delicate specimen was the soapstone "Moccasin" pipe, of which Fig. 2 is a full size representation.

The singular double-face baked clay pipe shown in profile and full size, by Fig. 3, and the moccasin pipe, were found many years ago by Mr. Gernerd on the Indian town site between the location of the "ancient fortification" and the mouth of Muncy Creek. The Rev. Stephen B. Peet, in his *American Antiquarian* for May, 1886, gives three different illustrations of this two-faced pipe in a paper on "Human Faces in Aboriginal Art," and says: "Two human faces are moulded into the pipe; one possibly intended to represent the male, the other the female. The faces are grotesque and

semi-comic, the eye being especially the object which was caricatured." The largest of the pipes in this exhibit was a beautiful and highly ornamented baked clay specimen that was found at Watsontown after the great June flood of 1889.

Fig. 4 represents a curious art delineation of a combination of the head and jaws of some reptile (perhaps an alligator) and the head and face of a human being, as will be seen if the cut is held in different positions. This pipe was found near Jersey Shore, and the material is soapstone. All the pipes were interesting, and many pages would be required to give a full history and description of them. They were not merely the means of enjoying the narcotic effects of tobacco smoke, but they were used as symbols of friendship, and of peace and war. They were invested with great sanctity, and by their agency the Great Spirit was asked for favors, or propitiation was made to allay his anger. One of the most valued and finely wrought in the Gerner exhibit, and one on which the maker evidently spent many patient hours in its ornamentation, is the baked clay pipe shown full size by Fig. 5. It was taken some years ago from the great sepulchral mound near Hall's Station. Of this pipe and the now almost obliterated structure in which it was found, a full and interesting account is given in the third volume of Gerner's *Now and Then*.

Space will not permit notice of all the classes of implements of this admired exhibit. They would have furnished material for a volume. They were representative specimens from a collection that it has taken forty-five years to accumulate. There were other groups of articles marked as celts, gouges, picks, hoes, drills, perforators, flakers, knives, sinkers, plummets, gorgets, bunts, disk-scrapers, polishing-stones, paint-stones,



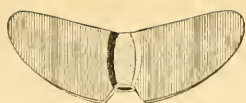


Fig. 1.

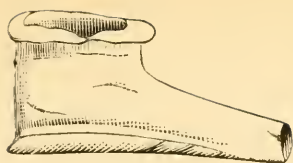


Fig. 2.

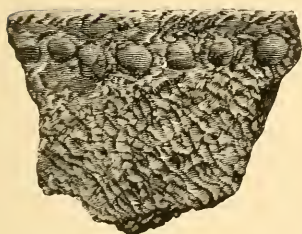


Fig. 9.

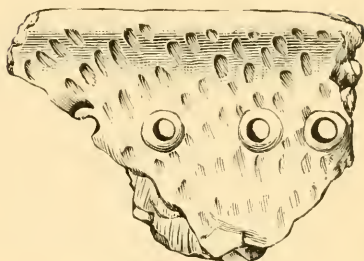


Fig. 10.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.

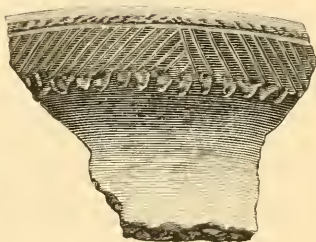


Fig. 7.





discoidal-stones, hammer stones and some objects were not named, probably because their use was not known. An assortment of rusty and formidable looking iron tomahawks, of various patterns and of a later historical era—Fig. 6 represents one—two we noted were labeled “From the battle-field of the Muncy Hills, 1763”—recalled to mind the distressing scenes when the revengeful savages came back to the West Branch Valley to plunder, tomahawk and scalp the almost unprotected settlers, when so many of the able-bodied men were away with the army under Washington. Could these weapons of war speak, they would doubtless tell us of dark and bloody deeds.

There were also fragments of nearly one hundred single specimens of pottery, to which we must yet give a passing notice. They are of special interest, because they especially show that while the primitive artists—who in this line of art were the women—were conspicuously imitative and but little inventive in one respect, they were nevertheless rather original and clever in another sense. The forms of the decorations are but few and simple, being nothing more than straight, parallel and zigzag lines, notches, incisions, dots, and now and then small perforations near the rim. Mr. Gernerl says, however, that he has never found pieces of two vessels that were embellished exactly alike, which fact shows that the decorators displayed some degree of taste and originality in their work. We have borrowed four cuts from *Now and Then*—Figs. 7 to 10—which give a good general idea of the style and latitude of ornamentation, indicated by the many fragments collected.

While these vessels of the aboriginal fictile art were rather fragile—one is very rarely found entire in this section of the country—it is fortunate that so many

fragments have come down to show what embryonal conceptions of beauty in design the untutored Indian women had, and how the glorious light of civilization had commenced to dawn upon them. The pottery art has long been recognized as having a peculiar historic value as a registrar of human progress. How and when did it originate among these humble children of the forest? And how many visitors realized the fact that the many fine porcelain wares that graced the centennial exhibit, were the lineal descendants from just such pottery made by our ancestors when they were unlettered savages in their "stone ages?" These fragments were not showy, but they were the oldest fictile specimens on exhibition, and had a value that perhaps many visitors failed to appreciate.

MR. M'MINN'S EXHIBIT.

J. H. McMinn, one flint-lock musket with bayonet, a relic of the Revolution, preserved in the family of Lt. Col. Henry Antes, of Antes Fort; one French dress sword, a relic from Brandywine; one old-style cavalry sabre from the late civil war; one Japanese hari-kari knife and sheath; one Mexican stiletto, carved bone handle; bunch of steel-pointed arrows from the Western Indians; other swords and accoutrements, relics of the American war; Swede and German sabots, etc.

In front of the centennial building was erected a solid pillar of pure anthracite coal from the Wyoming Valley, which weighed almost three tons, and made a most imposing appearance.

One case containing several thousand specimens of stone and pottery implements of prehistoric origin, comprising a large number of white, rose and green quartz arrow-heads from Virginia, arranged as an immense spear-head; all the classified varieties of arrow-

heads, spears, knives, etc., arranged in large representation, found in the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna. Comparative specimens from other localities; a large assortment of stone grooved axes and tomahawks, celts, round and flat; pestle of perfect form and finish; hammer, mullers, sinkers, gorgets, amulets, tokens, etc., altogether affording one of the most instructive features of the exhibition and presented in a most attractive form.

The wool and flax spinning wheels, reel, flax hackle, wool combs and other paraphernalia, was mostly the property of the King family, who settled at Jaysburg over a century ago. The genuine commission of Lieut. William King, in the army of the Revolution.

Implements belonging to the early settlers of Bloominggrove; exact copy of the first map of Lycoming County, showing streams, settlements, population, distances and improvements in the West Branch Valley; looking-glass and fireplace utensils, brought into the valley by the Suttons and Bennetts.

Also an interesting collection of old newspapers, among which were the following: London Public Advertiser, April 22, 1763; Boston Gazette, March 12, 1770; Lycoming Chronicle, July 15, 1835; first issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, March 25, 1836; first copy of the West Branch Bulletin, June 15, 1860; first copy of the Williamsport Daily Times, July 2, 1860; first copy of the daily Gazette and Bulletin, November 22, 1869.

#### JESUIT RELICS.

Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, Tioga County, exhibited a candlestick crudely wrought in red pipe stone, and a silver plate. The candlestick is in two pieces. The base is rectangular,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ . This is surmounted

by the upright piece which rises  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the base in rectangular form, which at this place changes to cylindrical shape. The total height is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Four dowels of native lead project upward from the base and fit into corresponding holes in the upright. These hold the two parts together. The bore in the top to receive the candle is  $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter. The silver plate is  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter. The rim is  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches wide. The upper surface is gold washed. The under surface is inscribed with the Roman capital letters I H S, the familiar initials of the Latin words, *I*esus *H*ominum *S*aviour—Jesus the Saviour of Men. Each letter is  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches high, and a Roman cross 6-8 inches is engraved thereon, having its base on the centre of the bars of the letter H.

These relics were found in 1872, on the north bank of the Cowanesque River, near the mouth of the north fork, two miles above Westfield, by workmen while digging for the foundation of a saw mill, about four feet below the surface. There were two candlesticks, one of which was carelessly given away and lost. Mr. Tubbs, who is now the owner of the duplicate, believes that these articles were part of the furniture of a Roman Catholic altar, overcome at this place by some unknown catastrophe and buried by the debris brought down by the shifting currents of the river. It is a well-known historical fact that the French Jesuit missionaries were located among the Iroquois as early as 1625 in Central and Western New York, and that they prosecuted their labors among these people for about a century and a half thereafter. As the valley of the Cowanesque was clearly within the dominion of the Iroquois, it is not strange that some zealous missionary may have met his fate here and his altar was overthrown.

## RARE BOOKS AND RELICS.

John F. Meginness, large book-case containing 225 books, mostly relating to state and local history, biography and genealogy. Many of these books are extremely rare and valuable, and the collection attracted much attention—especially from ladies and gentlemen interested in the history of this part of the state and the brave men and women who faced danger in the perilous days of the Revolution in the valley of the Susquehanna.

He also exhibited a full set of his own books, thirteen in number, exquisitely bound and ornamented by John D. Lingle, of Sunbury. In contrast with these books were shown several published and bound one hundred years ago. Notably among them was a medical book which once belonged to Dr. William Plunkett, of Sunbury, printed in London in 1749, with prescriptions written on the fly leaves by his own hand. Also a rare book entitled "A View of the United States of America," by Tench Coxe, and published in Philadelphia and London in 1794.

Large English brick taken from the arch of the magazine of Fort Augusta, Sunbury, with a piece of mortar or cement firmly adhering to it. This fort was built under the direction of the Provincial authorities in 1756, and the magazine, which is underground, is the last vestige in the upper Susquehanna Valley of any of the Provincial works of defense against the Indians. The magazine is still in good condition, and if protected will last another century. In connection with the brick was a large photograph showing the mound over the magazine, and the entrance thereto.

Nine large photographs, mounted and enclosed in a frame, representing scenes on the streets of Williamsport when the destructive flood of 1889 was at its height.



Frame enclosing autograph and writing of Capt. John Brady in 1770; autograph of Samuel Stewart, first sheriff of Lycoming County, 1795-1798; autograph of Brattan Caldwell, the great Fair Play leader, in 1796; autograph of Michael Ross, founder of Williamsport, in 1796; autograph of John Cummings, who became the second sheriff of Lycoming County, as foreman of the grand jury at May sessions, 1797.

Engraving showing the grave of Capt. John Brady in the cemetery at Halls, where he was laid at rest after being shot by lurking Indians in April, 1779; and of the cenotaph erected in the cemetery at Muncy in 1879 by dollar contributions solicited by J. M. M. Gerner, to aid in perpetuating his memory.

Ideal portrait of Shikellimy, the good Indian vice-king, who died at Shamokin (now Sunbury) in December, 1748, and was buried by the Moravians in the Indian graveyard near where Fort Augusta was afterwards built.

Imaginary picture of the stockade known as Fort Freeland, captured and burned by the British, Tories and Indians, July 28, 1779, with photograph showing the old brick house which stands on the site.

Photograph of the old stone building, known as Fort Rice, at Montgomery's (in Paradise), near where Fort Freeland stood.

Engraving of the primitive log house in which Col. Samuel Hunter, commandant of Fort Augusta, lived and died. It stood just outside of the walls of the fort, and a sketch was made of it while still standing.

#### BRADY MEMORIALS.

Mrs. Willis Taylor, small ceremonial sword, about eighteen inches in length, encased in a silver scabbard,



with the name of Sam. Brady engraved thereon, with the date of appointment.

This beautiful little sword carries one back in imagination to the days when the members of the Brady family were actors in the thrilling scenes which were of such frequent occurrence in this valley.

It does not clearly appear who this young Sam. Brady was. The illustrious Sam., who was distinguished as a scout and fighter, was the uncle, no doubt, of the owner of the sword, and died in 1795. The records in the War Department, at Washington, refer to this young officer as follows:

Samuel Brady, born in and appointed from Pennsylvania, was appointed an ensign in the Twenty-second United States Infantry May 20, 1813, and accepted his appointment from Vincennes June 15, 1813; promoted third lieutenant April 2, 1814; first lieutenant October 1, 1814; transferred to Eighth Infantry, upon the re-organization of the army to peace establishment, May 17, 1815, and died February 17, 1816.

It is probable that he was a son of Sam. Brady the first, elder brother of Captain John, and uncle of Captain Sam, second, who was a son of John, and through his uncle, Gen. Hugh Brady, who was an officer under Wayne and served with Scott in the war of 1812, received his appointment in the army, and the miniature sword was probably a gift from his friends as a testimonial of their esteem for the young officer and as a recognition of the line of Sam. Brady having been honored to the third generation. When young Sam. died the sword descended to William P. Brady, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, and grandson of Capt. John Brady, who was killed near Muncy in 1779. At his death at Harrisburg, April 4, 1864, where he was serving as sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, the sword descended to his son (whose widow now lives in Lock Haven), and was loaned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Willis Taylor, and exhibited in the collection of John F. Meginness.

In the above collection Mrs. Taylor also exhibited a large silver medal presented to her grandfather, W. P. Brady, by direction of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in recognition of his services with Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. It is a rare and valuable heirloom.

#### PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Surrounding the exhibit of Mr. Meginness, but not forming a part thereof, were portraits in oil of many of the early representative men and women of Williamsport. These portraits were placed there by descendants, and they formed a conspicuous and attractive feature of the exhibition. They were as follows:

Hon. William Hepburn, soldier, State Senator, merchant, and president of the associate judges for ten years; was largely instrumental in having Lycoming erected April 13, 1795; died June 25, 1821, aged 68 years.

Charles Huston, one of the three first members of the bar in 1795. He rose to the supreme bench of the state, and died at Bellefonte, November 10, 1849, in his 80th year.

Robert McClure, contemporary with Judge Huston as a member of the bar; married a daughter of Judge Hepburn and died December 13, 1829, while serving as State Senator.

Henry D. Ellis, father of Mrs. W. G. Elliot; born in 1802, near Pennsdales; studied law, settled in Williamsport and became prominent at the bar. Died July 22, 1851.

Josiah Emery, born in New Hampshire in 1801; died in Williamsport June 7, 1884; was prominent as an educator, author and member of the bar. For nine years he served as a member of the Williamsport School

Board, and in recognition of his valuable services the "Emery Building" was named for him.

Capt. Joseph Grafius, born at York, Pa., April 1, 1795; settled in Williamsport early and was the leader of the first brass band.

Hon. Apollos Woodward and wife, who were married in 1803. Mr. Woodward was born in England February 13, 1775, and died June 21, 1858. He was coroner of Lycoming County in 1807 and associate judge from 1851 to 1856. In early life he evinced a taste for the military and the Woodward Guards was named for him. He was one of the school teachers in Williamsport as early as 1804. Mr. Woodward married a daughter of Peter Vanderbelt and they had a large family.

Dr. William Ross, son of the founder. Born in 1791, died December 23, 1818, soon after his graduation at a medical college. Descendants of Michael Ross have always claimed that Williamsport was named for William Ross.

A. Boyd Cummings, born at Williamsport April 22, 1807; died at Philadelphia March 1, 1891. Mr. Cummings gave Brandon Park to the city of Williamsport a short time before his death.

Gen. Robert Fleming, an old time member of the Lycoming County bar and well remembered by older citizens. He was born near Lock Haven May 12, 1801, and died in Williamsport May 30, 1874. Was one of counsel in the celebrated murder trial of John Earls in 1836; State Senator in 1836, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837-8, and again a Senator in 1839.

Andrew Doz Hepburn, one of the earliest merchants and leading business men. Born at Northumberland March 10, 1784; settled in Williamsport about 1802, and died March 6, 1861. He was a nephew of Judge William Hepburn.

Ralph Elliot, an old time merchant, and father of ex-Mayor W. G. Elliot. Born in Ireland November 22, 1798, and died at Williamsport April 1, 1889, in his 92d year.

Tunison Coryell, well remembered as a prominent and representative citizen. He was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, June 13, 1791, settled in Williamsport permanently about 1812, and died there August 8, 1881, in his 91st year. Few men of his time were more closely identified with the progress and development of Williamsport than Mr. Coryell.

Dr. Thomas Lyon, one of the early physicians of Williamsport. Born at Pennsdale, October 13, 1812, and died in Williamsport January 2, 1893. At the time of his death he was the second oldest physician in continuous practice in Lycoming County.

Dr. W. F. Logan, physician and druggist, was a native of Westmoreland County, where he was born August 14, 1826. Settled here in 1859; was twice Mayor of Williamsport (1867 and 1878), and postmaster under Cleveland's first administration. Died December 20, 1892.

Henry and John White, prominent and well remembered business men. They were sons of Col. Hugh White, of the Revolution, and were born near Pine Creek; John, November 4, 1818, died June 3, 1890; Henry, August 7, 1820, died March 7, 1880.

John B. Beck, born in York County, Pa., February 5, 1813; settled in Williamsport in 1839; served as sheriff of Lycoming County from 1850 to 1853; was a member of the Legislature in 1853, 1862 and 1863, and of the State Senate in 1867. He died in October, 1890.

Gov. William F. Packer, born April 2, 1807, in Centre County; learned the trade of a printer and settled in Williamsport in the early part of the twenties; in 1827

he became one of the editors and publishers of the *Lycoming Gazette*. He was a canal commissioner in 1839, and in 1842 Auditor General of the state; member of the Legislature in 1847 and State Senator in 1849. In the fall of 1857 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, served his term, and died at Williamsport September 27, 1870.

Daniel Repasz, founder of the famous Repasz band of Williamsport, and a musician of high standing, was born in Clinton Township, Lycoming County, April 18, 1813, and died in Williamsport November 21, 1891. He had been a resident of Williamsport for fifty years and was the last of the original members of the band which he founded in 1856. He served as an alderman in the Third Ward of Williamsport for a quarter of a century.

Abraham Updegraff, born in Williamsport June 17, 1808, and died April 17, 1884. He was a leading and active business man during his life and was prominently identified with every movement calculated to benefit the city. He was the prime mover in the organization of the First National Bank in 1863; was its first president, and served in that capacity for many years.

Maj. James H. Perkins, one of the early lumber manufacturers of Williamsport and builder of the first boom in 1849, was born in New Hampshire, March 13, 1803, and died in Williamsport in 1894; was one of the charter members of the Savings Institution and its president for about a quarter of a century. He was the fifth Mayor of Williamsport, elected May 9, 1871.

George W. Lentz, long a prominent lumber manufacturer and banker, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., November 5, 1818, and settled in Williamsport about 1840. For more than forty years he was prominently identified with various business operations. He died May 17, 1891.



Peter Herdie, born December 14, 1824, at Fort Plain, New York, and died February 2, 1888. Of his history and wonderful enterprise, and what he did towards starting Williamsport on the high road to prosperity, it is unnecessary to speak here, as the story of his life is still fresh in the minds of the people. He was elected Mayor of Williamsport October 12, 1869, and was the fourth in the line.

August Koch, Sr., and wife. He was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, April 1, 1807, came to Williamsport in 1850, and engaged in the milling and brewing business in what is now South Williamsport. He died May 10, 1873.

Charles Allen, born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, September 21, 1791, and came to Lycoming County with his parents about 1800. Settled on the south side of the river, opposite Williamsport, and engaged in farming. Served in the war of 1812 and drove a wagon from Williamsport to Black Rock. He died May 1, 1882, in the 91st year of his age.

Near the foregoing group were portraits of the following: John Tallman, the painter; Seth T. McCormick, member of the bar and father of the present Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Robert M. Forsman; Robert P. Allen, member of the bar and State Senator; ex-Sheriff John Piatt; Charles Doebler, once identified with the old United States Hotel; Major Embick; Mrs. E. M. Hartshorn; Mrs. William Biddle; Mrs. Puget, wife of the Rear Admiral; Mr. Van Ness and John Staib.

#### A TRUNK WITH A HISTORY.

Mrs. Edgar Munson exhibited a curious and very ancient little box, or miniature trunk, which has been owned in her family for about 243 years. This little trunk is about fifteen inches long, eight wide and four



high; is covered with leather, studded with rows of nails and fastened with a lock and key. It was owned by one of her ancestors, either Sir William Preston, one of the settlers of the colony of New Haven in the middle of the seventeenth century, or by Judge Daniel Johnson, a trial justice under the King in early colonial days. Founded upon family tradition, this box was used by a member of Parliament to contain his official papers, there being neither in early days, or at the present time, any such conveniences as desks or tables in the English Parliament for its members' use.

Pasted on the inside of this ancient trunk is a printed portion of the journal of the House of Commons for May 7, 1652. This was a stormy period in English history, and was at nearly the end of the famous "Rump" Parliament, which had condemned Charles I. to death, in January, 1649. Among the names mentioned in this journal is that of Col. Thomas Pride, one of those who tried and condemned to death Charles I., but better known as the author of "Pride's Purge," famous in English parliamentary history.

A copy of a portion of the journal will prove of interest as showing parliamentary forms of nearly two and a half centuries ago; the quotation is literal, f being used for s, and capitals went indiscriminately.

"The Queftion being propounded, That the value upon sefcent be not exceeding a full year and a half's value; and the Queftion being put, that That Queftion be now put:

The Houfe was divided.

The noes went forth.

Lord Grey, Mr. Bond, Tellers for the noes, with the noes, 33.

Major Gen. Skippon, Colonel Marten, Tellers for the yeas, with the yeas, 22.

So it passed with the Negative.

The Question being propounded, That the value be not above one full year's value;

And the Question being put, that That Question be now put;

The House was divided.

The Noes went forth.

Lord Munson, Mr. Bond, Tellers for the Noes, with the Noes, 21.

Lord Grey, Col. ———, Tellers for the yeas. With the yeas, 37.

So it passed with the affirmative."

Curiously, this Lord Munson was a member of the same family from which Mr. Edgar Munson is descended. He was born in 1598, was created viscount by Charles I. in 1628, was prominent with the rebels in the days of the Commonwealth, was one of those who was at the King's trial, and after the Restoration was imprisoned in the Tower of London for his part in the "Rump" Parliament, and died there in 1672. He is referred to by Pepys in his diary under date of Monday, 27 January, 1661-2, thus: "This morning \* \* \* \* \* going to take water upon Tower Hill, we met three sledges standing there to carry my Lord Munson and Sir N. Mildmay and another, to the gallows and back again, with ropes about their necks."

Thus were Mugwumps treated in those days. In these more modern times those who disagree in politics take it out in newspaper vituperation. Then the halter, gallows and the prison for life was the punishment of those who were at variance with the party in power.

Mrs. Edgar Munson also exhibited an embroidered dress 86 years old; infant's dress coat; black veil; white lace cap; bead chain; porte-monnaie; silver card case;

ivory tablet; copy of the "Breeches"\* Bible; towel and linen sheet, all very old.

Mrs. C. LaRue Munson, set of Haviland china and tray; two Bellick cups and saucers; Vienna cup; rug; large flag; one plate of a set of twelve owned by Mrs. Munson, and which once belonged to Louis Philippe, King of France; ancient girdle and necklace made of gold Bible clasps in Holland.

C. LaRue Munson, Esq., exhibited a silhouette of Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, who became judge of the VIIIth Judicial District, by appointment of Governor Porter in 1844. Judge Anthony was born in Philadelphia June 19, 1795, and died in Williamsport January 10, 1850. He served in the State Senate and Congress between 1830 and 1840. His wife was a Miss Grafius, of Williamsport.

#### MRS. RANSOM'S KITCHEN.

One of the most interesting as well as curious places to visit in the exposition building, was the old time kitchen presided over by Mrs. Mary C. Ransom. It was fully equipped with all the paraphernalia of the pioneer cabin of a hundred years ago. Nothing used in housekeeping at that time seemed to be wanting. The trammel and crane hung in the fireplace, which was wide and capacious; the pots and kettles were there and a "back log," half consumed, lay next to the chimney, while ancient andirons kept the fuel in place. A string of "snitz" was noticed hanging against the wall to dry;

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\*The "Breeches Bible" is a translation of the Geneva Bible made by Beza in 1559. It takes its name from the following rendering of Genesis III. 7: "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches." There are many other curious things in this translation. One is the substitution of the letter v for u, and vice versa, u for v. Copies of the "Breeches Bible" are extremely rare. This is the only copy known in Williamsport, and there is said to be one in Wilkes-Barre.—Ed.

there were the bunches of herbs undergoing the same process; a few old books found a place on the shelf, and the rifle and hunting bag rested on a rack over the fireplace.

In the furniture line there were split-bottomed chairs and the old-style dough-tray in a corner; the Boone bureau was the most conspicuous article of furniture, and a small looking-glass, probably from the fatherland, hung against the wall. And last but not least, there was a typical cradle, such as our grandfathers and grandmothers were rocked in, with a plump doll baby sleeping therein; and to make the illusion more complete, the cradle was rocked by a little girl who was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Williamsport.

Mrs. Ransom, attired in a costume of early times, not omitting the typical ruffled cap worn by matrons of those days, welcomed all visitors with that degree of frankness and charming sociability for which she is noted, and made all feel at home in her cabin. Older visitors on being welcomed and invited to take a "cheer," had their recollections carried back to the time when the pot, in reality, hung on the crane, and the latch-string of the cabin door was always out when the inmates were at home. She had hundreds of visitors daily, and all were warmly welcomed and entertained in that free, open manner which always ruled in the cabin of the pioneer.

#### MR. ELDON'S EXHIBIT.

Charles H. Eldon, taxidermist, 331 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, whose skill in the taxidermic art is widespread, made a showing of special pieces, viz: "Only Just Caught," was truly a wonderful production. It represented an owl in the act of catching a rabbit just as it was entering its burrow. The piece was a natural

winter scene, and so faithfully was nature and her ways reproduced, that one almost fancied he felt the chill of winter, and heard the despairing squeak of poor bunny as the cruel claws of the owl sunk securely in its flesh.

"Who's That Knocking?" claimed the thoughtful admiration of the observer. An old hollow trunk of a tree, a red-headed woodpecker perched upon its side was industriously carving his mark upon the rough bark. A squirrel from above, looking through the ever open door of his dwelling place, tells the story.

The wild turkey, with his beard fully twelve inches long; the sheet of lustrous bronze which adorned each wing, and the beautiful and ever changing opalescent shades of the neck and back feathers, told the story of his full life, and that death came when nature had adorned him for the season of selective attachment and in honor of his bride.

The case of quail, showing that they are polygamous in their marital relations, occasioned many amusing comments.

The grey eagle (a young bald eagle, two years old), perched upon artificial rock work, with outstretched wings and ever watchful look from his elevated position, kept guard over the scene beneath.

A magnificent buffalo head, true to nature in form, though inanimate, looked defiance from a pair of bright and glaring eyes from his position on the wall. This piece of work was labeled "The last of his race."

Then there was a beautiful spotted fawn, scarcely a week old, lying at ease on its bed of earth. Its mild and pleasing look of innocence elicited universal admiration. And last but not the least observed, was the leap frog scene. Where is the man or boy that has not done just what these frogs were made to appear to do? Both old and young were moved alike to think of scenes



in early childhood, and as some pleasant recollection came to their minds, they quietly smiled and passed on.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

Under the direction of Mrs. H. W. Watson, chairman of the committee on entertainments, assisted by Mrs. James B. Coryell, there were interesting divertissements nearly every evening while the exhibition lasted. Reference has already been made to the informal reception by the Ladies' Auxiliary on the opening night (Monday, July 1,) and it need not be repeated here. Music was furnished by the Lettan & Chappell full orchestra. County Auditor C. Thomas McClarin was first to purchase a ticket, and the first man to pass the turnstile into the exposition when the door was opened.

Tuesday July 2.—Historical tableaux en costume; flag drill by a number of young ladies, led by Sara Updegraff; singing, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," by the young ladies dressed in national costume; tableaux, "The Landing of William Penn," and "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," John B. Embick, Esq., taking the part of William Penn.

The Washington reception by the Washington family, Washington represented by George Crocker. Mrs. G. M. Repasz sang the character song, "I'm Sixty-two To-day," accompanied on a piano 103 years old by Charles Gleim. In response to an encore they sang "Coming Through the Rye." The Distin Band played popular selections during the evening.

Wednesday, July 3.—The Fisk Band furnished music during the afternoon. In the evening the tableaux were repeated, with two Indian scenes. Miss Sara Updegraff sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in national costume; Mr. Charles Gleim sang "Ben Bolt," and the Repasz Band played during the evening.



Thursday, July 4.—The P. O. S. of A. Band, of Newberry, furnished music during the afternoon, and the Repasz Band gave a concert in the evening. The attendance during the day and evening was very great, the hall most of the time being crowded to excess.

Friday, July 5.—The Distin Band gave a concert in the evening, which was listened to by a large audience.

Saturday, July 6.—The Stopper & Fisk full orchestra gave a delightful concert during the afternoon. The Distin Band furnished music during the evening. This same evening Mrs. Phoebe Riddell, here on a visit from Indian Territory to her native place, gave an exhibition of flax spinning, to show the young ladies of this generation how their grandmothers manipulated the wheel in the olden time.

Monday, July 8.—The singing section of the Williamsport Turn Verein rendered several selections, and the Repasz Band gave another of their charming concerts.

Tuesday, July 9.—This was children's day from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., when the admission was reduced to ten and five cents. A large number of children availed themselves of the reduced price of admission. In the evening the Repasz Band continued its delightful concert and Miss Mame Hagan sang.

Wednesday, July 10.—The exposition closed this evening with a special musical program arranged by Mrs. James B. Coryell, and an oratorical program arranged by the chairman. The musical program was: A double quartette—"Oh My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose." Solo—Answer by Trevette Maffet. Recitation—"Madeline," by W. E. Ransom, Esq. Solo—Miss May Saylor. Double quartette—"The Miller's Daughter." Solo—"The Heavenly City," Trevette Maffet. Recitation—"Just Before Christmas," James D. Hawley.

Solo—"I'll Follow Thee," Miss May Saylor. "The Smith Family," a burlesque curtain song, by Misses Updegraff and Saylor, and Messrs. Maffet and Harry S. Meyer, Mrs. James B. Coryell, accompanist.

The closing exercises were largely attended and all expressed deep regret that the exhibition was to come to an end. It had been a source of great pleasure as well as instruction, and a strong pressure was brought to bear on Chairman Champion to extend the time, but as it had been publicly announced that the close would take place on that date, and as the employes and the chairman found their physical strength almost exhausted from the constant strain of excitement and labor to which they had been subjected for more than two weeks, it was deemed best to end the exhibition.

#### ADDRESS BY MR. COLLINS.

The closing addresses were made by N. M. Edwards, Esq., W. W. Achenbach, Esq., and Hon. Emerson Collins. Messrs. Edwards and Achenbach spoke briefly. The address of Mr. Collins, which was more elaborate, was as follows:

The centennial celebration in commemoration of the organization of Lycoming County is about to become a thing of the past. Held to recall and revivify history, it is itself about to become history. A century hence, when our descendants, blessed by the overflowing prosperity and bounty which no patriotic American doubts will attend them, shall celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of our county's organization, this event now closing will loom large and resplendent amid the annals which will form the mighty background of their jubilee. Let us hope for them that their commemorative effort will be crowned with the gratifying and exhilarating measure of success which crowns this one. Every note

in these closing moments of this centenary festival is discordant that does not sound the pean of praise. Beyond the dreams of the sanguine, despite the doubts of the doubters, the fears of the fearful, this centennial has been successful. Where so many have contributed to effect this consummation it may be most prudent, in order that no deserving name be overlooked, to single out none for pre-eminent mention. But the people thoroughly understand who have "borne the heat and brunt of the battle," who laid the plans and put their toil and talent into the work, and to them a just meed of honor will be cheerfully accorded by the people, ever mindful of honest merit, earnest endeavor and intelligent leadership.

This centennial has served a two-fold purpose. It has with splendid demonstration honored the one hundredth anniversary of this county. It has enlivened our recollections of the past and in the broad perspective of ten decades has given abundant opportunity to deepen and strengthen our reverence for the hardy, devoted, sagacious pioneers who first carried the sunshine of civilization into the gloomy depths of the forbidding wilderness. To all who have had privilege to visit or read of this wondrous exhibition, it has made more real all the luminous epochs that throng our transplendent history from the firing of that shot at Concord "heard round the world" to the triumph of a ransomed and restored Union at Appomattox.

It has thus well served a commemorative purpose; but it has done more and another thing than that. It has served to assist to prepare us for the future duties of an enlightened citizenship. It has made the heritage of our institutions more precious. It has intensified patriotism and given birth to many a firm resolve that the splendor of our country's past achievements shall be

dimmed by no future false act of retrogression. Every school room within the limits of this county will feel the freshening, stimulating effect of this revival of the memories of the past. It will develop a taste and love for local history. Research into the truths that lie at the base of our institutions powerfully fosters a steadfastness for these institutions and an unyielding determination to maintain them. The work of a Meginess, a McMin, a Gerner, a Champion, in their noble devotion in rescuing from the mists and decay of a slumbering past the history and relics of those by-gone times, and in making the things of the "days that are no more" live again in the present, will inspire others to emulate their example and follow their lead. Who can look upon the rusty musket that spoke for Liberty in '76, or the faded uniform worn amid the pitiless hail of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania and not be a better patriot? Who can contemplate, as here so many thousands have, the vast improvement of a century in all that goes to make labor lighter and life brighter and not fill with love for a land affording the opportunity for such incomparable progress? Who could witness that inspiring parade of the Sunday School children in the earlier days of this centennial and not be exalted in the thought that the Christian religion and its sublime truths are growing ever stronger in the land?

And so, my fellow citizens, this centennial event, giving expression to our feelings of reverence for the past and nourishing a healthful sentiment for the future, justly evokes our gratification and calls forth a generous word of praise for all who have contributed to its success from Director General to the humblest factor therein. Enkindled by the memories of the departed years, rejoicing in the abounding prosperity of the present, serene in our confidence in the future and ever re-

lying upon that Divine favor which has so graciously blessed this happy land, we go forth upon the second century of our county's existence. Our mingled feelings of gratitude for what has gone before and faith in that which is to come may be fitly expressed in the beautiful words of the Quaker poet:

Our Father's God, from out whose hand  
The centuries fall like grains of sand,  
We meet to-day, united, free,  
And loyal to our land and Thee,  
To thank Thee for the era done,  
And trust Thee for the opening one.

#### BRIEF REVIEW.

Thus closed the brilliant exposition; and already it has become a memory of the past. It was the grandest affair ever witnessed in Lycoming County, and its like will probably not be seen again until the descendants of those who took part in it celebrate the close of the second century in 1995. Vast changes will have taken place by that time, and a broad smile will illumine the countenances of the people when they contemplate our style of living, the furnishings of our homes, agricultural implements, mechanical knowledge and appliance thereof, and they will look upon us much as we now look upon our ancestors of one hundred years ago. Our descendants will enjoy a higher civilization and greater advantages, but not proportionately greater than we enjoy, when compared with the comforts of those who lived a century ago.

In this little book, which represents the condition of the typographic art in Williamsport in 1895, when the type-setting machine\* had just been introduced, our

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\*The type for this book was set by a Mergenthaler machine, the first introduced in Williamsport in 1895. These machines are regarded as ranking among the highest attainments of inventive genius in the closing decade of the nineteenth century.



descendants will find an exhaustive record of what we did on the occasion of the first centennial of Lycoming County. That they will be able to eclipse our demonstration, both in variety, style, magnificence and numbers, in 1995, there is little room for doubt; and many of our improvements and inventions of to-day will be looked upon by them as crude when compared with theirs.

In closing this record some acknowledgment is due those who worked hardest to make the exposition a success, although it is impossible to mention all by name. To Col. Samuel Wilson, one of the charter members of the association, belongs the credit of raising more money by subscription among the business men of the city than any other man. The subscriptions he secured amounted to over \$3,400.

It has been shown how the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee was organized and officered, and the grand work it accomplished. Without the co-operation and assistance of the ladies the brilliant success which crowned the exposition could not have been accomplished. No one cognizant of the labor involved will question the truth of this assertion.

Maj. H. S. Lucas, who performed the onerous and responsible duties of Director General, labored faithfully for four months to bring order out of chaos and effect an organization. He did his work well, accounted for every dollar, as his financial statements show, and retired with the thanks of the association.

W. W. Champion, Esq., chairman of the antiquarian committee, had a mountain of labor imposed upon him. It was no easy task to set the machinery in motion to collect and display the vast aggregation of relics, curios, antiquities of a vanished race, and priceless heirlooms of ancestors, which adorned the great exposition



hall, and amused, instructed and delighted the thousands of visitors who daily crowded its aisles. That he accomplished the great work assigned him so successfully in three months was the wonder and admiration of the public.

The employees in the building were subjected to arduous service. A. M. Champion, chief clerk and director of the ticket selling department, was a tireless worker. Possessed of a marvelous activity, he seemed ubiquitous. Mrs. Mary Piatt Brown was the chief receiving clerk, assisted by Mrs. A. P. Atwater. For many days they were the busiest of the busy. They had not only to receive and label the thousands of articles which were in many instances hurled upon them, but had to record the name of the owner, and finally see that they were returned. This work not only involved executive ability, but coolness and freedom from confusion. Their clerical work made it possible to compile the foregoing record of antiquities. Considering the rush and hurry that prevailed it is a source of wonder that they succeeded so well.

In the mechanical department W. W. Hicks had charge of the carpenters. Much work devolved upon them, as cases were to be arranged, shelves put in position, booths constructed and benches provided for the weary. Prof. John W. Gilmore, foreman of the "gathers," and chief door-keeper, was ever on the alert, and enjoyed few spare moments during the exhibition. Joseph G. Piatt served as detective, and had charge of the day watchmen. In this department great vigilance, as well as activity, were required to safely guard the thousands of rare and costly relics loaned for exhibition.

In order to facilitate the work of collecting and returning heavy exhibits in the city, the committee em-

ployed Frank Green as drayman. He performed his work carefully and well. There were night as well as day watchmen, and John Losch served as janitor. Every precaution was taken for the protection and safety of the articles so generously loaned for display, and it is a matter of record that nothing of any value was lost and very few pieces were damaged or broken.

#### EXHIBITORS AND EXHIBITS.

Considering the hurry that had to be observed in receiving and labeling goods with the names of the articles and owners, an exact record was hard to keep; and in a few instances articles were placed on exhibition without the receiving clerks having any knowledge of the same. This will explain why some exhibitors are not mentioned—if there are any such—as memory could not be depended on to supply them long after the exhibition closed.

A careful examination of the record books shows that there were 1,182 exhibitors, and their exhibits aggregated 14,823 separate pieces. To record all these names, together with the articles, within the limit of a few days required such a vast amount of labor, celerity and patience, as to almost render absolute accuracy impossible, and yet those who were familiar with the work will be surprised that so few errors occurred.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE PRESS.

The hearty and enthusiastic support of the local press proved a powerful factor in making the celebration and exposition a success. All the daily and weekly papers of Williamsport vied with each other in keeping the matter before the people for months, and they published columns of matter daily giving information, historical and otherwise, relating to the centennial event. The

Board of Managers and all the various committees return their profound thanks to the Gazette and Bulletin, The Sun, The Times, News, Pennsylvania Grit, Beobachter and Tribune, for the valuable assistance they rendered in constantly keeping the object of the centennial before the public.

The press throughout the county, with possibly one exception, aided the movement from time to time by favorable notices, and encouragement of borough and township committees engaged in the work of collecting relics. The press of the adjoining counties also took a deep interest in the celebration, and did much towards keeping their readers advised of what was being done by the committees. The combined aid, therefore, of the press proved a powerful auxiliary, and the committees esteem it a high privilege to be in a position to make public acknowledgment of the invaluable assistance rendered, for without it the affair could not have reached the high degree of success which it did.

## CLOSING BUSINESS.

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Last Meetings of the Directors—Final Report from  
Director General Lucas.

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Saturday afternoon, August 10, 1895, a meeting of the Board of Directors convened in the library room of the court house, President J. V. Brown in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Brown, Coryell, Davis, Elliot, Hart, Hill, Howard, Parsons, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley and Wood.

The minutes of an informal meeting held July 20th were read, and on motion of H. C. Parsons the following portions were adopted:

A communication from W. W. Champion, chairman of the antiquarian committee, was read, showing the amounts received by him from rent of stands and sale of articles used in the antiquarian building to be \$112, with checks for same amount attached. On motion of Mr. Parsons the communication was approved and turned over to the treasurer.

A. J. Quigley reported that he had in his hands contributions from P. D. Bricker, Jersey Shore, \$10, and from J. J. Burchard, Second Ward, Williamsport, \$2.00; total, \$12.

### PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hill offered and moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That H. C. Parsons, H. S. Lucas, John F. Meginness, W. W. Champion, and A. J. Quigley be appointed a committee to prepare and have published an official account of the centennial celebration of Lycoming County.

Seconded by Mr. Parsons and adopted.

Mr. Parsons offered and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the lease made between the Lycoming County Centennial Association and Henry Metzger be, and the same is hereby cancelled and delivered up, and that the thanks of the association are hereby tendered him for the public spirit he evinced in erecting the building that contributed so much to the success of the centennial exposition.

Seconded by Mr. Hill and adopted.

#### REGULAR BUSINESS RESUMED.

The secretary then read some of the correspondence between himself and Pain's Fire-works Company, of New York, relating to the payment of bill for display on July 4th. On motion of Mr. Hart, seconded by Mr. Siess, the Director General was authorized to settle on the basis of \$350, if satisfactory to said company; otherwise to report at next stated meeting of the association.

#### REPORT OF THE MEDAL COMMITTEE.

J. B. Duble,\* chairman of the committee on medals, submitted the following statement, showing the number of medals that came into the hands of his committee to be 600 bronze and 2,500 aluminum. On the 23d of June they were first offered for sale by commission merchants and at the store of Duble & Cornell. This course was diligently pursued until July 1st, when the medals were put into the hands of agents to be sold at various prices under the instructions given by the chairman of the committee, whose conduct was governed by the circumstances surrounding him. About this time much competition was developed in the sale

\*Mr. Duble was selected to serve as chairman of this committee by the Director General, as the gentlemen appointed on the committee (see p. 65) were unable to attend to the duties thereof.

of badges by parties coming from the larger cities with spurious medals, and hawking them about the streets, at prices much lower than the original cost of the genuine centennial medal. However, after much trouble to the committee, and a great deal of hard work, the stock was finally disposed of without loss to the association, as follows:

Total sales amounted to.....		\$586 27
Amount paid agents.....	\$17 60	
Commission allowed merchants.....	19 48	37 08
		<hr/>
Leaving balance of.....		\$549 19
Amount paid for medals.....		487 50
		<hr/>
Net profit on account of medals.....		\$61 69

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. DUBLE,  
Chairman.

#### OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

After much discussion the treasurer was directed to pay W. W. Champion the sum of \$192, being the balance due him as chairman of the antiquarian committee, according to the contract made April 20th, 1895.

On motion of Mr. Siess, seconded by Mr. Howard, the treasurer was authorized to pay Moses Mahaffey and John E. Murphy, janitors of the court house and city hall, the sum of \$10 each, for courtesies extended the association.

On motion of Captain Sweeley, seconded by Dr. Wood, the sum of \$150 was donated to W. W. Champion, of the antiquarian committee, in consideration of his valuable services as chairman, and the great success attending that branch of the centennial celebration. The treasurer was directed to forward to Mr. Champion a check for that amount.

On motion of Mr. Siess, seconded by Mr. Hill, the services of secretary were dispensed with from and after this date.



# CENTENNIAL MEDAL.



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.



On motion of Mr. Sloan, seconded by Mr. Howard, the treasurer was authorized to pay the Director General fifty dollars for services rendered during the month of August.

On motion of Dr. Wood, the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of preparing and publishing the Centennial History; that the balance in the hands of the treasurer be distributed pro rata among the subscribers to the centennial fund, according to the amounts contributed.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. H. Sloan, treasurer, submitted the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the association, and asked that an auditing committee of three be appointed to audit the same:

##### RECEIPTS.

From contributions.....	\$5,090 25	
" antiquarian exhibition.....	4,616 95	
" medal committee.....	549 19	\$10,256 39

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid as per vouchers.....	\$5,068 08	
" rent of building.....	1,500 00	
" for medals.....	487 50	
" W. W. Champion, extra.....	150 00	
" editing and publishing history.....	1,000 00	
" 41 per cent. to contributors.....	2,050 81	\$10,256 39

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SLOAN,  
Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Parsons the report was adopted, with the thanks of the association.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the auditing committee: J. B. Duple, Theodore Hill and J. F. Davis.

## DIRECTOR GENERAL'S FINAL REPORT.

Director General Lucas submitted his final report, showing the amount contributed and by whom; the amounts paid out in each department, and the balance on hand in each, as well as the total amount remaining in the hands of the treasurer after all the bills were paid. The contributions from the townships, boroughs and city were as follows:

1. Armstrong—C. F. Decker.....	\$ 5 00
2. Valentine Dietz.....	2 00
3. Philip J. Fousel.....	2 00
4. August Meiers.....	2 00
5. William F. Meiers.....	2 00
6. John G. Decker.....	2 00
7. George Parker.....	1 00
8. Robert Page.....	1 00
9. W. F. Sander.....	1 00
10. Henry Sortman.....	1 00
11. Jacob Shuler.....	1 00
12. Peter Lawson.....	1 00
13. J. L. Lawson.....	1 00
14. G. F. Hurr.....	50
15. L. F. Roller.....	50
16. John W. Bower.....	50
17. Michael Bower.....	50
18. John H. G. Bastian.....	50
19. R. P. Bastian.....	50
20. P. J. Bertin.....	50
21. Brady—Robert Shaffer.....	5 00
22. Hughesville—DeWitt Bodine.....	50 00
23. J. K. Rishel.....	10 00
24. Hughesville Furniture Co., per Boak.....	10 00
25. Jersey Shore—P. D. Bricker.....	10 00
26. Loyalsock—C. R. Harris.....	25 00
27. Lycoming—John Hinkleman.....	50
28. McHenry—D. E. Hostrander.....	5 00
29. L. D. Campbell.....	5 00
30. Timothy Splann.....	2 00
31. B. J. Campbell.....	1 00
32. L. M. Shapire.....	1 00
33. G. B. Stradley.....	1 00
34. C. S. Martin.....	1 00
35. F. B. Campbell.....	50
36. T. Campbell.....	50

## CLOSING BUSINESS.

305

37. Gilbert Hostrander.....	\$ 25
38. Muncy Borough—J. M. M. Gernerd.....	5 00
39. Nippenose—W. H. Shadle.....	1 00
40. Porter—M. P. Hepburn.....	10 00
41. Salladasburg—F. C. Bumgardner.....	1 00
42. F. W. Fitler.....	1 00
43. C. B. Bastian.....	1 00
44. Harry J. Smith.....	1 00
45. W. H. Good.....	50
46. M. S. Thomas.....	50
47. George Fenstemacher.....	50
48. W. B. Flook.....	50
49. J. W. Flook.....	50
50. Abraham Metzger.....	50
51. Harry McCullough.....	50
52. T. McCullough.....	50
53. A. D. Olds.....	50
54. J. S. Williamson.....	25
55. James Terson.....	25
56. South Williamsport—A. Koch & Brother.....	100 00
57. Shrewsbury—Jacob T. Corson.....	1 50
58. C. W. Myers.....	50
59. C. V. Campbell.....	50
60. G. T. Myers.....	50

## WILLIAMSPORT.

61. First Ward—J. K. Crawford & Son.....	25 00
62. John Coleman.....	5 00
63. Daniel A. Fessler.....	3 00
64. W. Ellis Wise.....	1 00
65. F. P. Gstalder.....	1 00
66. Second Ward—James V. Brown.....	200 00
67. Harry W. Lentz.....	100 00
68. William H. Sloan.....	50 00
69. George Slate & Sons.....	25 00
70. A. D. Hermance.....	25 00
71. County Grange.....	25 00
72. H. S. Lucas.....	25 00
73. A. S. Rhoads.....	25 00
74. John R. T. Ryan.....	25 00
75. David Stuempfle.....	20 00
76. Ulman Brothers.....	20 00
77. O. H. Reighard.....	15 00
78. John B. Coryell.....	10 00
79. James N. Kline.....	10 00
80. Fisk, Krimm & Co.....	5 00

81.	William Neuschaefer.....	\$ 5 00
82.	Simon Schloss.....	5 00
83.	F. W. Dawson.....	5 00
84.	Harry A. Jacobs.....	5 00
85.	Duncan Store.....	2 00
86.	Third Ward—West Branch National Bank.....	200 00
87.	First National Bank.....	200 00
88.	Cochran, Payne & McCormick.....	200 00
89.	Williamsport National Bank.....	100 00
90.	Merchants' National Bank.....	100 00
91.	Lycoming National Bank.....	100 00
92.	Williamsport Water Company.....	100 00
93.	Savings Institution.....	100 00
94.	Edison Electric Illuminating Company.....	100 00
95.	A. H. Heilman & Co.....	100 00
96.	George Bubb & Sons.....	100 00
97.	Joseph Losch.....	100 00
98.	L. L. Stearns & Sons.....	100 00
99.	G. E. Otto Sless.....	50 00
100.	Bush & Bull Company.....	50 00
101.	Moses Ulman & Sons.....	50 00
102.	Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co.....	50 00
103.	Seitz Brothers.....	50 00
104.	Shoppell, Gamble & Co.....	50 00
105.	Thompson, Gibson & Co.....	50 00
106.	John M. Young.....	50 00
107.	G. D. Nutt, M. D.....	25 00
108.	Lewars & Co.....	25 00
109.	F. B. Thrall & Co.....	25 00
110.	E. Keeler & Co.....	25 00
111.	Mrs. Eliza Lyon.....	25 00
112.	Hart Brothers.....	25 00
113.	L. E. Jones & Co.....	15 00
114.	J. Paul Suess.....	15 00
115.	Muir & Scott.....	15 00
116.	F. H. Keller & Co.....	15 00
117.	L. L. Walton & Co.....	15 00
118.	Frank Fulmer.....	12 50
119.	Harris & Ulman.....	10 00
120.	Homer J. Edwards.....	10 00
121.	L. G. Moyer.....	10 00
122.	W. C. Sless.....	10 00
123.	Harry K. Smith Co.....	10 00
124.	Charles T. Owen.....	10 00
125.	Samuel Wilson.....	10 00
126.	John Wenner & Son.....	10 00
127.	George W. Harder.....	10 00
128.	George Zercher.....	10 00



129.	William H. Hartman.....	\$ 10 00
130.	James Russell.....	10 00
131.	Joseph G. Stonesifer.....	5 00
132.	Timothy Curtin.....	5 00
133.	Otto, Chatham & Dean.....	5 00
134.	Gohl & King.....	5 00
135.	G. & G. B. Wolf.....	5 00
136.	John H. Watson.....	5 00
137.	Rubenstein Brothers.....	5 00
138.	E. B. Campbell, M. D.....	5 00
139.	John L. Hall.....	5 00
140.	Frederick Habel.....	5 00
141.	J. W. Villinger & Brother.....	5 00
142.	H. Jackson.....	3 00
143.	Charles Kast.....	2 50
144.	Charles T. McClarin.....	2 00
145.	John P. Smith.....	2 00
146.	John Uhl.....	2 00
147.	Fred Kemmerer.....	2 00
148.	Theophilus Bey.....	1 00
149.	Fourth Ward—Williamsport Passenger Railway Co.....	100 00
150.	S. Q. Mingle.....	100 00
151.	John L. Guinter.....	25 00
152.	Duble & Cornell.....	25 00
153.	John E. Hopkins.....	25 00
154.	George D. Snyder.....	5 00
155.	Fifth Ward—Williamsport Wire Rope Co.....	100 00
156.	C. LaRue Munson.....	100 00
157.	H. C. Parsons.....	100 00
158.	W. G. Elliot.....	50 00
159.	W. W. Hart.....	25 00
160.	Williamsport Furniture Co.....	25 00
161.	John J. Reardon.....	10 00
162.	Lewis Sheffer.....	10 00
163.	Charles Allen.....	5 00
164.	F. D. Schweiker.....	5 00
165.	Charles V. Melhorn.....	5 00
166.	Sixth Ward—William Howard.....	100 00
167.	Samuel N. Williams.....	50 00
168.	Bowman & Foresman.....	50 00
169.	W. Righter's Sons & Co.....	25 00
170.	Edgar Munson.....	25 00
171.	Fletcher Coleman.....	25 00
172.	Otto Furniture Co.....	15 00
173.	F. P. Abercrombie.....	10 00
174.	Hugh McDonald.....	10 00
175.	W. H. Crockett.....	10 00

176. John G. Reading.....	\$ 10 00
177. John Lawshe.....	10 00
178. Younkin, Evans & Stambach.....	10 00
179. Lehman Machine Company.....	10 00
180. Riley W. Allen.....	5 00
181. James B. Coryell.....	5 00
182. West End Pharmacy, (D. & C.).....	5 00
183. John C. Reed.....	3 00
184. James S. Foresman.....	2 00
185. Samuel Weymouth.....	2 00
186. R. P. Blackburn.....	2 00
187. Seventh Ward—Lindsay Mahaffey.....	15 00
188. A. J. Fessler.....	5 00
189. W. E. Crawford.....	3 00
190. F. E. Wood.....	1 00
191. Eighth Ward—Mrs. Jacob Flock.....	100 00
192. Henry Brown.....	50 00
193. L. C. Runkle.....	10 00
194. Rev. John Koepfer.....	10 00
195. Godfrey Hess.....	5 00
196. L. C. Ayres.....	5 00
197. Ertel Brothers.....	5 00
198. Lamade & Hedden.....	5 00
199. Charles R. Krimm.....	5 00
200. Wilson Butz.....	5 00
201. H. A. Villinger.....	5 00
202. Jacob Keppler.....	2 00
203. W. C. Wendt, formerly here; now of Massachusetts.....	2 00
204. C. A. Frontz.....	1 00
205. Henry Markstein.....	1 00
206. W. A. Gheen.....	1 00
207. W. F. Ade.....	1 00
208. Fred C. Staib.....	50
209. E. Williams.....	50
210. Jacob Diehl.....	50
211. Ninth Ward—John J. Metzger.....	30 00
212. James Thomas.....	25 00
213. Frank E. Eck.....	5 00
214. Daniel Edler.....	5 00
215. Tenth Ward—Lycoming Rubber Company.....	100 00
216. John N. Stearns & Co.....	50 00
217. Seth T. Foresman.....	25 00
218. Eleventh Ward—J. K. Mosser.....	100 00
219. Charles I. James.....	50 00
220. Samuel G. Updegraff.....	12 50
221. Twelfth Ward—J. F. Davis.....	5 00

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Total contributions..... \$5,090 25

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Statement of expense incurred during the preparation and celebration of the one hundredth anniversary, held July 2d, 3d and 4th, 1895, as per vouchers in the hands of Treasurer Sloan:

Fire-works, expressage, etc.....	\$ 359 95
Balloon ascensions.....	176 13
Music, bands, etc.....	512 00
Salary of secretary, etc.....	633 46
Postals, stamps, etc.....	75 45
Stenographer and supplies.....	105 25
Books, stationery, etc.....	35 82
Printing and advertising.....	41 39
Amount paid collector.....	48 00
Salutes and ammunition.....	93 82
Flags for Sunday schools.....	15 00
Marshal, badges and carriages.....	35 50
Bills of Samuel W. H. Waltz.....	37 55
Janitors and hotel bill.....	26 25
Rubber stamps, seal, etc.....	2 25
Total.....	<u>\$2,197 82</u>

## STATEMENT OF MEDAL ACCOUNT.

J. B. Duble, chairman of the committee on centennial badges:

## DR.

For 600 bronze medals.....	\$ 150 00
For 2,500 aluminum medals.....	337 50
Total cost of medals.....	<u>\$ 487 50</u>

## CR.

By bronze medals sold.....	\$ 300 00
By aluminum medals sold.....	286 27
Total amount of sales.....	<u>\$ 586 27</u>
Amount paid agents.....	\$ 17 60
Commission paid.....	19 48 , 37 08
Leaving balance .....	<u>\$ 549 19</u>
Net profit on medals.....	<u>\$ 61 69</u>

## ANTIQUARIAN HALL ACCOUNT.

Statement of receipts and expenditures in antiquarian department, as certified by W. W. Champion, chairman of committee:

## RECEIPTS.

From admissions.....	\$4,454 95
"    rent of stands, etc.....	48 25
"    sales, lumber, glass, etc.....	113 75
Total receipts.....	<u>\$4,616 95</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Paid rent of hall.....	\$1,500 00
"    employes .....	621 18
"    advertising, etc.....	128 55
"    fire insurance.....	90 00
"    stationery, etc.....	46 03
"    decorating hall.....	50 00
"    Lewars & Co.....	120 01
"    John Coleman, lumber.....	85 44
"    Edison Illuminating Co.....	115 63
"    A. H. Hellman & Co.....	26 10
"    L. L. Stearns & Sons.....	80 02
"    Paul McBride and carpenters.....	360 65
"    Bands, July 2d, 3d and 4th.....	248 00
"    Henninger & Jones.....	25 00
"    Keystone Ribbon Badge Co.....	18 25
"    Thompson, Gibson & Co.....	48 29
"    George W. Harder.....	6 00
"    Huff & Hawley.....	2 43
"    Kline & Co.....	9 05
"    Seltz Brothers.....	2 11
"    A. M. & J. B. Champion.....	225 25
"    exhibitors' freight, etc.....	106 59
"    Postals, stamps, etc.....	50 40
"    costumes, flowers, etc.....	50 15
"    for mimeograph.....	15 00
"    W. W. Champion, salary.....	466 66
"    W. W. Champion, expeuses.....	23 47
Profit on antiquarian exhibition.....	<u>\$96 69</u>

## SUMMARY.

Showing the amount of funds received from all sources and the balance remaining on hand in the different departments of the centennial association, and what disposition was made of same:

Received from contributions.....	\$ 5,090 25
Paid fire-works, balloon ascensions, salaries, stationery, bands, postage, advertising, etc.....	2,197 82

Balance on hand.....	\$ 2,892 43
Profit on medals.....	61 69
Profit on antiquarian exhibition.....	96 69
Total profits.....	<u>\$ 3,050 81</u>
41 per cent. of contributions returned to contributors, in pursuance of resolution of the Board of Directors, making....	\$ 2,050 81
Leaving balance in treasury of.....	<u>\$ 1,000 00</u>

Which amount has been appropriated to the editing and publishing of a centennial history, for distribution among the contributors and centennial committees.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. LUCAS,  
Director General.

There being no further business, on motion of Mr. Sweeley, the board adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

#### LAST MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

Saturday, October 19th, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lycoming County Centennial Association convened in the library room of the court house at 2 o'clock P. M., President J. V. Brown in the chair, the following members being present: Messrs. Elliot, Hill, Howard, Munson, Parsons, Quigley, Siess, Sloan, Sweeley, Wilson and Brown, president.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Munson objected to that part of the minutes of August 10th, which authorized the treasurer to distribute the surplus pro rata among the contributors, and argued that the distribution should not have been authorized until the claims of W. W. Champion and John F. Meginness had been satisfied.

#### THE LADIES THANKED.

Colonel Wilson offered and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered the ladies of this city

and county for their prompt response and splendid work during the late centennial celebration, in collecting and arranging the exhibits of the antiquarian department; and that the historical department be requested to give full credit to those who by their united efforts and untiring devotion contributed more than all else in making that branch of the centennial celebration a complete success, as well as for their constant attendance and uniform kindness toward all who found their way into Exposition Hall.

Seconded by Mr. Sloan and adopted.

There being no further business, the board adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

H. S. LUCAS,  
Secretary Pro Tem.

#### WHERE THE SUBSCRIPTIONS CAME FROM.

An analysis of the table in Director General Lucas' report of the contributors to the centennial fund, shows that Williamsport contributed by wards as follows:

First Ward.....	\$ 35 00
Second Ward.....	602 00
Third Ward.....	2,427 00
Fourth Ward.....	280 00
Fifth Ward.....	435 00
Sixth Ward.....	384 00
Seventh Ward.....	24 00
Eighth Ward.....	214 50
Ninth Ward.....	65 00
Tenth Ward.....	175 00
Eleventh Ward.....	162 50
Twelfth Ward.....	5 00
<hr/>	
Total from city.....	\$ 4,809 00
“ from boroughs.....	194 00
“ from townships.....	87 25
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	\$ 5,090 25

The largest subscription by any one individual was \$200, and the smallest 25 cents. The total number of contributors was 221, and in the division of the surplus, as per motion of George G. Wood, M. D., of Muncy, (at the rate of forty-one per cent.), the highest amount re-



turned was \$82, and the lowest 41 cents. In calculating the percentage of return funds notice was not taken of any subscriptions below one dollar. A few subscriptions—a very few—were not paid. Of course no notice was taken of them in the final account.

## REPORT OF LAW COMMITTEE.

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### Historical Sketch of the Bench and Bar—List of Members in 1895.

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The Law Committee, appointed by the Board of Managers of the Lycoming County Centennial Association, to prepare a report of the Bench and Bar of the county since its erection in 1795, met at the office of Charles K. Geddes, Esq., in Williamsport, on Saturday, June 8th, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and organized by the election of Charles K. Geddes, chairman, and Walter E. Ritter, secretary.

On motion Charles T. Huston, Esq., was added to the committee. After some informal talk, the preparation of the report was left to the chairman, secretary, and Mr. Huston; and the secretary was directed to write to members of the bar in the adjoining counties which had been formed, in whole or in part, from Lycoming County, and request their co-operation, in order to make the report, as nearly as possible, co-extensive with the original limits of the county. The meeting then adjourned.

The secretary accordingly wrote, as directed, to several members of the bar in adjoining counties, but the answers received were not encouraging, and the committee was compelled to confine its efforts almost entirely to the present limits of the county. Owing, however, to the shortness of the time left for preparing the report, and to the various other engagements of its members, the committee subsequently concluded, with

FORD

MAP OF

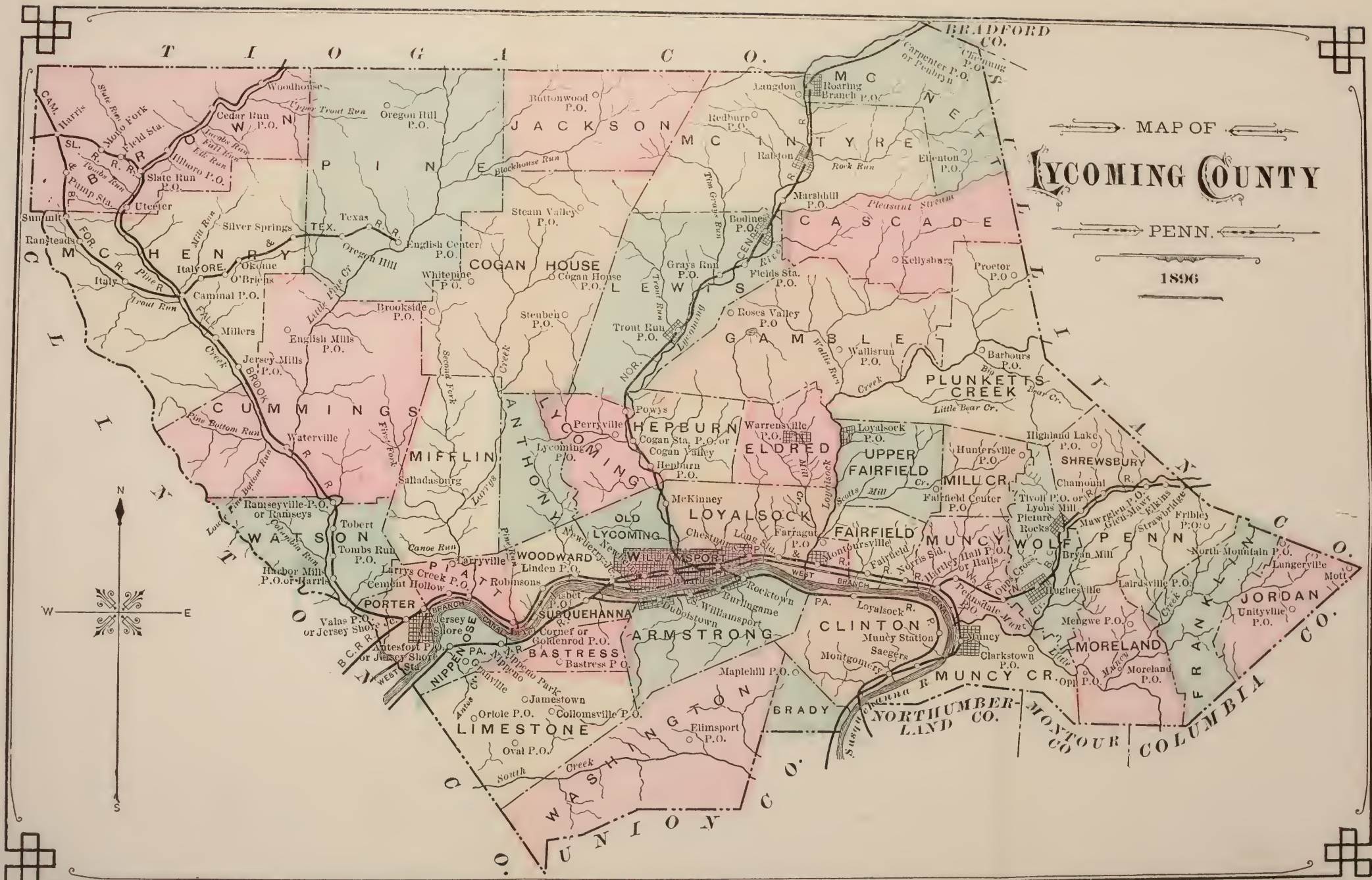
# LYCOMING COUNTY

PENN.

1896







MAP OF  
**LYCOMING COUNTY**

PENN.

1896







the consent of its author, to adopt, as its report, the "Historical Sketch of the Bench and Bar of Lycoming County," written by C. LaRue Munson, Esq., for and published in the Centennial Edition of the Gazette and Bulletin; and to append thereto a list of the members of the Bench and Bar, living, and resident within the county, on the first day of July, 1895. The Law Committee accordingly reports the following:

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Older than Lycoming's oldest living citizen, antedating Williamsport's municipal existence by more than sixty years, and even her incorporation as a borough, more ancient than any building within its limits, and but nine years younger than the county itself, for more than ninety years the familiar statue of Justice has looked down from its high pinnacle on the dome of our court house, seeing Lycoming County springing from an almost uninhabited region—in territory equal to the domain of a mighty kingdom, but then the home of the savage and of the wild beast—grown into a thickly settled and prosperous region, dotted with beautiful cities, thriving boroughs and villages, covered with smiling fields and cultivated farms, enriched by great and varied industrial establishments, thickly settled with an enlightened and prosperous people, and on the eve of the celebration of her centennial year by thousands of her citizens and residents of the numerous counties of which Lycoming is the honored mother; while at the feet of this statue of Justice lies a famous and handsome city of more than thirty thousand people—the Queen of the West Branch—sprung up, as if by magic, from an insignificant and almost unknown little village. During all these ninety years the bell underneath that statue has called together the courts of

Lycoming County, assembled many of her public gatherings, sounded forth joyous peals over national victories, rung out wild alarms of dangers from fire and flood, and tolled the knell at the death of many of her illustrious citizens; while for half a century it has struck the hours noting the passing time, verifying for all the familiar couplet:

"Come what come may,  
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day."

As every judge who has sat on Lycoming's bench, and every lawyer who has practiced at its bar, has seen this ancient image of Justice—although all of the latter may not have admitted that the results obtained at her feet were always governed by its rules—while the sweet-toned bell has sounded in their ears, and called them to the trial of nearly every cause ever heard within the county, it seems but proper that a reference to these familiar objects should preface a short sketch of Lycoming's judicial history, and of her bench and bar.

#### COURT HOUSES.

There are but four members of the present bar who have practiced their profession in Lycoming County in any other than the court house now in use, and it may be of some interest to refer to our older temples of justice, which, including those leased for that purpose, have been seven in number. The act of Assembly, of April 13, 1795, creating the county of Lycoming, authorized the Governor to appoint a commission to determine the most eligible situation for its public buildings. The strife for that location was most fierce, three embryonic villages struggling for the prize. Dunnstown, now almost unknown, located near the Great Island, and below the present city of Lock Haven, was a vigorous applicant; William Dunn, its founder and sole proprie-

tor, having donated a piece of land for the buildings, still known as the "court house lot." Jaysburg, that portion of Newberry located near the Dodge Mills, a very little village, entered the lists with much confidence, growing out of the temporary establishment of the court within its limits, and claimed to be entitled to the permanent location of the county seat. Its citizens sneered at the rival claims of Michael Ross and William Hepburn, who sought to locate the buildings in what they called Williamsport, alleging that no such place existed, and, if it did, that it was but a swamp and subject to inundations.

No doubt these aspersions had some foundation in fact, but by means, shrewd, if not entirely fair, the commissioners were induced to accept the site offered by Williamsport's citizens, and so it is that we are now practicing law in this place, rather than in Dunnstown or Jaysburg, places now almost unknown to the present generation, certainly, in sound, not as euphonious as Williamsport, and suggesting nicknames not complimentary to their inhabitants.

#### THE FIRST COURTS.

The first courts were held in the public house of Thomas Caldwell, at Jaysburg, and there continued for about one year. Just what manner of man this landlord of our first court was does not appear, but as the bar, "from time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," have had a saying that one who has done a thing badly "has made a Tom Caldwell of it," it may be surmised that this ancient localism grew out of the early lawyers' association with this first guardian of Lycoming's seat of justice, and that their Boniface was somewhat of an unsuccessful citizen.

In 1796 the court was removed to the public house of Eleanor Winter, situated near the present corner of West Fourth and Rose Streets, probably where the residence of Mr. Samuel N. Williams now stands. One year seems to have sufficed for this location, because in 1797 we find the court has migrated eastwardly to the Russell Inn, a double log house at East Third and Mulberry Streets, the first building erected in Williamsport, and remaining until 1871, when it was destroyed by the great fire in August of that year. Our elder citizens will remember Miss Affie Dumm, who lived for many years in this building, and whose reminiscences of the olden days and of Williamsport's early history were very interesting. The courts were held here until 1799, when they were removed to the public house of Thomas Huston, known as the Rising Sun Inn. This inn was afterward owned by one Paragon Pickles, whose character was as odd as his name, and later was known for many years as Heivly's Tavern.

It is a curious fact that among the early records of our criminal courts are to be found a number of indictments against the several public houses, where the court had been held, for unlawful "tippling." These prosecutions were usually instituted immediately after the court had removed to another inn; but whether the cause for these indictments grew out of the official residence of the court does not now appear; it is only fair to the bar to assume the negative side of the question, and we can but believe that the court virtuously removed its quarters when it was found that the tavern of its choice had not abided by the strict rules of the law, rather than to imagine that a location was sought where better toddy and more desirable "strongge watters" could be obtained.

## THE ORIGINAL COURT HOUSE.

Finally, the temple of justice found an abiding place free from all "spirituous, malt and brewed" temptations, and in 1800 was permanently located in the present court house square, where a small log building for its use had been erected at the south-east corner. This was occupied until 1804, when the first court house proper was erected, and on the site of the present building. That edifice was no small undertaking for those days, having been erected of brick and stone and at a cost of more than \$20,000. No Lexow Committee, or inquiring newspaper, existed in those days, and these items of expenditure escaped public censure. They are found in the commissioners' books and smack of the tavern history of the court:

September 24, 1802. Paid for 9 gallons of whiskey at raising court house and offices.....	\$ 6 00
October 30, 1802. Paid Robert McElrath for meat, cooking, etc., for the raising at the court house.....	20 00
April 11, 1803. Paid for 3 gallons of whiskey for court house and offices .....	2 00

These figures compare oddly with the cost of the entertainment of a modern fishing party: "whiskey, \$9.90; bread, 10 cts.;" when the host demanded of the steward to be informed why he had spent so much of the ten dollar bill he had given him for bread.

The image and bell, to which reference has already been made, were purchased in Philadelphia and hauled in a wagon to Williamsport by Gen. John Burrows. The bell bears this quaint inscription:

George Hedderly made me in  
Philadelphia, Anno Di. 1804.

In the early fifties a movement was set on foot for a new court house, but met with much opposition; it being contended that the one built in 1804 was sufficient for the county's use. However, the progressive spirit

prevailed, and in 1859 a contract was given to ex-Sheriff D. S. Rissell for the erection of the present building, which was designed by Samuel Sloan, an eminent architect of Philadelphia, who also drew the plans for the handsome residence of Mayor Elliot, on West Fourth Street, formerly the home of the Hon. William H. Armstrong, a distinguished member of the bar of this county. The new court house was completed for the March sessions of 1861, the courts having been held in the interim in Doebler's Hall, below the old post-office.

#### HELD MANY OFFICES.

The first officer of the Lycoming courts, and under whom they were organized, was John Kidd. Governor Mifflin appointed him prothonotary, clerk of oyer and terminer, clerk of the quarter sessions, clerk of the orphans' court, register of wills and recorder of deeds—a sort of a Pooh-Bah, and holding nearly all the offices then to be had. Mr. Kidd was a fine gentleman of the old school, and with his powdered hair in queue, with knee breeches and silver buckles, ruffled shirt and a cocked hat, must have presented an appearance equal to his important official positions. If his beautiful penmanship, to be found in the early records of the court house, is an index to his character—and we are told that it is—our early prothonotary, recorder, etc., must have been a gentleman of parts and of no small importance in early Williamsport.

Our first sheriff, Samuel Stewart, Esq., was also a distinguished citizen, filling many offices of importance in his time. He was a giant in stature, standing six feet four inches “in his moccasins,” and was a man of war as well as one who “compelled the peace.” On December 16, 1805, he fought a duel—and with pistols too—with John Binns, an editor and the author of Binns'



Justice. No one seems to have been injured, but this duel stands in history as the first and only one fought under the code in the West Branch Valley. It is of interest to imagine the duties of the sheriff in those days, when his bailiwick covered more than 12,000 square miles, and there were none of the modern means of travel, and only hunters' trails and Indian paths to follow. Just how Sheriff Stewart managed to serve the writs directed to him, when, as in one instance, they required him to go as far west as the present Venango County, is but matter of conjecture. One of our modern wags suggests that he must have given the summons to an Indian to serve while on a western scalping expedition, to be returned when he came back to the annual war dance on the Loyalsock.

#### LYCOMING'S JUDGES.

Lycoming County's bench has been graced by twelve president judges, all of them distinguished lawyers, and bearing high repute among the judiciary of Pennsylvania. In the order of their appointment, or election, the following judges have presided over the courts of the county:

1. 1795-1806. Hon. Jacob Rush, the first president judge, was the president of the Third District, formed, in part, of Northumberland County, from which Lycoming was taken; the act of April 13, 1795, providing that it should be within his jurisdiction. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1746, was a brother of the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, of that city, and a graduate of Princeton College. He continued to preside over our courts until Lycoming was attached, in February, 1806, to the Eighth District, composed of our county, Northumberland and Luzerne.

2. 1806-1811. Hon. Thomas Cooper was appointed

in March, 1806. He was born in London, in 1759, and was a graduate of Oxford University. He was a very learned man and a famous chemist, becoming later in life a professor of chemistry at Dickinson College, Carlisle. By reason of his public statements favoring the French revolution he was banished from England, in 1798, and joined his friend, Dr. Joseph Priestley, at Northumberland. Judge Cooper was impeached and removed from office in 1811; the grounds alleged against him being based upon his very peculiar notions so publicly expressed, and for his exhibition of a "very violent temper." Among the charges preferred against him was one alleging "that he appeared, armed with deadly weapons, at the court house in Williamsport." This he did not deny, but answered that he had armed himself in self-defense against threatened attacks of personal violence.

3. 1811-1833. Hon. Seth Chapman served as president judge of this district for more than twenty-two years; a longer term than has been enjoyed by any other judge in Lycoming County, or, excepting Judge Mayer, of Lock Haven, and Judge Elwell, of Bloomsburg, in this section of the state. Judge Chapman was a very able lawyer, and during the earlier years of his term gave entire satisfaction, but later he became so slothful and negligent of his duties that articles of impeachment were preferred against him, resulting, however, in his acquittal, whereupon he tendered his resignation.

#### FIRST RESIDENT JUDGE.

4. 1833-1843. Hon. Ellis Lewis was the first president judge who resided in Williamsport or in Lycoming County. He was one of the most distinguished jurists of Pennsylvania, serving ten years in this district, eight years as president judge of the Lancaster district and

three years as justice of the Supreme Court, becoming chief justice in 1854, and declining a renomination at the expiration of his term, in 1857. His record on the bench, both at nisi prius and in banc, is a very enviable one; while his opinions show high culture and great legal ability. He was the author of valuable legal works, a writer of note on public questions and a well-bred and courteous gentleman. He built the residence now occupied by Mrs. Henry White, at East Third and Basin Streets, where he made his home for many years, and was one of the wardens of Christ Church, where a beautiful stained glass window was placed a few years ago as a memorial to his name.

5. 1843-1844. Hon. Charles G. Donnell was born in Williamsport and his father and grandfather were prominent in the early affairs of the county. He practiced his profession at Sunbury, having been admitted to the bar in 1822. Governor Porter appointed him president judge of the Eighth Judicial District, in January, 1843, but he served but little more than a year, dying suddenly, from an accident, in 1844.

6. 1844-1851. Hon. Joseph Biles Anthony was appointed to succeed Judge Donnell, and served until his death, in January, 1851. It can be truthfully said that Judge Anthony was the most popular citizen our county ever had, shown by the unprecedented majorities he received at his numerous elections. He was born in Philadelphia, graduated with high honors from Princeton College and then came to Williamsport, where he was admitted to the bar in 1818. Within a very short time he secured a leading position in his profession, becoming a very successful and distinguished lawyer. He was also famed for his wit and anecdotes, and, possessing high social qualities and a pleasing manner,

easily made and kept many friends. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate and served until 1833, when he was chosen to Congress, and again in 1835. At this election he had the unequalled good fortune to carry every election precinct in every county composing his congressional district. After his second term in Congress expired he was appointed by Governor Porter judge of the Nicholson court, organized to settle the title of vast tracts of valuable land, and, in 1844, was made president judge of the Eighth Judicial District. So prominent had he become and so well and favorably known throughout the state, that at the time of his death he was looked upon as the almost certain nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania.

#### THE LAST APPOINTMENT.

7. 1851. Hon. James Pollock was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Anthony, and filled out that term. He was elected Governor in 1854 and afterwards occupied many national offices of trust and honor. By the amendment of 1850 to the state constitution the judiciary, which had theretofore been appointive, now became elective.

8. 1851-1868. Hon. Alexander Jordan was the first judge of the district to be elected under the amended constitution. He was born in Jaysburg, but removed to Sunbury, where he was admitted to the bar. He was an able lawyer and a popular citizen, receiving a very large majority at his election, as also at his reelection, in 1861. He was an indefatigable worker and gave entire satisfaction, although at times he ruled matters with somewhat of an iron hand. He presided here until 1868, but twenty-seven years ago; yet we have but six lawyers of the present bar, still in active practice, who appeared before Judge Jordan, and they

are Hon. Henry C. Parsons, C. K. Geddes, Esq., B. S. Bentley, Esq., Hon. O. H. Reighard, Hon. H. C. McCormick and J. C. Hill, Esq.

9. 1868-1869. Hon. Benjamin S. Bentley was appointed president judge by Governor Geary on February 28, 1868, by virtue of an act of Assembly of that date making Lycoming County a separate judicial district, to be known as the Twenty-ninth, and providing for an appointment until the next election. Judge Bentley will be remembered by many members of our bar, at which he practiced for a number of years, for his kindness of manner, particularly to his younger brethren. He died, much regretted, March 6, 1882.

#### AN OBNOXIOUS LAW.

10. 1869-1879. Hon. James Gamble was elected in the autumn of 1868 and took his seat in January following. By an act of March 16, 1869, passed through the efforts of Mr. Peter Herdic, the act of 1868, creating the Twenty-ninth Judicial District, was repealed, and Lycoming was annexed to the Fourth District, composed of the counties of Tioga, McKean, Potter, Elk and Clearfield, and, unexpectedly, Judge Gamble found himself legislated out of office. Probably no political movement ever created as much opposition and excitement in Lycoming County as did this obnoxious enactment. An attempt was made to hold court here by one of the judges of the Fourth District, but proved a failure, the bar refusing to accept the situation or to appear in court. The result was that litigation ensued by a quo warranto, and the Supreme Court (Commonwealth vs. Gamble, 62 Pa., 343,) held the act of 1869 to be unconstitutional, and that the act was void because it infringed on the tenure of the judicial office.

Judge Gamble served his full term and retired with

the high respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens. He was a native of this county, having been born near Jersey Shore, in 1809; was educated in the public schools and was called to the bar in 1833. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1841 and 1842, and of Congress for two terms, from 1850 to 1854. As president judge he was called upon to try some of the most important causes ever heard in our county, including eight homicide cases. He was a very able lawyer and an upright and honest judge. He was a man of great dignity of character and manner, and presided over the courts with entire impartiality. He was particularly considerate and kind to the younger members of the bar, and was affable and courteous to all. At the expiration of his term of office, in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens, most eulogistic addresses were made by members of the bar and of the judiciary referring to his honored career, and highly complimentary resolutions, presented by a committee headed by the Hon. William H. Armstrong, were unanimously adopted, and ordered spread upon the records of the court.

JUDGE H. H. CUMMIN.

11. 1879-1889. Hon. Hugh Hart Cummin was elected president judge of Lycoming County on November 5, 1878, having been nominated by the people, and running as an independent candidate. He was born at Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1841, and, owing to the death of his father when he was but a lad, was largely thrown upon his own resources. He was chiefly self-taught, but acquired a good education and became in time a well read and learned man. He was a person of remarkable industry, pluck and courage, and surmounting his early difficulties and embarrassments, made



himself a famed lawyer and an able jurist. He came to Williamsport in 1862, and entered the law office of George White, Esq., becoming his partner after his admission to the bar in 1864. His practice was very large, particularly in the office work of the lawyer. As a judge he was noted for the prompt manner in which he discharged his judicial duties and for the thorough system with which he regulated the business of the courts. When he came to the bench the trial list was more than six hundred cases in arrears, and causes were rarely heard in less than three years after their commencement; but, in a short time, he brought up the list to a point where the cases could be tried at the same or the next term to which they were brought. During his term of ten years he disposed of nearly six thousand causes which had been regularly set down for trial, many of them of great importance. He won the confidence and esteem of the bar and was noted throughout the state for his judicial abilities. Shortly after his term expired he was appointed by Governor Beaver to the care of the many persons distressed by the great floods of June 1, 1889, and, while engaged in the duties of his position at Johnstown, was stricken with the disease which ended his life on August 11, 1889. His funeral was a public one and was attended, not only by hundreds of his fellow citizens, but by many distinguished men from all parts of the state.

#### THE PRESENT JUDGE.

12. 1889-1895. Hon. John J. Metzger was elected president judge of this district in November, 1888, for the term of ten years, and fills the office with much ability and to the satisfaction of the bar and the people. He was born in Clinton Township, in this county, on June 20, 1838, and was educated in the public schools

and at Dickinson Seminary. It is not generally known that Judge Metzger was, in his younger days, partly prepared for the ministry of the Lutheran Church, but, leaving that profession, became a student of law in the office of the late A. J. Dietrick, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of this county in April, 1860. In October, 1862, he was elected district attorney and held that office for three years. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and assisted in framing the present constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1878 he was the Democratic nominee for president judge of this district, but was defeated by Judge Cummin by a majority of about three hundred votes. Judge Metzger ranked high as a member of the bar, being a very able advocate and one of the best jury lawyers our county ever had, as many of his brethren at the bar have mournful cause to remember. He was very generally successful in his cases and a very difficult lawyer to beat in the trial of a cause. He possesses the quality of tenacity, so very valuable to a lawyer, and one which stood him in good stead. No difficulty seemed too great for him to overcome and he never was thrown off his course by a temporary loss at trial. It was a well-founded saying at the bar that the more doubtful his case the harder he fought and the more difficult it was to win it from him. Since his elevation to the bench he has maintained the same standard of promptness which had been set by Judge Cummin, and the members of the bar have no cause of complaint that their cases are not well and speedily tried. Judge Metzger's legal ability is evidenced by the fact that he has been but rarely reversed in the Supreme Court, more seldom probably than any judge who has presided over our courts.

## THE BAR.

From the erection of the county Lycoming's bar has taken a high rank in the profession. It has always numbered among its members men of great ability, and, being presided over by able judges and engaged in the trial of very important causes, has earned and maintained its prestige. The political life of our bar has been very prominent, as is shown by the roster of the important offices it has filled, viz.: Governor, James Pollock; Justices of the Supreme Court, Charles Huston, Ellis Lewis and James Armstrong; Attorneys General, Ellis Lewis and Henry C. McCormick; members of Congress, William Cox Ellis, Joseph B. Anthony, James Gamble, William H. Armstrong, R. J. C. Walker and Henry C. McCormick; Judges, Charles Huston, A. V. Parsons, Ellis Lewis, J. B. Anthony, John W. Maynard, Samuel Linn, James Gamble, Benjamin S. Bentley, H. H. Cummin, John J. Metzger, S. C. Wingard and John H. Mitchell; State Senators, Robert McClure, A. V. Parsons, J. B. Anthony, James W. Quiggle, Robert Fleming, Henry Johnson, Robert P. Allen, W. W. Hart and Verus H. Metzger.

The first lawyers to locate in Lycoming County were John Kidd, of whom mention has already been made, Charles Huston, who became a justice of the Supreme Court from 1826 to 1849, and Robert McClure, a famous lawyer of the early days, and an ancestor of some of Williamsport's prominent citizens. The name of James Gilchrist appears among the early records as having been concerned in nearly all the cases brought to trial until 1800. Charles Hall was another lawyer of prominence in those days. He owned the beautiful "Hall Farms," being nearly all the land between Muncy and Montoursville, and was the grandfather of Hon. Henry

Rawle and William Coleman Hall, Esq., who reside upon the ancestral estates.

#### SOME OF THE EARLY MEMBERS.

William Cox Ellis was an eminent lawyer of the early part of the century. He was a brilliant orator and a highly cultivated lawyer. He served four years in Congress and was the uncle of Mrs. William G. Elliot.

Francis C. Campbell was called to the bar of Lycoming County in 1812, and achieved much professional prominence. He was a gentleman of the old school and a man of much influence. He was remarkable for his dislike of travel and never visited New York or Philadelphia, his longest railroad journey having been taken in 1857 from Williamsport to Wilkes-Barre. His home was on Pine Street, where the Brown block now stands, and a window in Christ Church, of which he was a warden for many years, preserves his memory.

Anson V. Parsons, the father of the Nestor of the present bar, Hon. H. C. Parsons, practiced law for many years, having an office in Jersey Shore, and was then appointed president judge of Philadelphia County. His valuable "Parsons' Select Equity Cases" is a lasting monument to his ability.

James Armstrong was the leader of the bar in his day. He could easily fill the court house when it was known that he was engaged on a cause of any importance, and his witty arguments and telling jokes commanded the applause of his audience. He was appointed to the supreme bench in 1857 and died in 1867.

John W. Maynard was usually Judge Armstrong's antagonist, as they were in nearly all the cases tried in the county while they were active at the bar. As a master of the law, in a knowledge of its principles and intricacies, Judge Maynard never had a superior at

this bar. He was of most delightful manners and famed for his courtesy. He was one of the judges of Allegheny County and president judge of Northampton and Lehigh Counties.

ARMSTRONG & LINN.

It will be admitted that no firm of lawyers in Williamsport ever obtained a prominence, or acquired a practice, equal to that of Armstrong & Linn. Wm. H. Armstrong, the son of Judge Jas. Armstrong, inherited his legal talent and caused it to increase tenfold. He is, undoubtedly, the finest orator this county has had for half a century, and being, with his other accomplishments, an indefatigable worker, won a fine practice. He represented this district in Congress in 1868-1870, and was appointed commissioner of railways by President Arthur, in 1881. He is now retired from active practice and resides in Philadelphia. The name of Mr. Armstrong's partner, Samuel Linn, is one that is engraven in the hearts of the members of the bar and of his fellow citizens, and will remain green and fresh for many years to come. He was a lawyer in Bellefonte in earlier life, and later the president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District. In 1867 he joined his practice with that of Mr. Armstrong, and together they led the bar of this section of the state. Their business grew to greater proportions than has been the fortune of any other lawyers in Williamsport, until, at one time, it has been authoritatively stated, their fee bill reached \$30,000 in a single year. As a learned lawyer Judge Linn had no superior, if he had an equal, in Pennsylvania. His knowledge of legal principles was very deep and his power of clear and forcible statement most remarkable. With a jury he was well nigh invincible and as a counsel he had no peer. He was the personification of wit and as a raconteur he was unexcelled. His gentleness

of manner and simplicity of character endeared him to all, while his kindness and consideration for his brethren at the bar, particularly to the fledgeling, won their deep affection. Judge Linn died in 1890, and was honored in his funeral by the presence of many lawyers of this and other counties.

It is a pleasure to the writer to refer to another prominent law firm, and with which he began the study of law nearly twenty-four years ago. Robert P. Allen and James M. Gamble are numbered among those "who have gone beyond the veil," but their memories remain and their many friends hold them in affectionate remembrance. Allen & Gamble had a very extensive practice and were prominent members of this community. They were warm-hearted, generous and honorable men, able lawyers and Christian gentlemen, and left behind them a record worthy of the emulation of all the profession. Mr. Gamble died in 1888, and Mr. Allen in 1890.

#### THE PRESENT BAR.

Of the present bar it can be said—and it is "honorable mention"—that they uphold the reputation this county has so long enjoyed. They have perpetuated the spirit of friendliness for one another, the *esprit du corps*, which seems always to have been a characteristic of the lawyers of Lycoming County; and there is now, and always has been, found among them that practice of honor and veracity which has upheld the profession and maintained its high rank in the public mind.

We are a young bar, our oldest lawyer, Hon. Henry C. Parsons, and he has been practicing nearly forty years, being far from elderly, either in manner or appearance, while white hairs are much more rare than among the members of our neighboring bars—although



## CENTENNIAL SERMONS.

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Discourses by Rev. James Carter, of Williamsport,  
and Rev. R. F. McClure, of Muncy.

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Notwithstanding the request of the committee on organization (see p. 67), that the pastors of the various religious denominations throughout the county preach sermons pertinent to the occasion, and return copies to the executive committee, only two have reached the Editor. It is believed, however, that the request was generally complied with, and that many interesting and valuable historical discourses were delivered, but through some misunderstanding, or neglect, copies were not returned.\*

The two discourses referred to above are given herewith. The first by Rev. James Carter, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Williamsport, was delivered June 30th, and is as follows:

Deuteronomy xxxii: 7.—Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations.

The people of Israel, under the leadership of Moses, passed through the sea and the desert, achieved the conquest of Bashan, and paused at the Jordan to listen to the words of their leader as he recounted the history of those eventful forty years of wandering. That retrospect he found replete with instruction, warning and encouragement. So always may it be with recollection rightly used. The soul is refreshed with the memory of Jehovah's faithfulness, and turns to prosecute with new vigor the

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\*The committee on sermons was composed as follows: Revs. L. Maxwell, James Carter, W. H. Graff, Gustave Levy, J. A. Koser, S. G. Reading, J. M. Anspach, E. A. Garvey, B. C. Connor, J. A. Wirt.

duty of to-day. We may take upon our lips this sentence of the prophet: "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations;" and as we rehearse after the same manner the history of one hundred years, we should not find that review unfruitful. Those forty years of wandering and waiting were the offcome of generations of faith and of faithfulness, generations worthy of remembrance. As we recall this century of ours in Lycoming County, it would be an unintelligent retrospect which should exclude the days of old, the years of many generations, productive of civilization and of character.

Yet it is hardly necessary that we imitate the old historians in opening our sketch with an account of the creation of the world and the story of the human family in Eden. Suffice it to say, that, whether ferried by the Mayflower, or brought in broad-breasted galleons, our ancestors are one in sturdy Teutonic blood and in sinewy Teutonic endurance. Whether arriving in this land early or late, they were one in aspiration and endeavor.

The region in which we live, is a region with a history full of breezy stir of pioneer adventure much more comfortable in the reading than in the living of it; and our valley is distinguished as affording an asylum for the discoverer of oxygen, the Rev. Joseph Priestley, mobbed and burned out in London for his sympathy with the French Revolution. This town, then a straggling settlement, had its day of horror in the massacre of June 10, 1778, one month before the more famous engagement and slaughter at Wyoming. Col. William Hepburn, on hearing the cruel tidings, hastened from Fort Muncy and found the bodies of the victims lying where the Indians had left them; and, with his men, assisted in burying them in the graveyard at the corner of Fourth and Cemetery Streets. The exodus which followed this

massacre was long known as the Great Runaway, and the tales of it abound in interest. The forest roads were thronged with wagons, foot-passengers, beasts of burden, sheep and cattle, all hastening away in terror from the reach of those merciless tomahawks.

Not long after these scenes was organized the Lycoming Church at Newberry. The Rev. Isaac Grier in the spring of 1792 was sent as a missionary to this region, preaching as far north as Albany and Ticonderoga in the state of New York. June 24, 1792, he preached at Newberry. In April, 1794, he was installed as the first pastor of that church; and thus we may note that Presbyterianism in this region is older than the county.

The region hereabout was at that time included in Northumberland County. Lycoming Creek was for a long time the western boundary of the English possessions, the tract to the westward being claimed by the Indians. The close of the American Revolution in 1783 brought tranquility and a host of settlers; and what had been a wilderness began to assume the features of civilization. As the number of townships increased in this part of the valley, the inhabitants soon desired the distinction of a separate existence as a county; and in 1786 the first movement was made in the Legislature for the erection of a new county out of territory cut off from the county of Northumberland. The effort was abortive at that time; but the energy of the advocates of division were unwearied until they obtained their desire, and Lycoming became a separate county by the affixing to the act of the Legislature the Governor's signature, April 13, 1795.

The name, like so many names, was a mere accident. The name first placed in the bill was that of Jefferson. Susquehanna was suggested as a substitute, as was also

Muncy; but both were rejected, and Lycoming was adopted, popular by the prominence which a dispute with the Indians concerning the boundary, had given to that title. According to linguistic authority the word is a corruption of the original name of the stream, which in the language of the Delawares was, Legani-hanne, that is, Sandy Stream. In an early map it had been written Lyeaumic, the transition from which to its present form came in accordance with the ordinary law of the softening of vocables.

Rev. Mr. Grier remained pastor of the Lycoming Church, preaching in an old log building until 1806, when he removed to Northumberland. In 1817 the log church was burned, and a stone church was erected by the people, a building of the most awkward proportions, being sixty feet by sixty-six feet. From the year 1814 the church attempted the sole support of a pastor, separating from their connection with the churches at Jersey Shore and Lock Haven, then known as Pine Creek and Great Island; but the experiment was not eminently successful. We find that in 1828 the moderator of Presbytery, the celebrated Dr. George Junkin, was directed by resolution of that body to preach in the Lycoming Church "and address the people on the subject of ministerial support." In view of the decided character of the moderator, the historian of the Presbytery has written: "No doubt the people of the Lycoming congregation had the subject very fully and plainly put to them." Two years later their pastor resigned, and they arranged with the Rev. J. H. Grier, pastor of the Great Island and Pine Creek Churches, to preach for them once a month.

Such was the state of affairs when J. B. Hall removed from Geneva to Williamsport in July, 1832, the people

of Williamsport going to Newberry once in four weeks to the only Presbyterian service in the vicinity. By this time Williamsport was a town of 700 inhabitants, and was in condition to care for itself. Accordingly in October, 1832, the Presbytery appointed Rev. D. M. Barber to meet the people of the Presbytery affinities in this town, and, if feasible, to organize a church. This was done in February 23, 1833, thirty-eight members, most of whom were from the Lycoming Church, constituting the new organization. At the first parish meeting Messrs. Alexander Sloan, Andrew D. Hepburn, John Torbet and John B. Hall were chosen to the eldership and ordained in the old stone church on Third street, where now the Reformed Church stands, an edifice owned by the German Lutherans, but finished interiorly by the Presbyterians on condition that they have the use of the audience-room when not wanted by the German Church. This was the First Presbyterian Church, our sister, with whom we share the earlier history, and more recently most pleasant memories of reciprocal courtesy and Christian kindness. The new church was supplied statedly by several clergymen until 1837, when Rev. J. P. Hudson was installed as their pastor, remaining with them until the fall of 1840; and so we reach the date of primal significance to this congregation.

During the summer of 1840 a number of Presbyterians who were connected with the First Church, whose organization has just been described, secured the use of the old court house, and engaged various supplies. After correspondence with Philadelphia they were visited by the Rev. William Sterling and the Rev. Robert Adair, who held daily services, which were well attended and proved to some the means of conversion. After a visit of ten days they returned to report to the



Synod of Pennsylvania. In the presence of that body, and subsequently before the Presbytery of Harrisburg, Mr. J. B. Hall made a statement of the situation, and the Rev. J. W. Phillips was sent with authority to use his judgment in the matter. On his arrival he began to preach every evening in the court house with after-meetings at a private house nearby. The response of the people in their attendance and interest appeared to Mr. Phillips to warrant the formation of a church.

On Saturday, the 12th of December, 1840, a meeting was held in the old stone church which had witnessed the organization of the First Presbyterian Church. The following named persons presented themselves to be organized into a church: John B. Hall, Nathaniel D. Eaton, Reuben Derby, Benjamin C. Moore, Stephen W. Hall, J. P. Jenks, Abigail Derby, Mrs. Agnes Hall, Mrs. Nancy J. Hall, Elizabeth T. Moore, Phoebe Hall, Rachel Hall, Mary Hall, Hetty Hall and Elizabeth Cummings. Of these only the last named was a member of the First Church, and the others were not aware of her wish until she rose with them to signify her desire. The persons thus associated chose as elders: Messrs. J. B. Hall, N. D. Eaton and B. C. Moore. The last two were then ordained and the three installed as elders of the Second Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, and the organization of the church was declared complete. By resolution the church placed itself under the care of the Presbytery of Harrisburg, and commissioners were appointed to present the matter to that body. On the same day the newly constituted session met and the following named persons were received on confession of their faith: Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, Miss Jane Derby, Mr. Henry Sease, Mr. Isaac Parsons, Mr. Thomas Barkley and Mr. Samuel Crawford. So this church had on the first day of its existence twenty-four members. At



this meeting the Session adopted a statement of doctrine and a covenant for the subscription of members.

Although the church thus formed was connected with the New School wing of the Presbyterian Church, it was not because of any apparent divergence in doctrine from the Old School wing; for the statement which they adopted stands stoutly in all its brevity for the Calvinistic system as exhibited in our standards. May the children who are rising about us be as strong-kneed as their fathers, strong to bend to the sovereignty of Heaven, strong to stand stiffly for Heaven's truth.

And this is the covenant then adopted: "You do now in the presence of the dread Majesty of Heaven and earth, the Searcher of all hearts and before his people, solemnly profess to give up yourselves to God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. You choose him for your God, your Father, your Saviour and your Sanctifier.

"You renounce all ways of sin as what you truly abhor and choose the service of God as your greatest privilege.

"You promise in humble dependence on divine grace to live soberly, righteously and piously, denying all ungodliness and every wordly lust. You promise and covenant that so long as God in his holy Providence shall permit you to remain among us you will treat the members of this church with Christian watchfulness and brotherly affection; that you will attend upon its ordinances and institutions; submit to its discipline, seek its prosperity and endeavor in all your conduct to adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour."

Thus did the fathers of our church set up a fence about it and a tower upon the wall. The beginning was not unworthy of the outcome: worthy outcome is not to be predicted from an unworthy beginning.

The history thus begun is marked very naturally for us by the dates connected with the two buildings which

have housed this congregation during the period of its existence. From 1840 to 1867 may be regarded as years of gradual increase with some fluctuations. In the spring of 1866 the church reported one hundred and twenty-five additions to its membership. Thus the number upon roll suddenly mounted from about two hundred to something more than three hundred. Then follow some twenty years of fluctuation. Pruning of the roll and other causes reduced the number of members reported; and then the number slowly mounted until in 1884 we numbered three hundred and ten. Thereupon follow five years of increase, raising the number to four hundred and eight, a net increase of nearly one hundred members. Subsequently revision of the roll reduced the number of members reported, and at the coming of the present pastor the names on the church register numbered 382. Since that time, although death, removals and pruning of the roll have removed more than one hundred names, the list has been slowly enlarging and at present contains the names of four hundred and fifty-six persons.

On February 15, 1841, the congregation called the Rev. James W. Phillips, who had served the church in its organization and at a communion held in January, 1841. The amount of salary promised was seven hundred dollars, in raising which the people hoped to have the help of the American Home Missionary Society. In September, 1841, the church made its first report to Presbytery, after an existence of nine months and a half. During that time five had been received by letter and fifty-nine on confession of faith, making the whole number seventy-nine. In the following spring, six months later, the membership numbered 117, thirty-four having been received on confession of faith. In 1841 the congregation set about the task of providing itself

with a church building. Although it was an extensive undertaking for so small a congregation, yet the people had a will to work, and on the 15th of October, 1843, the new brick church was dedicated, the Rev. William Sterling preaching the sermon of dedication. In December of the same year the church was incorporated; but for some reason the provisions of the charter were not carried out in the election of trustees until January 1, 1850, when the first board was elected.

On May 16, 1846, the resignation of Mr. Phillips was accepted by the Presbytery and the pastoral relation dissolved. On September 15th, of the same year, having had occasional preaching in the interim, the congregation extended a call to the Rev. William Sterling, offering him a salary of six hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Sterling stipulated that the debt of the church should first be paid, which was met for the most part by the liberality of those who held the notes, and canceled them. The new pastor entered upon his work on the 27th of September, 1846, though he was not installed until the following spring. Thus opened the longest and one of the most useful pastorates in the history of the church.

Six years of the new pastorate brought the church to self-support, although the membership numbered as yet but one hundred and thirty-two; and we find at the annual meeting of the congregation, held January 6, 1851, that resolutions of thanksgiving were expressed in taking leave of the Home Missionary Society, and the hope was recorded that the church might be able to return the amount which had been received in aid. It is gratifying to be permitted to record that this hope was fully realized.

On the 1st of June, 1864, the congregation began to worship in the court house, with the purpose of enlarg-

ing the church building. Disappointed in obtaining the brick according to contract, the church deferred the work until the following spring. In the interval came the flood of 1865, and in the spring it was decided to rebuild wholly and to use stone instead of brick. On January 22, 1867, the work was completed and the church dedicated. It was considered at the time to be one of the finest church edifices in the state, and had the largest organ in the city. The cost of building was estimated at \$62,172, of which \$35,000 remained unpaid. By the liberal spirit of the people \$35,510 were subscribed on the day of dedication to make good the deficit. On renting the pews such was the prosperity of the church that but fourteen out of ninety-four were left unrented.

On May 31, 1869, nine members were dismissed from this church to form a Third Church in this city, on which occasion the following resolution was adopted by the Session: "These persons leave us with our full approbation and consent, and with the kindest feeling; and they bear with them our most fraternal affection and esteem. We here record our joy, and our gratitude to God at the prospect of this new organization, which as a Session we have done what we could to encourage and assist. May God be with them and grant them His abundant blessing, and crown the enterprise with fullest success." Thus briefly is recorded the story of loving labor and much liberality and many prayers; and the outcome to-day shows the approval of the Master and His blessing upon the work.

On April 2, 1871, the congregation, in concurring at the pastor's request in his resignation of the pastoral charge to the Presbytery, adopted a resolution recognizing his ability and faithfulness, and testifying their affection toward him in the payment to him of five hun-

dred dollars annually for three years. On the 23d of April the pulpit was declared vacant, but the venerable pastor emeritus dwelt among his people until his death, March 13, 1885. The testimonials of affection and respect tendered on the occasion of his funeral in this house three days later are too recent to need rehearsal.

On August 7, 1871, a call was extended to the Rev. H. W. Brown, with a salary of \$2,500. Mr. Brown accepted the call, but was not installed as pastor because to his mind the infirmity of deafness rendered it advisable that the pastoral relation should not be consummated. During the interval the two branches of the Presbyterian Church had united and met in one General Assembly in Philadelphia, May 19, 1870. This church was honored by the Presbytery in the appointment as commissioner of our oldest elder, who represented the church also in the reconstructed Synod of that year. On March 28th, at the suggestion of the Session, the rotary system in electing elders was adopted by the congregation. After nearly thirteen years of most acceptable and loving ministration, Mr. Brown, pressing his resignation upon the people, it was reluctantly accepted, March 30, 1884.

On Sunday evening, May 18th, in the same year, the Rev. David Winters was installed as pastor of this church. During the five years of service which followed the roll of the church shows a large accession to the membership. On April 2, 1889, the pastoral relation was dissolved, and Mr. Winters dismissed by the Presbytery to accept a call from the First Church of Wichita, Kansas. On the 17th of December, of the same year, after an interval of eight months, the present pastor of this church was installed, and the outcome of his labors must be recorded by some other hand. We who this morning worship in an auditorium which



twice within the last three years has undergone remodeling and renovation, have no need to be reminded of what the people of this church have done during these years.

Looking back over the stretch of history to the inconspicuous beginning, this church may well give thanks for the firm and open hearted support of those who have loved the church and have given their labor and the fruit of their labor to advance her interest. It were idle to speak the names. They are your names and those of your fathers; and of those who adorned them, some are in the house not made with hands, and some are yourselves. If the names were mentioned in long array to-day, it would tax your patience, and some who gave with large hearts and small ability might be unjustly passed over, while those who gave with no less love, but with greater ability might alone have mention. So, therefore, with humble gratitude to the Great Head of the Church who has watched over the history of these one hundred years, blessing this portion of His Church, prospering its way through many vicissitudes and conferring upon it rich spiritual blessing by His matchless grace, we close the book. When our service shall have been finished, and others take our places in pulpit and pew; when some other important period shall have rounded out, and again this church rejoices and remembers, may there be written concerning us that we were faithful, faithful unto death. Behind the history thus briefly spoken lies the prayerful, humble endeavor of many a Christian worker, of many a Christian giver; and these united offerings and efforts have under God made possible the history. Unrecorded they may be, except within that book which makes no omissions and no errors; but they shall be remembered, one and all, in the day when the books shall be opened. Let us so live and



love and labor, that in that hour we shall have confidence and not be ashamed before our Master at His coming.

BY REV. ROBERT F. MCLEAN, MUNCY.

Your fathers, where are they?—Zechariah I. 5, first clause.

It is not the design to consider all the truth in the text—only so much as applies to the present occasion. A century of existence of Lycoming County was completed yesterday. It was well to commemorate it with clang of bell and shrill note of whistle and other demonstrations of joy and thanksgiving, and it is well to prepare for a more elaborate celebration at a convenient season in a near-by month. The goodness of God has marked all these hundred years. He has lessons for us, also, in a review of them.

The fifth generation, in some families, has come upon the stage of action, since the first white settler entered this region, a quarter of a century before the organization of the county. On the other hand, a son\* of one who came a century ago and occupied and owned part of the ground on which our town stands, is, we are thankful to say, still among us, living on the original tract, now portioned among others, its face so much altered, hale, for his many years, genial and cheerful, and often found in our place of worship. But he is like a venerable oak standing in the midst of a forest of trees mostly of much later growth. "Your fathers," the first settlers, their children and grandchildren included, "where are they?" One,† coming in the earliest years of her life, which almost stretches across the century, is still with us, interested in reading of the things of the present. These are the exceptions. One

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\*Lloyd McCarty.

†Miss Anna Phillips.

of the great grandchildren,\* esteemed and lamented, we lately laid away in her last resting place. The whole generation of the fathers, and almost all of the two generations following, are swept away, and their place knows them no more. Here they were, occupying this territory, the same skies over them, as over us, the same streams, large and small, flowing by them, as by us—but they are gone. Instead of the fathers are the children, the grandchildren, the great grandchildren, and the great great grandchildren. Great changes indeed have taken place in the face of the land. Yonder dark-browed mountain† remains (its name a memorial of a tribe and their chieftain), but the dark forest of pine in the cove below, that, as viewed from beyond, gave name to the valley‡ and its stream, has been cleared away, and so, largely, with the then unbroken forests all around. The river, one branch of a greater, flows between the same banks as then, but dams and booms have been erected upon it, and bridges over it, and a portion of its water has been diverted into an artificial channel by its side, for travel and commerce once and later for commerce alone. Means of transportation, of which the fathers did not dream, carry their living and commercial freight, to an amount and at a speed that would have been incredible to them, along its banks, and anon crossing its face, on strong and graceful structures, doomed to be swept away again and again by frequently recurring floods, and quickly replaced, even whilst travel and traffic kept on their way. In places of the trails and paths they followed are wide and graded roads; for fords are bridges; maps and finger boards and frequent travel obviate the

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\*Miss Elizabeth Wallis.

†Bald Eagle.

‡Black Hole.

necessity of the compass. Watches, carried even by children, have replaced the sun-dial attached to the compass. The steam whistles that joined their loud voices in the demonstration yesterday would have been a strange sound in the ears accustomed even to the war-whoop of the Indian. The aid of that then unknown power moves not only wheels of locomotive and cars, but the machinery of scores of industrial establishments, rapidly turns our timber into lumber, threshes our harvests and turns their product into flour and bread. Flourishing towns and a city (not even a settlement then) have been built where the red aborigine roamed and hunted and fought, and where the settler in dread of his life tilled the soil, plied his industry and followed the bridle path. Instead of the pine-knot, the rude oil lamp and the candle is the blazing electric light. Churches and schools are now scarcely ever out of sight. We have daily papers instead of an occasional weekly issue in some large town or city, as then, and mails at intervals only of hours now, instead of weeks as then. There is no record of a post-office in our town till in 1800, five years after the erection of the county.

Sturdy, heroic men and women planted the seeds of our civilization. They found friends and helpers, and nobility of nature among the Indians, such as Shikellimy and Chilloway. The race is represented as disposed to welcome and hospitably entertain at first till, selfishly and treacherously dealt with by some, the savage in their nature was aroused and predominated. Had the spirit and policy of Penn prevailed, it might have been otherwise. He would not "usurp the right of any nor oppress his person." The same spirit cherished, and policy pursued still, would advance our civilization and promote the happiness of our own and other races, as

it would have saved us strife and bloodshed and loss in the latter years of our first century. The same fruitful source of strife and misery had its place also early in our history—rum, that now usurps the rights and oppresses the persons of so many. May it, and all of its even apparently innocent kindred spirits meet their well-deserved doom in banishment early in our second century.

But to return to our ancestry, “Your fathers,” as the text calls them. Brave were they, and energetic and ambitious—or they would not have been found here. Christians of various faiths were among them. It is related of one such, so accustomed to hardships that he desired no better bed than the floor, that he was able to join from memory in the reading of the Scriptures in turn. They are gone—we inherit the fruits of their industry and enterprise and self-denial. We have a like responsibility for the future, yea, even greater. We are in advance of them in some things—we even may be amused by some things that seemed so primitive and rude among them. But, have we improved upon them so much after all? at least so much as our Divine Sovereign and Judge and theirs has a right to expect? We do well to note and appreciate and enjoy our greater comforts and conveniences and multiplied privileges. But these things should not be allowed to soften muscular or mental fibre, or sap the strength of the soul. There are foes of our modern civilization more hurtful than murderous red men, that need be watched in their lurking enmity. There are obstacles to be overcome and labors to be performed equal, in their way, to the removal of forests, the breaking up of virgin soil, and laying the foundations of a civilization. The steady and constant advance of a Christian civilization needs just the same sort of a stout-hearted, zeal-

ous, heroic men and women and children, as the early years of the century and the beginnings needed, if it does not need them even more. Our foes are more subtle, our duties perhaps need closer discernment, because of the very increase of light and privilege. It is so in business, in society, in the state, and in the church. Problems are ever recurring, or new ones are springing up. Let not love of ease supplant the endurance, frivolity the sobriety, insincerity the straightforwardness, indolence the diligence that we read of then. Let us not be drifting, but see that we resist the evil currents. "Your fathers, where are they?" As the honored names of Wallis and Hepburn and McCarty and Walton, and perhaps others here, a century ago, are still worn by some and cherished by others, so let us imitate their virtues, discarding their opposite traits if they had them. Let us not repose in pride of ancestry, if we do not seek to follow the good in such and to improve upon it. Let us teach the children what the fathers endured to give what they enjoy, and train them, in their turn, to be self-denying and brave and diligent and Christian. The fathers have gone to their account. These Sabbath days, these Easter celebrations, remind us that they will live again. So are we going, one by one. What account will we have to render?

An Ettwein, a Weiser, a Brainerd, a Fithian carried the Gospel of Christ at the first, through this region, under difficulty and discouragement. Shall we not hold the Gospel banner high, and summon others to rally around it, despite our discouragements and difficulties?

"They came with strong arms, log cabins to raise,  
And read their Bibles by the pine knot's blaze,  
Looking forward with hopes mingled with fears,  
And began the eventful hundred years."

As it has been written of the early settlers:

"We come with clang of bells, with songs of praise,  
With waving banners, with electric blaze,  
With radiant hopes, and with inspiring cheers,  
To crown the memories of a hundred years."

And as it has been written also for their descendants:  
So may we pray:

"Here may the great Redeemer reign,  
Display his grace and saving power;  
Here liberty and truth maintain,  
Till empires fall to rise no more."

#### HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The Presbytery of Northumberland, at its meeting held at Lewisburg in April, 1834, directed the organization of a church at Muncy. In pursuance of this order an election for elders was held in July, 1834, after religious service, conducted by P. B. Marr, a licentiate of Presbytery. Thomas Hutchison and James Rankin were elected elders; and in August, 1834, they were ordained elders of the same church by the Rev. John Bryson. Rev. P. B. Marr preached to the people acceptably from October, 1833, to April, 1834, from which date to October, 1834, they were not supplied. At the fall meeting of the Presbytery, 1834, Mr. S. S. Sheddan, a licentiate of the Presbytery, on the guarantee of the payment of \$75.00 for the ensuing six months, was directed to supply the pulpit every alternate Sabbath. This appointment was fulfilled.

In April, 1835, application was again made for the services of Mr. Sheddan, with the request that he should be ordained as an Evangelist. These requests were granted, and on June 5, 1835, Mr. Sheddan was ordained in the new brick church, which was then used as a place of worship for the first time, it being the original church building improved from time to time as it now stands.



In October, 1835, Mr. Sheddan was installed pastor of the church, for one-half of his time, which relation he continued to sustain until April, 1842.

In April, 1842, William A. Petrikin and Thomas M. Giffen were elected elders and were shortly after ordained. Occasional supplies were furnished the church by the Presbytery until April, 1843, when Mr. John Smalley, a licentiate of the New Brunswick Presbytery, was appointed stated supply for one-half his time. Mr. Smalley continued to be stated supply until September, 1850. From September, 1850, to April, 1856, the church was supplied for short terms by several ministers, viz: Revs. John Hudson, P. B. Marr, William Life and others at times. In the winter of 1852 a charter was granted the church under the corporate name of "The Presbyterian Church of Muncy."

The Rev. William Life having continued to supply the church for some considerable time, was elected pastor September, 1856, who, accepting and being duly installed, continued as such until January 1st, 1868, upwards of eleven years.

In September, 1859, it was determined to improve the church building, which was effected by March, 1860, at the cost of \$3,579.48, which resulted in its present exterior appearance, with interior remodeling, etc., to correspond.

In November, 1865, J. Roan Barr and William M. Rankin, M. D., were elected elders and both soon were duly installed.

Following the pastorate of Rev. William Life, from June, 1868, until May, 1871, the Rev. Archibald Heron served the church as stated supply, he having been in the meantime elected pastor, failing health precluding the consummation of that relation. Succeeding the Rev. A. Heron the Rev. Lyman D. Calkins became pas-

tor June, 1871, continuing until the fall of 1873, about two years; resigning he was soon succeeded by the Rev. S. T. Thompson, whose pastorate terminated April, 1878.

About the year 1875 Hugh Montgomery, M. D., Adam Rankin, and Fleming Wilson, and in June, 1878, S. S. Alexander and W. J. Wood were elected elders of the church, they all being ordained and installed at the proper time.

In August, 1878, the Rev. N. F. Stahl became stated supply, in which capacity he continued until the year 1880, when he was installed as pastor; his pastorate ending November, 1883, by his resignation. The Rev. E. B. Raffensperger received a call in July, 1884. He accepted, and in a few months was installed; his pastorate being cut short by his lamented death, May 1, 1885. The Rev. Artemas Dean shortly after became pastor, resigning May, 1893, after about eight years of service. Following him the church now possesses the present incumbent, the Rev. R. F. McClean, who was installed January 5, 1894.

In April, 1891, the following elders were elected, viz: S. E. Sprout, W. R. Peoples and H. J. Larzelere. Messrs. Sprout and Peoples were ordained, etc, but Mr. Larzelere declined on account of contemplated removal from the bounds of the church. At the present time the Session of the church consists of three members, Rev. R. F. McLean, pastor, and Elders S. E. Sprout and William J. Wood. The church having been closed for several months for interior improvements and renovation, the regular services were resumed on Sabbath, May 26, 1895, to the delight and satisfaction of the congregation.

WILLIAM J. WOOD.

Rev. S. S. Sheddan served the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport several years, in connection with the church here. At that time it was the only Presbyterian church in Williamsport, having been organized in 1833, a year before the Muncy church.

The handsome and commodious manse was built 1874-5.

NOTE.—In the general heading of this chapter the name of Mr. McClean is printed "McClure." The error was not discovered until after the page was printed.

## EARLY MEDICAL MEN.

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### Report of the Committee—Pioneer Doctors in the West Branch Valley.

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They were brave men and brave women who first settled in the West Branch Valley. The country was then devoid of roads and the river and its tributaries were the sole highways of travel and commerce—canoes carried passengers and transported merchandise. Here was also the home of the red man, the bear and the wolf.

In the clearing of lands, erection of buildings and the pursuit of game, accidents happened. The Indian with his arrow, scalping knife and tomahawk did his bloody work whenever opportunity offered. Who treated the sick and wounded among the first settlers in the last quarter of the last century—more than one hundred years ago?

A military surgeon named Alison,\* who was stationed at Fort Muncy, is the first of whom there is any record. He furnished medicines to the people after

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\*Dr. Benjamin Alison, son of Rev. Francis Alison, Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Hannah Armitage, was born 1745 in New London Township, Chester County, Pa., and died in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1782. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in May, 1761, and graduated in the class of 1765. Was commissioned surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. John Philip de Haas, June 13, 1776, and accompanied the expedition to Canada. He resigned January 1, 1777, and soon afterwards made his way to the West Branch Valley, where he was employed to attend the militia in a professional capacity. It is inferred from his will that he was unmarried, as he left his estate to nephews and nieces, and Colonel Hunter, commandant of Fort Augusta.—Ed.

the "Big Runaway," but the government never recompensed him.

The first physician who located in the West Branch Valley was Dr. William Plunkett,\* an educated Irish gentleman of considerable means and great influence. He was the great surgeon of the valley and a man of undoubted skill. Many of his patients who had been scalped recovered. One noted patient of this kind (Capt. James Brady), who was scalped near the mouth of Loyalsock Creek, failed to do so. The long journey in an open canoe under the rays of the summer sun down to Sunbury, where the doctor resided, no doubt contributed much to cause death. Dr. Plunkett was outspoken in his loyalty to King George and was never trusted in the councils of the patriots. He was the first judge of Sunbury, presided with dignity and gave general satisfaction. In 1791 he died, aged nearly one hundred years. For some years preceding his death he was totally blind. A man noted for his wit, urbanity and sound common sense—a compeer of the great Priestley.

Some time in 1798 Dr. William Kent Lathy located in Williamsport. His office, a diminutive log cabin, stood on Front Street, the present site of the Philadelphia and Reading freight depot. He was an educated man and a good physician. For some years he devoted his energies to the practice of his profession in the hamlet of Williamsport and then left it for the more prosperous and promising field of Pennsdales, where the rich Quakers dwelt. A lovely Quakeress, Miss Mary Wallis, became his wife. Finally he removed to Northumber-

\*As a reward for his services the Pennsylvania authorities granted him six tracts of land in what is now Lycoming County. The warrants were dated November 14, 1776, and the surveys were made in 1783. Plunkett's Creek Township, and the stream, take their names from him, because his land laid within the boundaries of the township.—Ed.

land and died there July 28, 1809, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His only surviving son studied medicine and settled at Alton, Illinois, and died there in 1864.

A compeer of Dr. Lathy was Dr. James Davidson,\* who located near the mouth of Pine Creek, above Jersey Shore, after having been mustered out of the Revolutionary army January 1, 1783, as a surgeon. His greatest work was done at the battle of Eutaw Springs. He was a friend of "Mad" Anthony Wayne and a guest at the table of Washington. He never attended a course of lectures, but served as students did at that time—an apprenticeship of two and a half years with Dr. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, who gave him a certificate of competency, dated April 13, 1773, and the right to practice as other physicians did.

He served as assistant surgeon and surgeon during the Revolutionary war in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion. After peace was declared he sought the wilds of the West Branch Valley. He married Miss Mercy Martin, of Sunbury, March 31, 1785, and soon acquired a large practice after settling at Pine Creek.

When the new county was organized in 1795, Dr. Davidson was appointed one of the four associate judges; afterwards his son, Dr. Asher Davidson,† took the brunt of the labor, and died at a good old age in the work which his father had established. He also was appointed an associate judge in 1837, and many of the old residents of this county remember his genial smile,

\*Dr. James Davidson was the first resident physician in the valley west of Muncy Hills. He was born in 1750 and died January 16, 1825, and was buried in the Pine Creek graveyard, which he had set apart from his farm for burial purposes. All traces of his grave have been lost.—Ed.

†Born February 23, 1795; died at Jersey Shore June 20, 1864. He left no descendants.—Ed.



his quick repartee and always appropriate anecdote. He was a physician of great observation and large experience and was the reliance of a large clientage.

These three physicians had all the professional work of this large valley on their hands and were often met at night asleep in their saddles. The accidents happening in the community required and received immediate attention—but the sick were not generally placed in the care of the physician until after they had enjoyed the luxury of a hemlock sweat, an emetic of lobelia, a profuse bleeding at the hands of a neighbor, and a brisk purging by means of a calomel and jalap. If all this treatment did not restore health the physician was called in, and what could he, or did he do, but repeat the calomel and bleeding; and if there was pain a blister and then the feather bed, the hot room and the hotter tea and not a drop of water, with the ever-present axiom, “feed a cold and starve a fever,” carried out to the letter. When exhaustion, shown by delirium, came on, further depletion was required, and when the fever left fortunate was the patient if left above ground.

As the country filled up with hardy settlers other physicians made their appearance. Dr. Coleman\* and Dr. Rogers followed Dr. Lathy, but there is no record of their works. In 1800 Williamsport was a mere hamlet and Muncy was the favorite point for medical men to locate. The first physician in Muncy, excepting the

\*Dr. Samuel Coleman, who succeeded Dr. Lathy about 1804, was the second resident physician of Williamsport. He left about 1808 and located in Clearfield County, on the Grampian Hills, which he had named, and cleared a farm. He died in 1819, aged thirty-seven, leaving a request to be buried in one of his fields, so that the plow share might pass over his unmarked grave. He was the first resident physician of Clearfield County. In 1887 the Medical Society of that county built a monument over his grave, near the borough of Pennville. He was a strange man, a bachelor, and never divulged his paternity.—Ed.

surgeon at the fort, was Dr. Willets, who afterwards located in Selinsgrove. In 1803 Dr. Thomas Wood located in Muncy, where he practiced for some years, followed by his nephew, Dr. Thomas Wood, who was succeeded by his grandson, Dr. George G. Wood, now in active practice. An early practitioner was Dr. Kitto, who is remembered with respect by the older settlers as a skillful physician and expert pharmacist, whose knowledge was sought in the famous Earls murder trial. Dr. Russell is particularly remembered because he planted many shade trees along the lower side of the plank road in East Muncy. Dr. Lasalle, a French refugee, who died in 1860 at an advanced age. Dr. James Rankin, who occupied a prominent position for many years, and his grandson, Dr. James Rankin, with Dr. Albright and his son Joseph, and Dr. Hayes, care for the sick in the borough which promised to rival Williamsport.

Hughesville was first provided with medical attention by Dr. John Peale, who afterward located in Sunbury in 1839. He was followed by Dr. George Hill, who still lives at an advanced age in the place of his youth.

Among the earlier settlers of Williamsport were Drs. Taylor, Power and Vastine. Dr. Taylor had a large practice, was a man of good appearance and a fine physician. Dr. Vastine was dashing and equal to any emergency, and on one occasion when in the country improvised an obstetrical instrument from something he found in the kitchen chimney and relieved his patient. In 1848 he removed to St. Louis, where he made a good medical record.

Drs. Green, Lyon, Pollock, Crawford and Hepburn, of Williamsport, and Dr. Shoemaker, of Newberry, were the leading physicians in the fifties. The practice was

laborious, and the roads in such conditions that the saddle was the only possible and comfortable means of locomotion. Dr. Lyon in his memoirs states his rides extended twenty-five miles up Loyalsock and Lycoming Creeks, and the country radiating from Williamsport as a centre, and that frequently after a day's hard work in the country he could make a trip to Trout Run after supper!

Dr. James Curtis Hepburn,\* one of a family of physicians, went to China and Japan as a medical missionary in 1841. He translated the Bible into Japanese and performed the first amputation of a leg ever done in that country.

Contemporary with these physicians were Drs. Dougal and McCleary of Milton, Van Valzah in Lewisburg, Jackson in Northumberland, and with whom our older doctors met in professional intercourse.

The village developed into a borough, then into a city, with numerous railroad connections, and large manufactories, employing thousands of wage earners; and then came more doctors, many of them brilliant writers and close thinkers, occupying leading positions in the profession.

Years ago the physicians of Lycoming County organized themselves into a Medical Society, which has now a membership of nearly one hundred. This same Medical Society, with the aid of its friends, built a hospital, which last year treated 524 patients.

Comparison of the solitary Dr. Lathy and his little log office with the membership of the Lycoming Medical Society and the Williamsport Hospital, will enable one

\*For the history and career of this remarkable man, see Meginness' Hist. of the Hepburn Family, pp. 135-139.

to form an idea of the progress of medicine in this county during the last hundred years.

B. H. DETWILER, M. D.,  
LOUIS SCHNEIDER, M. D.,  
GEORGE D. NUTT, M. D.,  
HORACE G. McCORMICK, M. D.,  
A. P. HULL, M. D.,  
JOSEPH W. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,  
Medical Committee.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

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### How Farming Was Done in the Long Ago—Improvements in Machinery.

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Just what the area of the cultivated land of Lycoming County was one hundred years ago is unknown. But when we take into consideration what the county contained at that time, we must conclude that the farming interest was considerable.

After all the territory Lycoming has contributed for the formation of other counties, we still have an area 776,320 acres of land, 3,352 farms, forty-two townships, seventy-two election districts, one city and nine boroughs.

The work done on the farm in the county during the first part of the past century was by hand, with the aid of a horse or an ox team. The land had to be cleared of timber; this was done by cutting it down, collecting it in large heaps and burning them. This done, the ground was ready for the farmer. The implements used to cultivate the soil in the earlier days of the county were few and rudely made. First was the shovel plow, made after the Egyptian style; then came the wooden mould-board plow, made by taking a piece of twisted timber and dressing it in the shape of a mould-board; and to it was fitted an iron or steel point, wooden land strip, wooden beam and wooden handles, which completed the early plow. One of these plows can yet be seen in the Agricultural Department of the Muncy Valley Farmers' Club at Hughesville.

The A shaped drag or harrow was often made by taking a forked tree or sapling, cutting off the forks six or eight feet long, then putting in eight iron teeth on each side. This, with a chain around the forked end to hitch the team to, completed the harrow or drag. These implements, with a shovel and hoe, furnished the outfit a century ago.

The chief crops raised in the county in the earlier days were wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes and flax. The soil in its virgin state contained all the elements of plant food required to produce a good crop; all that was required to insure a crop was to scratch or plow the ground, sow the seed, harrow it over with the forked harrow and the work was done.

The growing of flax and preparing it for use required more labor than any of the crops named. The ground was prepared the same as for oats, and the seed sown about the middle of April or first of May. When the flax ripened it had to be pulled up by the roots, tied in small bundles, and when dry threshed with the flail, then taken back to the field and spread out thin on the ground, until the woody fibre became tender and brittle; then it was taken up and bound in large bundles and stored away in a dry place until winter. Then came the work of preparing it for its many uses; first, it was spread on poles over a hot fire until it was thoroughly dry, when it was put on a wooden machine called a "flax brake" and pounded until all the woody fibre in the stalks was broken in small pieces, so that it could be separated from the tough fibre from which linen cloth and thread were made. This ended the men's part of the work. Spinning and weaving was the work of the women.

Harvesting was the hardest work on the farm. This,



in the earlier days of the century, was all done with a sickle by hand. The writer (chairman of this committee) remembers seeing his mother going in the harvest field along with his father and hired hands to cut the golden wheat with the sickle. Threshing was the work of the winter. It was either done with the flail or by tramping with horses. The flail was made by taking two sticks, one five feet long for a handle, to which was attached by two leather strings a piece two feet long. The grain was spread out thin on a floor and pounded from the straw with the flail.

To thresh by tramping was done by placing the grain on a floor, then putting the horses on and driving them round in a circle until the grain was tramped from the straw. The grain was then separated from the chaff by running it through a fanning mill, which, on being turned by a crank, blew the chaff from the grain.

As time advanced improvements were made. The iron mould-board plow took the place of the wooden one; the square harrow the place of the A shaped drag; the threshing machine the place of the flail; the mowing machine the place of the old Dutch scythe; the four horse reaper the place of the sickle and grain cradle.

Thus the inventive genius of man has gone on until to-day we have complete labor-saving machinery for all agricultural purposes. To describe the improvements in agricultural machinery is not necessary, as the foregoing description and a trip through the farming country will suffice to show the young the progress made in one century.

The Lycoming County Agricultural Society was incorporated September 24, 1859. The charter members were: B. Morris Ellis, John B. Hall, H. B. Packer, John Gibson, Daniel Updegraff, Charles Allen, Abram

Updegraff and John V. Woodward. The society held annual exhibitions until 1883, when it ceased to exist.

The Muncy Valley Farmers' Club was organized in Hughesville in August, 1868. The first officers were: President, Dr. George Hill; secretary, Daniel Steck. The first fair was held in the fall of 1872. The club still holds annual fairs and is in a flourishing condition. At the annual meeting for the election of officers, held in December, 1895, the following were chosen: President, Abner Fague; vice-presidents, T. A. Boak and R. P. Bardo; secretary, A. C. Henry; assistant secretary, C. Steck Hill; treasurer, Hon. Peter Reeder.

The Lycoming and Clinton County Agricultural Society was chartered May 2, 1878, with headquarters at Jersey Shore. It passed out of existence in 1882.

The State Agricultural Society held an exhibition in Williamsport in the autumn of 1865.

ABNER FAGUE,  
FREDERICK HEILMAN,  
E. W. MICHAEL,  
DANIEL DIETRICK,  
A. K. CAROTHERS,  
JACOB HEIM,  
DELOS S. MAHAFFEY,  
DANIEL ULMER,  
G. P. SMITH,

Committee.

## THERE IS A STORY WITH EACH.

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### Quaint Old Objects that Have an Interesting History—McBride's Trunk.

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[From Pennsylvania Grit.]

It would have been impossible for one to have picked out from among the wealth of antiquities displayed at the recent centennial exposition the articles that ranked first in historic value. Practically, there were no firsts. The entire collection combined in the making of a display that represented so many periods, so many phases, of Lycoming's first century that it would have been foolhardy to have attempted to bestow precedence upon any one article or any particular set of articles. Grit had in contemplation the compilation of a complete list of articles in the antiquarian collection, together with the name of each contributor, but a survey of the ground to be covered developed the fact that the display was such an extensive and enormous one that space would not permit the publication of the list. However, now that there is a probability of a centennial history being published, the important and valuable work of recording the list of antiquities will doubtless be made a feature of that volume.

Grit presents the pictures of a number of articles, selected here and there from the great collection—things with which are associated stories of interest, and which go to make up a part of the diversified history of Lycoming County, the West Branch Valley,

and, incidentally, that of Pennsylvania. Foremost among this number is the silver medal awarded by the Senate of Pennsylvania to William Perry Brady, in testimony of his patriotism and bravery in the naval action on Lake Erie, on September 10, 1813, at which



FAC-SIMILE OF OVERSE AND REVERSE OF  
BRADY MEDAL.

time Commodore Perry's little fleet of American ships won a brilliant victory over the English. This medal, at the exposition, was in charge of John F. Meginness; it was loaned by Mrs. Willis Taylor, of this city, granddaughter of the man to whom the medal was given. Mrs. Taylor also contributed a number of other very valuable articles to the antiquarian display. The Brady

badge is at least a third larger than a silver dollar, and upon the reverse side, within a prettily designed scroll, in script letters, are engraven the words: "William P. Brady." On the obverse is a portrait, in bas relief, of Commodore Oliver H. Perry. In addition to this there appears a number of appropriate inscriptions, as is shown in the fac-simile presented herewith. The story of William P. Brady's bravery has often been recounted. When Commodore Perry, at a crucial point in his Lake Erie campaign, called for volunteers for a most hazardous task, Brady was the first to offer his services. His conduct throughout the engagement, which resulted so victoriously for the Americans and sent a thrill of joy to every colonist's heart, was that of the brave man which he had often proved himself to be and was in keeping with the bravery displayed by his forefathers during the pioneer days of West Branch settlement. Recognizing the importance of the service rendered his country, the Senate of Pennsylvania, somewhere in the late forties, bestowed upon him, in the shape of this badge, which is now revered by his descendants, a mark of recognition and distinction.

To the thousands who visited the antiquarian show during its ten-days' continuance, the display of Indian relics was a feature of intense interest. Indian history is always interesting, and the ocular evidences of the existence of this race of people, in the way of ceremonial stones, pipes, axes, tomahawks, arrow-heads pottery, etc., all gathered in the valley of the West Branch, portrayed to the minds of the people a most vivid reminder of the days when these instruments were active factors in the life of the red man of the forest. In the collection of Mr. Gerner, of Muncy, was a group of Indian relics. Associated with one of the

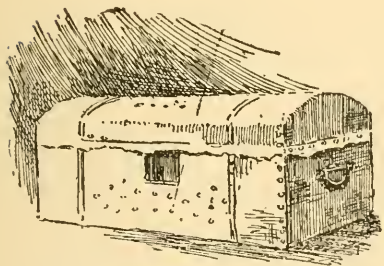
ceremonial stones was a singular bit of history. Mr. Gernerd's invaluable collection is the result of many years' labor and research. A long time ago, during one of his strolls along the river Mr. Gernerd found a portion of an Indian ceremonial stone. It had broken at the aperture in the centre, the irregular indentations at this point clearly showing where the detached part had fitted. Mr. Gernerd became possessed with a desire to find the detached portion of this ceremonial stone, and ever afterward, during his visits to the river and strolls over former Indian haunts, he kept a sharp lookout for the lost piece. Fifteen years after the discovery of the first piece he one day visited the home of a family in the neighborhood of Muncy, whom he knew had a collection of arrow-heads and Indian relics. They were poured promiscuously into a box and Mr. Gernerd was invited to look them over. Picture his surprise to find among the conglomeration of stones the identical lost part of the ceremonial stone which he had been keeping for so many years. On reaching home he found that the two pieces fitted accurately, thus demonstrating that they were really "mates." Mr. Gernerd fastened the pieces together with glue, and few there were of the many who gazed down at the "broken" stone in the exposition case who knew its story.

Gruesome though its historic interest, yet one of the things that won universal attention was a little leather-covered, brass-riveted trunk. This was the treasure-chest of old John McBride and wife,\* who were mur-

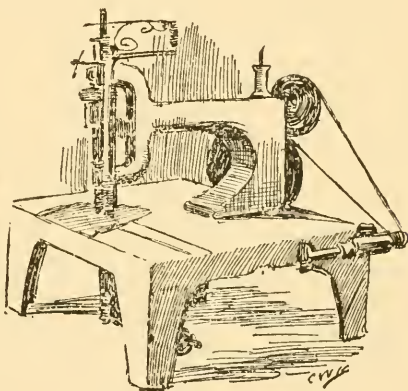
\*John McBride and his wife Isabella, who lived in an old house on the highway, a mile west of Newberry, were cruelly assaulted by a desperado named Nelson E. Wade, on the afternoon of July 22, 1873. Mrs. McBride, aged about 70 years, was killed outright by a club in the hands of the ruffian; her husband, aged 79, whose skull was fractured by blows from the same club, lingered until July 27th. The object of the murder was robbery. The old people were misers and had a large amount of



dered near Dougherty's Run, west of Williamsport, by Nelson E. Wade. The forced and broken lock of the old trunk was examined by thousands, for the knowledge that the brutal Wade, after killing the helpless old couple, had torn the box open and extracted therefrom much of the money that he carried away with him, attached to it the morbid interest that is naturally awakened in mankind when viewing any object that may have been associated with crime. The interior of the trunk was covered with a newspaper, and the trunk is in the same condition as when taken from the home of the murdered McBrides.



WHERE THE M'BRIDES KEPT THEIR GOLD.



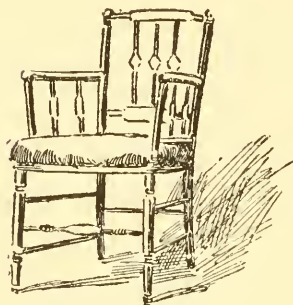
LYCOMING'S FIRST SEWING MACHINE.

The first sewing machine brought to Lycoming County occupied a place in the Singer Sewing Machine Company's booth. It is a crude and curious looking piece of mechanism. It was brought to Williamsport by Covert & Rothrock, pioneer merchant tailors, and is now the property of Mathias Stopper, who operated it about thirty years. The contrast between the old

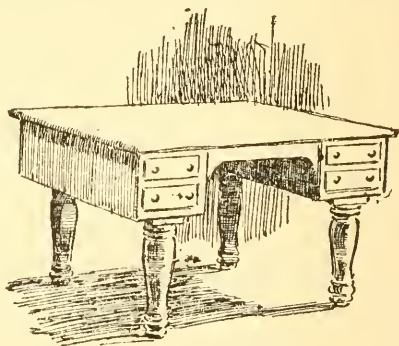
money in the house, a portion of which Wade obtained. They were buried in the cemetery at Newberry, where their tombstones may be seen. Wade was caught, tried, convicted, and executed at Williamsport November 6, 1873.

article and the modern machines, which stood near it, was amusing.

A particularly interesting object in the exposition was the Ethan Allen table, now the property of Mrs. Mary C. White Merrick. General Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, where he led the Green Mountain boys to victory against the British, is a familiar name to every school boy in the United States. It was Allen, who on the morning of May 10, 1775, surprised the English captain, Delaplace, demanding surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." This stroke wrested all the northern region of the American colonies from the English. Allen



GOVERNOR SHULZE'S CHAIR.



ETHAN ALLEN'S TABLE.

was a literary man, and some of his works commanded wide attention. The table which was on exhibition at the Lycoming exposition has been the property of Allen's descendants continuously, hence its authenticity is undoubted. Who knows, perhaps it was upon this very table that the famous New Englander wrote his books, for it occupied a prominent part in the furnishings of his household.

On the elevated platform on the south side of exposition hall was a quaint old chair that belonged to John

Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1823 to 1829, now the property of his descendants in Lycoming County. The antiquated article of furniture attracted much attention because of its historic associations. It is of quite frail construction, and was doubtless considered a beauty in its day.

NINETY-SIX YEARS AGO.

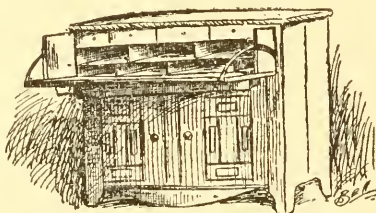
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Grier, residing at No. 206 Race Street, have in their possession a piece of furniture, which, nearly 100 years ago, served as Williamsport's first post-office. It is a solid walnut desk about six feet high and four feet wide. A drop leaf reveals a series of pigeon holes, and these, for nearly twenty years, served as the letter boxes of the Williamsport post-office. It was then the property of Samuel E. Grier, who was appointed postmaster at Williamsport on August 12, 1799. He was postmaster for twenty years, and had the office in a little house on the site where the Mussina building, north-east corner of Market Square, now stands. Mr. Grier brought the walnut desk with him from Ireland, and its exact age is not known. The present owners, however, calculate that it is at least 150 years old.

What a change to contemplate! The post-office at Williamsport ninety-six years ago consisted of a 4x6 cabinet, while to-day it occupies the entire first floor of the magnificent granite building on West Fourth Street.

The old desk is still in a good state of preservation, and does duty in the Grier household. It is due to Mrs. (McMinn) Grier's foresight that the relic was not consumed as fire-wood, for she rescued it from the woodshed of a former owner, who failed to recognize its historic worth. Since that time it has had a place of

honor in Mrs. Grier's home, and although it has passed through the memorable floods of 1889 and 1894, the desk yet has the appearance of lasting centuries to come. It is built entirely of heavy, solid walnut, and is a rather cumbersome piece of furniture, yet to this fact is due its excellent state of preservation. There are no nails used in its construction. It is "doved-tailed" together, and is a wonderful illustration of old-time cabinet makers' work.

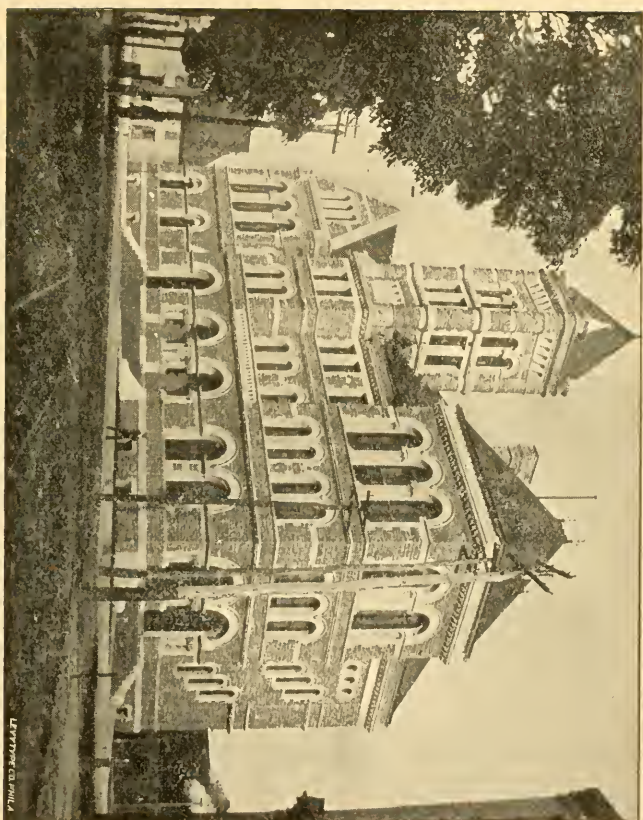
When taken from the wood-shed, where it had been carried to be chopped to pieces, Mrs. Grier found within it quite a number of old papers, one of which was the



THE FIRST POST-OFFICE.

last will and testament of Samuel E. Grier, the original owner of the desk. Isaac Grier's father was named Matthew, and he was the son of Samuel. In the will of the latter the old desk was bequeathed to his son Matthew. Samuel E. Grier, besides being postmaster of Williamsport, was also a justice of the peace, and the will is in his own hand-writing, under date of August 1, 1834. The old document is a novelty, and a verbatim copy is given herewith:

In the name of God, amen. I Sam E. Grier, of Lycoming Township, I recommend my immortal soul unto the hand of God who gave it, and my body to be buried in a decent manner. And as worldly goods wherewith I have I give and dispose of them in the following, but although considering the uncertainty of life and some earthly things to dispose of, and being arrived at old age, and having my understanding, blessed be God for the same, do in the following manner dispose of them: First,



CITY POST-OFFICE.







I leave and bequeath my beloved wife, Jane, the clock and case, value \$63; the stove and pipe, \$20; the three cornered cupboard, \$10; the dough-trough and tea-kettle, \$2, one large iron kettle, \$5; one large bake oven and one small bake plate and stew pot, \$4; one dinner pot, one little pot, pair of sausage choppers and gridiron, \$3; one large table with drawer and breakfast table and all the chairs, \$16; two brass candlesticks; two smooth irons, shovel and tongs, \$3, together with all the beds and bedding and any residue in money yet coming from ——— Grier, \$60; to Matthew, my eldest son, I leave and bequeath the waggon, small log chain and iron traces, \$60; the large cupboard (this is the piece of furniture that was formerly used as a post-office) in the kitchen, and fire irons; I leave and bequeath to Samuel, my sword and saddle, \$12; to John and Robert I bequeath and leave all my books. I leave and bequeath to Ann Eliza the large looking-glass, small trunk and large server; to Robert I leave my gun. I do hereby leave the whole disposal of the aforesaid to my wife, Jane, in order that no dispute may arise among the family. Margaret, Jane and Rachel got as much as would be allowed them at the time of marriage.

This document bears the signature and seal of the testator. Besides the will there was found in the old desk a land patent, signed by Governor Mifflin, to Mary Kempleton, under the date of May 22, 1798, covering a tract of land "on the north side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and about one mile from Lycoming Creek."

Since coming into possession of the desk Mr. and Mrs. Grier have added a modern-styled top, and inserted therein a mirror which was also brought from Ireland by the forefathers. This is the mirror given in the will to one of the daughters, and it adds interest to the famous piece of furniture. The lower part of the desk contains two doors, and in this portion were kept the valuable documents of the old 'squire.

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Dedicated to John of Lancaster, the Historian of the West Branch.

When this town was young an hundred years ago,  
And stages did not run and come and go  
As since they have by which the city grew,  
And then succeeded by the packet, too,  
To give the people chance to come and see  
Our town, though small, but young as we.

And then there came the locomotive, when  
We took the cars o'er hill and glen;  
The people then began to travel west  
To find them homes and place of rest;  
But Williamsport retained its great renown,  
And people multiplied to fill the town,  
And on we went from stage to car  
Until the P. & E. extending far  
Brought Philadelphia and Erie in close relation,  
And distance vanished by the new creation.

The P. & R. with rapid strides advanced  
And o'er the hills our lumber piles they glanced,  
And into Williamsport with rapid strides  
They pushed their tracks to reach the tide.

From north the Fall Brook road came in to see,  
Projected by Gen. George J. McGee;  
And then the Beech Creek road was built  
By the intrepid W. H. Vanderbilt,  
Whose money made the wheels of progress run  
And give us more than two thousand pounds per ton.

When time's last flickering lamp shall blaze  
With light undimmed to mortal gaze,  
And we shall stand upon the shore of time  
And looking back through space shall shine  
With golden lamps and view the scenes and joys  
And sorrows, too, when life to us as boys  
Was jubilant of youth without a care  
At what we were to other things that now we share.

An hundred years have passed in time  
Since Michael Ross, an honored name we find  
Engraven on the records of the past,  
And still a name to memory dear to some  
Who knew him best and from whose loins they sprung.

Then William Hepburn, too, from out whose fame  
The city came and took its form and name,  
Will be remembered when the clock of time  
(Has struck its last twelfth stroke in line.

The past is gone, not ever to recall,  
And things still move on this terrestrial ball,  
And Williamsport, the "Everlasting State,"  
Plods on, enlarging at a wondrous rate;  
The Grampian Hills with beauty all arrayed  
On north arise by every eye surveyed;  
The boulevard presents attractive scenes and rides  
To all who love the wheel or in their horses rides.

Now, John, the time is coming very near  
When you and I on this terrestrial sphere  
Must part to meet again, in better state,  
And what we have here seen will then relate,  
Without the cares that here have vexed us so,  
And filled our cup of pleasure or of woe.

The centennial of old Lycoming adds  
A crown of glory to our ancient dads,  
And in the memory of the generations who  
Will live to bless them when our heads lay low,  
Will worship Him whose shrine in human hearts  
He fits for worshiping in all its parts.

And then, dear John, when we have passed to reach  
The eternal city and its courts of peace  
Our troubles here will all be ended, when  
Our glittering crowns and richer diadems  
We cast before His feet and say, 'tis well.

The trials, and the tears that now we shed  
O'er disappointed hopes and present dread  
Conspire to lift the veil that we may gaze  
Towards setting sun and more unclouded days,  
And we shall then know what to us was best  
In that pure region of eternal rest.

And now, I'll end this dedication song  
With nothing in it, that I hope is wrong,  
Remembering that our Centennial, which is past,  
May in some memories forever last  
To point the way to greater things to do,  
Ere the scenes eternal break upon their view.

—A. J. QUIGLEY,

## A THOUGHT FOR THE NEXT CENTENNIAL.

Where, where will be the birds that sing,  
A hundred years to come?  
The flowers that now in beauty spring,  
A hundred years to come?  
The rosy lip, the lofty brow,  
The hearts that beat so gayly now?  
Oh! where will be love's beaming eye?  
Joy's pleasant smile, and sorrow's sigh,  
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold our crowded street,  
A hundred years to come?  
Who tread our church aisles with willing feet,  
A hundred years to come?  
Pale trembling age whose race is run,  
Gives way to youth, life's work begun,  
The rich, the poor, on land and sea,  
A hundred years to come?

Within our graves we all shall sleep,  
A hundred years to come;  
For us no living soul will weep,  
A hundred years to come!  
Then other hands our lands will till  
And other men our streets will fill,  
While other birds will sing as gay,  
In sunshine bright as of to-day,  
A hundred years to come.

—W. N. J.

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ADDENDUM.

In a foot note on page 86 it is stated that the centennial anniversary day (April 13, 1895) of the county was signalized by the blowing of steam whistles and the ringing of bells for a short time, in accordance with a suggestion made by Director General Lucas (see p. 84) and endorsed by a proclamation issued by Mayor Elliot. The note should have gone further and stated that a public meeting of citizens was held that evening in the court house for the purpose of still further emphasizing

the importance of the event. Hon. John J. Metzger, president judge of the courts of Lycoming County, presided, and on calling the meeting to order stated its object in a few well chosen remarks.

Addresses were made by Hon. H. C. Parsons, C. La Rue Munson, Esq., Charles K. Geddes, Esq., and W. M. Stephens, Esq. Each speaker dwelt particularly and eloquently upon the event which the meeting had been called to celebrate, and reviewed the wonderful progress that had been made since the organization of the county one hundred years ago, and predicted a magnificent future if the people continued true to themselves and the Great Giver of all blessings.

The moral effect of this meeting was to increase the enthusiasm which was being aroused among the people, and encourage them to try and make the approaching celebration one that they and their descendants should not feel ashamed of; and the thoughtful, well-timed and impressive addresses did much towards aiding in bringing about the magnificent series of demonstrations which culminated on July 4, 1895.





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